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APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FOR THE

SESSION OF 1872.

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APPENDIX.

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

LIB. 1872

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen—By reason of the resignation of His Excellency, Governor J. L. Alcorn, on the 30th of November last, the chief executive power of the State devolved upon me.

Among the many responsibilities imposed upon me under the Constitution by this high trust, is the duty of giving "The Legislature information on the state of the government," and "recommending to their consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary and expedient."

In conforming to this requirement of the supreme law of the State, it is a source of gratification to me to be able to inform you that the state of the government is peace. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature there have been no riots or disturbances which the civil authorities have not been able to promptly suppress. The election, in November, although preceded by an exciting canvass, was attended with no demonstrations of violence, and the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, has been generally acquiescd in without murmur.

The armed organizations of masked marauders which twelve months ago threatened to override law, and paralyze industry in a few of the eastern counties, through the combined efforts of the good citizens of those sections, aided by the officers of the general and State Governments, have been entirely suppressed, and the people are now free to devote their entire attention and energies to bettering their material condition.

THE JUDICIARY.

In so far as I have been able to procure reliable information, the courts have been very effective in checking the increase of crime, and are able very fully to meet the requirements of the people. Our judiciary system is an admirable one; and the high character sustained by the Bench of the State for purity, independence and learning, enables me to point to it with pride. While officers of the other departments of the Government have been sometimes attacked, and subjected to severe criticism, in no single instance during the past two years, has a judge been charged with corruption or threatened with impeachment.

Among the few changes needed in the criminal statutes, is one to give greater efficiency to

JURIES.

Under the present usage persons who have formed or expressed an opinion upon the case on trial are rejected from the jury by the court. The result of this ruling is, in many instances, to deprive the country of the services of its very best jurymen. It is the intelligent, reading and thinking men who are best informed of the crimes that are committed in the community, and they are most able and likely to form an opinion of the character of the crime and the guilt of the perpetrator. Reject this class from the jury-box, and there remains but two other classes from which to choose—the reckless, irresponsible class—including the professional juryman—who attach but little importance to the restraints of law, and have a marketable value placed upon their conscience, and the ignorant class which is comparatively unable to form or express an opinion upon a complicated criminal offense.

I recommend that the statute be so amended as to prevent the challenging of a juryman upon the ground of his having formed or expressed an opinion, unless he is willing to say that he is prejudiced in the case to such an extent as to doubt his ability to do the prisoner justice by deciding in accordance with the testimony produced before the court.

Another cause, which operates against the conviction of the criminal, especially where he is able to command money and influence, is the fact of his ability to employ more able counsel than represents the State. Under the present practice, even where additional counsel is employed to assist the prosecution, the District Attorney has the closing argument. If he happens to be a lawyer of poor ability, or wanting in experience, as sometimes happens, his effort is likely to produce but little impression upon the minds of a jury which has been listening for hours to the keen, searching logic, wit and eloquence of the ablest members of the bar.

In order that the State may be well represented in important criminal cases, I recommend that the Governor, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, be authorized to employ additional counsel, which shall be assigned such place in conducting the prosecution, as in the opinion of the court will best subserve the ends of justice, and the court be authorized to order allowance for the payment of the counsel so assigned.

The most expensive government in the world is that which allows criminals to go unwhipped of justice. The people should know that the law is an impregnable fortress, erected for their protection ; and the lawless should be taught that neither money, influence, nor the interference of the pardoning power will suffice to protect them in crime or save them from just punishment.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the necessity of a law to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. The great number of belted knights of spurious courage who are daily seen in public places, ready on slight provocations, under the inspiration of evil spirits, to display implements of war, is a standing menace against the laws of the country and a reflection upon the manly courage and personal prowess of a chivalrous people.

I recommend that any one found bearing upon his person a concealed weapon shall be immediately arrested without warrant, and taken before the nearest magistrate or mayor and subjected to a fine of ten dollars for the first offense, and twenty-five dollars for each additional offense. I further recommend that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, town marshal, policeman or alderman, who shall fail to execute this law shall be subject to arrest, on complaint of any person cognizant of the fact, and fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and also be subject to indictment and dismissed from office for criminal neglect of duty.

Next in importance to the establishment of law and justice, which is essential to individual and public prosperity and the chief object of good government, is the subject of

FINANCES.

Taxation, which is always more or less distasteful when it is made unreasonable or unjust, renders a government burdensome and kindles among the people a restless spirit of insubordination which is liable to provoke serious consequences. Public confidence becomes weak, enterprise dies out, and busines stagnates. It is your duty to lighten as far possible this burden by making only such demands upon the pockets of the people as are absolutely necessary to promote the general welfare. Any legislation in the interest of faction, to uphold monied corporations, or for the exclusive benefit of private individuals, will be discarded by the patriot and statesman who comes forward at the bidding of his constituency to represent the interests of a great State.

The following statement shows the amount of the floating debt of the State on the first day of December, 1871, and also the floating debt eleven months previous, as appears of record in the Treasurer's office.

Outstanding warrants	$648,723 19
Certificates of indebtedness	397,000 00
Total, outstanding December 1, 1871	1,045,723 19

The above total includes the deposits made by insurance companies, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved January 13, 1871.

Outstanding warrants	$239,736 42
Certificates of indebtedness	318,000 00
Total, outstanding January 1, 1871	$557,736 42

This exhibit, while it shows the State indebtedness to be merely nominal, and capable, with judicious management, of being controlled without serious public inconvenience, discloses also another fact, which points to future embarrassment, viz: that the State indebtedness is steadily increasing, it being now greater by $487,986 77 than it was on the first day of January, 1871. This statement, viewed in connection with the further fact that State warrants, during the past year, have been continually fluctuating in value from sixty-five cents to eighty-five cents on the dollar, presents a condition of affairs highly prejudicial to the present administration of the State finances.

With only a nominal debt to contend against, with ample power and resources to meet every obligation at maturity, it is a profligate administration that permits the State to suffer an average discount of thirty-five per cent. on every dollar expended. The deplorable situation to which the public finances are reduced is, in my opinion, directly attributable to the false policy which has for several years past been pursued by the government.

Under this system the State is supposed to have discharged her obligations to a creditor with the issuance of an Auditor'c warrant upon the treasury. This warrant is in the nature of a sight-draft or check, and pre-supposes an amount of currency on deposit ready to meet it on presentation. But no such emergency is provided for in the case of a State warrant. The present Treasurer has not, during his term of office, had at his disposal money enough to pay his own salary, much less to pay the hundreds of sight-drafts that are monthly drawn upon the treasury. The office of State Treasurer has become substantially an appendage to that of the Auditor, and it may be abolished without any public inconvenience if the present management is to be continued. Tax collectors, it is true, are authorized to receive warrants in payment of State taxes; but they are under no obligations to make change; and thus it frequently happens that a tax-payer, with a hundred or five hundred-dollar warrant in his pocket, is unable to settle the small amount of his taxes without submitting to a discount equal, in many cases, to the entire amount of his indebtedness. With a warrant in his hand expressing on its face the amount *due* him from the State, the holder has no redress if payment is not made on demand; he is allowed no interest for waiting, nor is any provision made for his relief at any fixed time in the future. This is a kind of every day repudiation on the part of the State—an abuse of credit which she would not tolerate in an individual citizen. It is an absurd attempt to conduct the finances of the State in utter disregard of commercial usage or justice, and will lead, if persisted in, to ultimate bankruptcy.

As a plain and practicable method of remedying the abuse of the system above complained of, I recommend that hence forth only currency shall be received for taxes and other State indebtedness, and that all evidences of outstanding State indebtedness be funded into bonds running from one to eight years, bearing interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually This accomplished, the finances of the State will be placed at once upon a currency basis, and the expenditures of all departments of the government can be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. without embarrassment. If, then, provision is made for levying a tax running through the entire period of bonded indebtedness, and adequate in amount to meet the annual interest and the bonds at maturity, their prompt payment will be guaranteed, and they will take the place of United States Government securities among the holders of the same throughout the State.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

The reflections which I have felt it my duty to make upon the false system adopted in the past management of the State finances, are intensified when applied to the management in the counties where the same ruinous policy has prevailed, to an extent amounting, in many instances, to absolute oppression. Irresponsible Boards of Police, now Supervisors, have been invested with legislative powers, and been suffered, under shadow of law, to flood their respective counties with warrants upon the treasury, until they have depreciated in value, in instances which have come under my own observation, to *twenty-five cents on the dollar!*

When it is remembered that the counties are supposed to redeem finally in currency every dollar drawn upon the treasury, it is no wonder that the people groan under a burden of taxation which threatens to drive them into bankruptcy.

A few brokers and speculators who are able to buy up and hold the depreciated paper in the counties, reap, it is true, a rich harvest, but it is spoils wrung from the hard earnings of the laboring masses; and the reckless use of county credit by the local boards, which enables heartless speculators to accumulate princely fortunes, sells at public outcry the tools of the mechanic, and carries distress into the cabins of the poor.

The recommendations which I have made, in order to relieve the State, I would apply in regulating county finances.

I further recommend that the members of Boards of Supervisors be required to give bond for faithful discharge of duty. An office which involves the letting of contracts and issuing bills of credit should not be without ample bond as a security to the people against an abuse of power.

EDUCATION.

It affords me especial gratification to call your attention to the progress made by the free schools throughout the State during the past two years.

The difficulties that have attended the establishment of a uniform system of public education have been necessarily very great, and considering the general want of information and experience upon the subject that existed among the people when the system was first inaugurated it could not have been otherwise than that mistakes would be made. As it becomes more generally understood and appreciated, however, all obstacles in its way are gradually disappearing, and the free schools bid fair soon to receive that measure of support which will render them everywhere popular.

The advantages of education are admitted on all sides; and that it is the highest duty of a civilized and enlightened people to cherish the rising generation, and secure to the masses every possible means of advancement, will not be denied. The question of difficulty to be met, is that of providing means to accomplish the desired end without imposing too great burdens upon the community.

Prudence would dictate that the free school system should be put into practical operation by degrees, as the people are able to realize the benefits to be derived from it, and willing to submit to the taxation necessary to carry it forward.

The present condition of the country demands that all the moneys available for school purposes, shall be applied as far as possible to the employment of teachers, and opening schools. Costly school houses, elegantly furnished and supplied with libraries and apparatus, may be the outgrowth of the system in future years, but they cannot be thought of now, while the great body of the children of the State are entirely without school advantages. It is better that *all* should have the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education in log school-houses, than that the entire fund should be exhausted in procuring elegant accomodations for the few.

I believe it to be a cause of very just complaint that many of the teachers employed in the schools are totally unfit for the occupation. Many who have the intellectual qualifications required are wanting in government, or disqualified on account of immoral habits.

It is a matter of vital importance that the teachers, in whose hands the youth of the country are to be intrusted, shall be models of correct deportment. Example as well as precept should lead the impressible youth to a high standard of excellence in conversation and character. Under the present law, five directors are appointed in each county, whose duty, among others, is to employ teachers and visit at stated intervals the schools in operation in their respective counties. It frequently happens that these duties are faithfully performed only to the schools in the neighborhoods where the directors reside. I recommend that the board of directors, as now constituted, be abolished, and the duties they are called to perform be assigned to the county superintendent, who shall receive a salary for his services, and be required to give bond for faithful discharge of duty, and devote his entire time to the schools of his county.

I further recommend that a board of three directors, chosen from among the patrons of each school, be elected or appointed, whose duty it shall be, without pay, to employ and discharge teachers, provide school houses, and repair and supply the same with seats, fuel and other necessaries; and that the members of the board shall be required, alternately, to visit the school once every two weeks while it remains in session. This plan, if adopted, will, in my opinion, awaken the proper interest where it belongs—among the patrons of each school. In order also to secure greater uniformity, which is a leading feature of the system, I recommend that the tax for general school purposes be levied by the Legislature and made collectable and payable into the county treasury, as now provided. I also recommend that the school funds of each county be distributed among the schools according to the number of pupils in actual attendance. This will encourage parents to send their children regularly to school in order to secure as much as possible of the fund to be distributed.

STATISTICS.

Number of free schools established	3,000
Number of teachers employed during 1871	3,300
Number of pupils in attendance during 1871	90,000

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Notwithstanding the unwarranted attempt made by a portion of the partizan press of the State to impair its usefulness, Oxford University is in a most flourishing condition. During the session now in progress, there have been one hundred and seventy-one matriculants, and applications for admission still coming in, justify the belief that over two hundred new students will receive the benefits of the institution during the present year. It is so liberally endowed as to require very little assistance from the State. The abolishing of tuition fees, and the establishment of free scholarships—one for each representative district—have added greatly to the popularity of the University.

Among the improvements now contemplated by the Board of Trustees is the establishment of an experimental farm for agriculture out of the fund received from the General Government last year; the erection of a suitable house for the chancellor, and the establishment of a department of medicine. Oxford already surpasses any other institution of like character at the South; but with these accessions, it will rival the oldest and best universities in the United States.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY.

Alcorn University is yet in a state of chrysalis. It has a name, but is without a local habitation. Negotiations, however, are now rapidly culminating which will carry out the law authorizing its establishment, and it is hoped and believed that it will eventuate in an institution which future generations shall rise up to honor and bless.

Before quitting this part of my message, I desire to express my willingness to co-operate with the Legislature and the friends of progress throughout the State, in maturing practical plans for the advancement of true knowledge, and for promoting among the masses pursuits of industry.

PENITENTIARY.

The condition of the penitentiary is such as to demand your prompt attention. The lease under which the convicts have been held since 1867, expired by limitation on the first day of November, 1871. In the absence of adequate provisions for the care of the convicts under existing laws, and in order to relieve the Legislature from the embarrassment of being required to take forced action at the very commencement of the session, a contract was entered into by my predecessor with Mr. E. Richardson, the former lessee, to retain control of the convicts until the first of March, 1872, on the same terms as were agreed upon in the original lease. This contract needs your approval, which, I trust, it will promptly receive, to give it the force of law. The policy of leasing for a period of years the convicts sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, to be paraded throughout the State and placed in competition with free labor, is calculated, in my judgment, to corrupt public morals, degrade industry, pervert justice, and thwart the true objects of punishment.

Mankind are so far the creatures of circumstances as to be controlled in a great degree by their surroundings. Even vice, the "monster of such frightful mien" if "seen too oft," is too often embraced. And to bring the free, honest laborers of the country into contact and competition with the lawless vagabonds of the prison, is to place on apparently equal footing two classes of society, as different as virtue and vice, and it will have the tendency of obliterating, in the public mind, the distinction that should exist between the good citizen and the degraded outlaw.

The penitentiary buildings belonging to the State are in a dilapidated condition, and are not sufficiently capacious to accommodate more than one-half the present number of convicts. The cells are too small and illy ventilated. The grounds connected with the prison are inadequate and not favorably situated for the purpose.

I recommend that suitable officers—a superintendent, clerk, and board of control—three in number—be at once provided to take charge of the penitentiary. The superintendent and board of control to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

I further recommend that the board of control be authorized to dispose of the grounds on which the present penitentiary is located, together with such of the buildings, machinery and material as cannot be made available in the establishment of a new penitentiary, and that it be required to purchase a farm of not more than six hundred acres, in the vicinity of the Capitol, on which the new penitentiary buildings shall be erected. In order that this may be accomplished with the smallest possible outlay on the part of the State, I recommend that the convicts under the direction of the superintendent shall be used in prosecuting the work, and that such convicts as cannot be made available for the purpose may be hired out for short periods, by the board of control, to labor on other public works, or elsewhere, until such time as they can be given employment within the penitentiary walls.

If the plan above, briefly outlined, shall meet your approbation, I would advise that ample time, not less than five years, be allowed to carry it into effect, and the officers appointed be subjected to such limitations, and placed under such ample bond, as will insure a faithful discharge of duty and protect the interests of the State.

The superintendent should have the services of the State Architect, and one other skilled mechanic in preparing the plans and directing the construction of the walls and buildings, which should be modeled after the most approved prison architecture adopted in the United States.

The following table of statistics is compiled from the very excellent report of the superintendent, which is herewith submitted:

Total number of convicts during '71	376
Total number discharged for various causes	142
Total number remaining Dec. 15, 1871	234

It is a fact worthy of your attention, that among all the convicts now sentenced to the Penitentiary, only two were mechanics, who had previous to conviction learned a trade. Fully two-thirds of all the convictions throughout the State have grown out of attempts to misappropriate property in defiance of law. Many of this number, it may well be supposed, on account of the absence of remunerative employment, have violated law to secure the necessities of life, perhaps to drive the hungry wolf, Famine, from the cabin door. The justice of the government should be tempered with mercy in dealing with such cases as these. It would prove a blessing to the State if every convict sent to the Penitentiary could be returned to his home the master of a good trade.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Our benevolent institutions are the pride of the State. Although maintained at a heavy cost, the contributions that have been from time to time levied for their support have been cheerfully paid, and they now stand as proud monuments to the people whose Christian charity and enlightenment they represent.

The two new wings to the Lunatic Asylum, authorized by the last Legislature, have not been completed within the time agreed upon with the contractors, much to the detriment of the public interest. The work on them, however, is still progressing.

The treatment of patients, as shown by the number reported as restored to sound mind, has been more successful during the past year than for any other since the establishment of the Asylum. The farm in connection with the Asylum, consisting of fifty acres, has been admirably managed, and made to yield products amounting in value to over ten thousand dollars.

The Superintendent, Dr. Wm. M. Compton, in his elegant and very interesting report to the Trustees of the Asylum, represents the necessity of still further additions to meet the growing demands made upon the Institution. His recommendations on the subjects treated in his report show a comprehensive benevolence which takes into sympathy all the afflicted of the State. I recommend it to your careful consideration.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It is an erroneous impression which prevails generally among the people that the Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb are asylums. The last Legislature was so far misled by this false impression as to denominate them asylums in the New Code. They are simply schools where the unfortunate blind and deaf and dumb youth of the State are instructed and taught some kind of useful employment suited to their condition.

Under appropriations made by the last Legislature, the Institution for the Blind has been partially refurnished, and an additional building has been erected. Under the skillful management of Mrs. Merrill, as Superintendent, it meets very fully the demands of the State.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established last year, and only opened for the reception of pupils on the first of December. Under the able superintendence of Dr. J. L. Carter it has grown rapidly in popular favor. There are now nine pupils in attendance, and thirty-five applications for admission.

STATE HOSPITAL AT VICKSBURG.

The Hospital at Vicksburg was made a State Institution by an act of the Legislature, approved March 14, 1871. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made for its support the first year, and Dr. John R. Hicks was appointed Medical Superintendent. In the past nine months seventeen hundred and twenty-three patients have been treated, out of which number fourteen hundred and seventy-four have been discharged as cured.

The management of Superintendent Dr. John R. Hicks is very highly commended by the Trustees of the Hospital.

An additional appropriation is demanded to meet a deficit for the third quarter.

REPORTS TRANSMITTED.

I herewith transmit and recommend to your attention the following reports:

Report of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum.

Report of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind.

Report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

Report of the Attorney General, showing unprecedented efficiency in prosecuting State cases and convicting criminals.

Report of the Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Vicksburg.

Report of the Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Natchez.

Report of the Treasurer of the State Normal School, at Holly Springs.

Also, letters from Chancellor Waddel in response to my letter, requesting information and suggestions regarding Oxford University.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Considerations of public policy demand that the affairs of the State shall be administered with the utmost economy consistent with the public welfare.

If the changes I have already recommended shall be adopted by your Honorable Body, the way will be opened for retrenchment and reform, and it can be readily accomplished without impairing the efficiency of the various officers, or embarrassing the operations of the several departments of the State Government. But to give practical effect and commend to popular favor the policy set forth, its fruits must be made manifest by the way in which the present inflated system of State credit shall be forced to yield in the reduction of all expenditures for State purposes, when placed upon a basis of United States currency.

The entire proposition which I have sought to present in relation to finances may be reduced to one of simple aritheme-tic, and its solution may be found in the answers to the following questions: How much can the State save by paying promptly, at a given time, seventy-five cents for what, at a subsequent period, she would be obliged to pay one dollar? And how much would an officer, creditor, or beneficiary of the State lose by receiving seventy-five cents in currency in place of an Auditor's warrant for one dollar, and from which only seventy-five cents can be realized on the market?

In addition to the general curtailment of expenditures, which is contemplated in a change in the administration of State finances, I desire to call your attention to special measures of reform.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The rates established for public printing are exorbitant. The benefits derived by the people on account of the great number of journals, reports, and other public documents that are annually distributed, are not commensurate with the costs of publication. The volume of laws published at the close of each session of the Legislature is composed, in great part, of charters, grants, bills of relief, and other private acts, which are of no general interest or importance, and they serve to make the volume cumbersome rather than to increase its usefulness.

In order to cut off this very expensive and comparatively useless class of legislation, I recommend that a general corporation act be passed, and also an act regulating county affairs, including the incorporating of cities and towns, and for altering and amending the charters of the same.

I further recommend that no bill of a special or private character, involving only individual interest, shall be entertained by either branch of the Legislature, unless the party asking such private or special legislation, shall first produce a receipt from the Treasurer showing that an amount of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same has been deposited to the credit of the State.

It is a correct principle of legislation that, in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law should be enacted. I recommend that the Legislature shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery, and printing paper, required for the use of the State, and also the copying, printing, and binding the laws, journals, and other public documents, ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

THE LEGISLATURE.

During the past two years the expense of the legislative department has been the largest item in the disbursements of the treasury. The circumstances which have seemed to justify it, no longer exist. It is in your power to make the cost for legislation comparatively light by a short and active session. Whether you will use a careful economy in all the outlays incident to the organization and proceedings of your respective bodies, rests entirely with yourselves.

The doubtful luxury of committee clerks and other supernumerary officers, may well be dispensed with by a body of industrious men who are *willing* to perform clerical duties as well as able to do the brain work of forming laws for the commonwealth.

Reposing the utmost confidence in your integrity and devotion, I commend you and your labors to the guidance and control of the Supreme Law giver of the Universe, with the assurance that I will heartily co-operate with you in any and all measures calculated to promote the peace and happiness of the people, and to increase the prosperity of our beloved Mississippi.

R. C. POWERS, *Governor.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE.

——:o:——

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby submit to your honorable body, the following report:

The books, papers and records of this office have been carefully kept and systematically filed.

Addition to the furniture of the office has been made, with rigid economy during the past year; such as chairs, book-cases, and window-blinds.

The archive room, on the lower floor, used for many years for the storage of Mississippi Reports, was found to be unfit on account of dampness. The room formerly used for geological purposes, on the third floor, was fitted up and substituted. The former is now used for the storage of such documents as will not be injured thereby. There are a number of boxes, which were turned over by the military authorities at the close of their Provisional Government, in this room, that have never been opened, supposed to contain ballots, etc. I respectfully suggest that authority be given to open them, and file whatever may be of importance and make such disposition of the other matter as the interest of the State and convenience may require. The rapid accumulation of matter renders an economy of room necessary. Unless your wisdom should provide a night-watchman, I shall be embarrassed by apprehension as to the safety of the books in my custody.

The old State seal being greatly worn, a new one, finely manufactured in New York city, was recently purchased, at a cost of thirty-five dollars.

Three thousand five hundred and forty-one commissions, eleven hundred and ninety-seven notices of appointment, two hundred and six notices of removal, and thirty-five pardons of State prison convicts, were issued during the past year Also, patents for swamp and overflowed lands, to the amount of 106,321 9-100 acres have been issued; including lands granted by the State to the Pearl River Improvement and Navigation Company. Two hundred and fifty-six entries of resignations have been made.

The Constitution (Art. 5, Sec. 19) makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor. The Revised Code of 1857 and 1871, it is supposed, fail to require this of the Secretary of State; but appreciating its importance, I have kept such record, which already covers two hundred pages double flat cap paper, requiring an amount of labor for which no provision has been made by law. Indeed, it is of great importance that such a record should be kept. I have no evidence in this department that such has been the custom since the administration of Gov. A. G. Brown.

I established, with the approval of the Governor, a rule that all officers should file evidences of the qualifications required by law before receiving their commissions under appointment, which necessitated a vast amount of correspondence, and the furnishing of blank oaths. These oaths and certificates are all on file, the registry of commissions made and copies of the latter furnished the State Auditor.

The returns of the election of November 7, 1871, were duly examined, as the law directs, certificates to Senators, District Attorneys, and commissions to all county officers have been issued.

The military registration books were sent to all the counties of the State, and safely reached their destination. But no provision of law exists for their return to this office.

The returns of most of the registration officers bore no mark on the back of the envelope containing them, of the character of the enclosure. This caused delay in the issuance of commissions. The district returns are all recorded and certified by the Governor.

Commissions have been revoked where successful contestants have filed a duly authenticated judgment of the court having jurisdiction in the case.

Attested copies of the Acts and Resolutions were placed in the hands of the Public Printer, in accordance with law; also of the Revised Code. But the removal of the Public Printer June 16, 1871, followed by the injunction made on Messrs. Alcorn & Fisher, and Dr. W. H. Compton, with whom I subsequently contracted to do the printing, caused a delay until December 11th in the distribution of the Code. The exigencies of the public service, growing out of delay, were such that a distribution had to be made in exceedingly great haste. Receipts of public carriers are on file showing that distribution has been made to all the counties of the State. (See Report on Distribution, marked B)., Clerks of Courts of Record of a large number of counties have been supplied with missing copies of Mississippi Reports as the law directs. New counties have been supplied to a considerable extent with public documents.

Document marked "C," accompanying, will show the number of Mississippi Reports sold. The sale was restricted because of the probable requirements for the use of the State. I would respectfully suggest that further sales of Mississippi Reports be stopped, as the wants of the State in a few years, will demand all that are remaining, and many of the volumes are out of print.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the Secretary of State to exchange Mississippi Reports for those of other States; and also, that United States District Attorneys, the Adjutant General, Superintendents of Public Education, Lunatic Asylums; Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institutions, Alcorn University, and State Normal Schools be furnished with public documents as other officers.

The bill authorizing the publication of an additional thousand copies of the Laws not having beconme a law until the meeting of the present Legislature, there was not a sufficient number to supply all, entitled to copies by law. The requisite number is expected to be delivered at this office at an early day.

Until recently the opinion was not known to be questioned, that the Code was distributed to members of the session adopting it, as were the Laws. While entertaining grave doubts as to whether this was the best policy, I could find no law authorizing me to withhold them from those members, or compel them to turn them over to their successors. Should the Legislature indicate its will in this matter, it will be promptly and rigidly complied with.

A critical examination of the accounts of the Public Printer have been made in accordance with law, and record kept of amount of work performed. This examination is to determine whether the work charged for, has been delivered and, at the price fixed by law. (See Document A.)

A cursory glance at this Report will show the necessity of an additional clerk permanently, as well as udsion ring the ses of the Legislature. The clerical force of every Department of the State has been permanently increased; while that of this Department remains as before the war, with the exception of the period in which the Legislature is in session. Indeed, so many and thorough changes have been made in the administration of public affairs, that the office of Secretary of State is a place not only of record and notification, but of constant inquiry, which of itself, requires the entire attention of one person. I have been compelled to be at some expense, paid out of my own pocket, to keep up the work of my office.

Hoping that the exhibit made by this communication will prove satisfactory, and give evidence of that fidelity and capacity, which it is my highest aim, I submit it to you as the Report of this Department.

I most cheerfully bear testimony to the efficiency and fidelity of the Chief Clerk, who has been employed during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LYNCH,
Secretary of State.

[Document A.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
January 2	1 Receipt Book, for Bills	Legislature	253	$ 12 00
“	1 Receipt Book, for Bills for Committees	“	“	12 00
“	1 Book for Account Bills, etc	“	“	12 00
“	2 Warrant Books, Senate	“	“	16 00
“	5 Warrant Books, House	“	“	40 00
“	Binding 25 copies House Journals	“	254	100 00
“ 20	500 Calendars, 2p., Senate	“	257	9 96
“	500 Yeas and Nays, Senate	“	“	12 00
“	250 Large Envelopes, Senate	“	“	3 50
“	Printing above, Senate	“	“	1 50
“	150 Lists of Committees, Senate	“	“	8 50
“	100 Orders for Subscription, Senate	“	“	3 00
“	10 Reams Letter Paper, Senate	“	“	30 00
“	2,000 Large Envelopes, Senate	“	“	6 00
“	5,000 Small Envelopes, Senate	“	“	15 00
“	5 Packages Note Paper, Senate	“	“	5 00
“	2 Quires Book Paper and cutting, Senate	“	“	2 00
“	250 Envelopes, No. 12, Senate	“	“	6 00
“	18 Copies of Laws, 1870, Senate	“	“	80 00
“	36 Copies of Laws, bound as ordered, Senate	“	“	136 00

January 20	50 Certificates of Membership, Senate....................	Legislature......	"	$	3 50
"	1 Book-Keeping account Bills, Senate....................	"	"		12 00
"	3,000 Copies Governor's Message, Senate...............	"	"		1,514 70
"	50 Lists Members, Yeas and Nays, House..............	"	258		4 98
"	150 Calenders, House..	"	"		30 00
"	25 Printed Oaths, House....................................	"	"		2 50
"	11½ Reams Letter Paper, House.........................	"	"		69 00
"	17 Packages Note Paper, House.........................	"	"		24 00
"	8,000 Envelopes, House.....................................	"	"		24 00
"	24 Reams Letter Heads, House...........................	"	"		72 00
"	100 Yeas and Nays, with names, House..............	"	"		6 00
"	1 Quire Large Book Paper and cutting, House...........	"	"		1 00
"	100 Printed Certificates, House............................	"	"		4 00
"	2 Quires Large Minute Paper and cutting, House........	"	"		2 00
"	1 Ledger, House..	"	"		16 00
"	1 Book for keeping account Bills, House..............	"	"		11 00
"	100 Orders for Subscription, House.....................	"	"		3 00
"	150 Large Lists of Committees, House.................	"	"		15 00
"	150 Calendars, 4p., House.................................	"	"		24 00
"	500 Envelopes No. 12, and Printing, House.............	"	"		10 00
"	150 Calendars, 4p., House.................................	"	"		24 00
"	150 Calendars, 4p., House.................................	"	"		24 00
"	50 Lists of Committees, House.............................	"	"		4 98
"	1 Quire Minute Paper and cutting, House..............	"	"		1 00
"	200 Copies House Bill 36, 18pp............................	"	"		1,08 00
"	150 Calandars, House.......................................	"	"		24 00
"	150 Calandars, House.......................................	"	"		24 00
"	150 Calandars, House.......................................	"	"		24 00

[DOCUMENT A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
January 20	190 Copies Revised Code (stitched.)	Legislature	258	$ 200 00
“	2,000 State Lunatic Asylum Reports	“	“	1,076 40
“	6,000 Governor's Message	“	“	2,583 90
“ 30	150 Calendars, 4pp	“	259	24 00
“	2 Scrap Books	“	“	12 00
“	200 Copies House Bill, No. 428, 13pp	“	“	78 00
“	1 Account Book of Special Orders	“	“	8 00
“	300 Copies Building Committee Reports	“	“	578 25
“	1 Book Keeping account, Joint and Concurrent Resolutions	“	“	14 00
“	150 Calendars	“	“	24 00
“	150 Names of Members	“	“	6 00
“	100 Yeas and Nays	“	“	6 00
“	500 Copies Governor's Message Report	“	“	64 80
“	150 Calendars, 4pp	“	“	24 00
“	150 Calendars, 4pp	“	“	24 00
“	150 Calendars, 4pp	“	“	24 00
“	200 Copies House Resolution, No. 15, 4pp	“	“	24 00
“	1 Quire Minute Paper	“	“	1 00
“	150 Calendars, 4pp	“	“	24 00
“	2,000 Copies Blind Asylum Report	“	“	117 00

“	131 Cards, Names of Members	“	......	“	8 00
“	50 Committee Blanks, 1st form	“	......	“	1 50
“	50 Committee Blanks, 2nd form	“	......	“	1 50
“	50 Committee Blanks, 3rd form	“	......	“	1 50
“	50 Committee Blanks, 4th form	“	......	“	1 50
“	50 Committee Blanks, 5th form	“	......	“	1 50
“	300 Lists of Officers	“	......	“	9 00
“	1 Quire Minute Paper	“	......	“	1 00
“	100 Copies Rules of Senate	“	......	“	43 20
February 2	1,000 Copies Annual Report of Auditor	“	......	261	1,548 00
“ 6	2,000 Copies Annual Report of Auditor, for 1870	“	......	263	2,538 90
“	Publishing Laws to January 28, 23 squares	“	......	265	23 00
“	Publishing Laws to February 4, 155 squares	“	......	“	155 00
“	Publishing Laws to February 11, 39 squares	“	......	“	39 00
“ 13	Printing 72 Names of Senators	“	......	266	2 75
“	200 Committee Blanks	“	......	“	7 00
“	50 Copies Amendment to Code	“	......	“	9 96
“	50 Copies Senate Bill No. 65	“	......	“	9 96
“	50 Copies Senate Bill No. 83	“	......	“	9 96
“	1 Quire Minute Paper	“	......	“	1 00
“	50 Copies Senate Bill No. 79	“	......	“	9 96
“	500 Copies Lunatic Asylum Report	“	......	“	496 80
“	1,122 Copies Daily Pilot	“	......	“	67 32
“	2,000 Copies Penitentiary Report	“	......	267	152 10
“	150 Calenders	“	......	“	24 00
“	150 Calenders	“	......	“	24 00
“	150 Calenders	“	......	“	24 00
“	150 Calenders	“	......	“	24 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
February	13	200 Copies H. B. No. 57	Legislature	267	$ 12 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	30 00
"		1 Quire Minute Paper	"	"	1 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	24 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	30 00
"		9 Reams Note Paper	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		500 Copies Governor's Message on Revenue Law	"	"	43 20
"		200 Copies Rules of House	"	"	239 40
"		4,785 Copies Daily Pilot	"	"	287 10
"	25	Publishing Laws, 90 squares	"	270	90 00
"		150 Calendars	"	271	24 00
"		2 Quires Minute Paper	"	"	2 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		100 Yeas and Nays	"	"	6 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	12 00

"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars.	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars.	"	"	12 00
"	1,320 Copies Daily Pilot	"	"	79 20
"	300 Copies Annual Report of Superintendent Penitentiary.	"	"	58 50
"	5 Placards P. O	"	272	5 00
"	50 Copies Governor's Message.	"	"	28 80
"	1,000 Envelopes and Printing	"	"	3 00
"	50 Calendars.	"	"	9 96
"	50 Calendars.	"	"	9 96
"	50 Calendars.	"	"	14 94
"	50 Crlendars.	"	"	14 94
"	50 Copies S. B. No. 118, 2 pages.	"	"	9 96
"	50 Calendars.	"	"	9 96
"	50 Copies S. B. No. 192	"	"	64 74
"	590 Copies Daily Pilot	"	"	35 40
"	6786 Copies Daily Pilot	"	275	47 16
"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	12 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	18 00
"	1 Quire Minute Paper and cutting	"	"	1 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	18 00
"	150 Calendars	"	"	18 00
"	200 Copies H. B. No. 254.	"	"	18 00
"	200 Copies H. B. No. 161.	"	"	30 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
March 6	150 Calendars	Legislature	275	$ 18 00
“	100 Lists of Members, Yeas and Nays	“	“	6 00
“	150 Calendars	“	“	18 00
“	150 Calendars	“	“	18 00
“	1 Quire Minute Paper	“	“	1 00
“	Publishing Laws to February 25, 6 sqares	“	276	6 00
“	Publishing Laws to March 4, 17 squares	“	“	17 00
“	486 Copies Daily Pilot	“	277	29 16
“	50 Copies S. B. No. 89	“	“	14 64
“	50 Calendars	“	“	9 96
“	50 Copies S. B. No. 132	“	“	14 94
“	50 Copies S. B. No. 21	“	“	19 92
“	50 Calendars	“	“	9 96
“	50 Calendars	“	“	9 96
“	50 Celendars	“	“	9 96
“ 11	50 Copies H. B. No. 234, ...Senate	“	280	9 96
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“	1 Quire Minute Paper, Senate	“	“	1 00
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	4 98
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	4 98

"		1 Copy Code, Senate	"	"	4	50
"		300 Blanks Ruled and Printed, Senate	"	"	11	00
"		50 Calendars, Senate.	"	"	14	94
"		3 Copies Laws and Binding, Senate	"	"	18	00
"		50 Calendars, Senate.	"	"	14	94
"		486 Copies Daily Pilot, Senate	"	"	29	16
"		200 Copies S. B. No. 116 House,	"	281	12	00
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	18	00
"		50 Certificates of Membership, House	"	"	4	98
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	18	00
"		200 Reports of Committees, House	"	"	30	00
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	18	00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18	00
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	10	00
"		786 Copies Daily Pilot, House	"	"	47	16
"	16	500 Lists of Members, Yeas and Nays Senate	"	284	12	00
"		50 Calendars, Senate.	"	"	9	96
"		50 Copies H. B. No. 15, Senate.	"	"	19	92
"		50 Calendars, Senate.	"	"	4	98
"		50 Calendars, Senate.	"	"	4	98
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	285	1	00
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	12	00
"		150 Calendars, House.	"	"	12	00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	12	00
"		100 Lists of Members, Yeas and Nays, House	"	"	6	00
"		2,000 Copies Report of Secretary of State, House.	"	"	620	10
"	20	50 Calendars, Senate.	"	287	4	98
"		50 Calendars, Senate,	"	"	4	98

[Document A--Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
March 20	50 Copies Calendars, Senate	Legislature	287	$ 4 98
“	336 Copies Daily Pilot	“	“	20 16
“	Publishing Laws, 128 squares	“	288	128 00
“	150 Calendars, House	“	289	18 00
“	150 Calendars, House	“	“	18 00
“	150 Calendars, House	“	“	18 00
“	500 Copies Treasurer's Report, House	“	“	394 20
“	200 Copies House Bill No. 236, House	“	“	84 00
“	786 Copies Daily Pilot, House	“	“	47 16
“	150 Calendars, House	“	“	24 00
“	500 Levee Committee Reports	“	“	351 00
“ 27	Publishing Laws to date, 220 squares	“	290	220 00
“ 31	50 Calendars, Senate	“	292	4 98
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“	336 Copies Daily Pilot for Senate	“	“	20 16
“	1 Receipt Book for Senate	“	“	8 00
“	2 quires Minute Paper for Senate	“	“	2 00
“	50 Calendars for Senate	“	“	9 96
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	4 98
“	50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	14 94

March	31	50 Calendars, Senate	Legislature	292	9 96
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	4 98
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	4 98
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	293	1 00
"		336 Copies Daily Pilot, Senate	"	292	20 16
"		200 Copies H. B., 295, House	"	293	30 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	24 00
"		100 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00
"		2,500 Envelopes, House	"	"	7 50
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		500 Large Envelopes, House	"	"	2 50
"		786 Daily Pilots, House	"	"	47 16
"		3 Books Certificates, House	"	"	24 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		1 Copy House Journal, House	"	"	3 50
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	"	1 00
"		100 Copies H. B. No. 357, House	"	"	36 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	24 00
"		786 Copies Daily Pilot, House	"	"	47 16
April	3	Publishing Laws, 285 squares	"	295	285 00
"	10	336 Copies Daily Pilot, Senate	"	296	20 16
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96

[DOCUMENT A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
April	10	100 Copies H. B. No. 234, Senate	Legislature	296	$ 9 96
"		50 Copies S. B. No. 240, Senate	"	"	19 92
"		50 Copies Amendment to Chapter 15 of Code, Senate	"	"	14 94
"		50 Circulars to Publishers, Senate	"	"	3 00
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	4 98
"		50 Copies S. B. No. 243, Senate	"	"	9 96
"		50 Copies S. B. No. 245, Senate	"	"	29 88
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	4 98
"		50 Copies S. B. No. 247, Senate	"	"	14 94
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	4 98
"		786 Copies Daily Pilot, House	"	297	47 16
"		125 Copies Reports of Committees, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	24 00
"		100 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	"	1 00
"		200 Copies Committee Reports, House	"	"	18 00
"		150 Calendars, House	"	"	12 00
"		500 Copies Enumeration of Votes, House	"	"	21 60
"		200 Copies No. 12 Envelopes House,	"	"	3 00

“		200 Copies No. 12 Envelopes (Printing of), House	“	“	1 50
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		150 Circulars to Publishers, House	“	“	4 98
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	18 00
“		200 Copies H. B. No. 389, House	“	“	36 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		200 Copies H. B. No. 252, House	“	“	48 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	18 00
“		500 Copies Governor's Message, House	“	“	108 00
“		Publishing Laws to April 8th, 300 squares	“	298	300 00
April	17	Publishing Laws to April 8th, 225 squares	“	300	225 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	302	12 00
“		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	“	“	1 00
“		2,000 Envelopes and Printing, House	“	“	6 00
“		200 Copies S. B., House	“	“	30 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		100 Roll Calls, House	“	“	6 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	6 00
“		200 Copies H. B. No. 414, House,	“	“	84 00
“		200 Copies H. B. No. 284, House	“	“	18 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		2 Reams Note Paper, House	“	“	6 00
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		3,500 Envelopes, House	“	“	10 50
“		150 Calendars, House	“	“	12 00
“		135 Copies Daily Pilot, House	“	“	48 60

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
April	17	450 Calendars for Senate	Legislature	303	$ 74 70
“		50 Copies S. B. No. 271, Senate	“	“	29 88
“		420 Copies Daily Pilot, Senate	“	“	25 20
“	24	1 Quire Minute Paper, Senate	“	305	1 00
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“		70 Copies Daily Pilot, Senate	“	“	25 20
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	9 96
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	14 94
“		50 Calendars, Senate	“	“	14 94
“		50 Copies S. B. No. 297, Senate	“	“	64 74
“		50 Copies Amendment to Code ch. 23, Senate	“	“	34 86
“		900 Calendars, House	“	308	90 00
“		1 Quire Miute Paper, House	“	“	1 00
“		810 Copies Pilot, House	“	“	48 60
“		100 Roll Calls, House	“	“	6 00
“		Publishing Laws to date, 321 squares, House	“	309	321 00
May	29	Publishing Laws to date, 332 squares, House	“	312	332 00
“	3	1 Quire Minute Paper, House	“	313	1 00

"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	200 Copies H. B. No. 392, House	"	"	18 00
"	100 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00
"	1 Quire Mtnute Paper, House	"	"	1 00
"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	810 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	150 Copies Daily Pilot, House	"	"	48 60
"	100 Copies Amendment to Code, chap. 39, House	"	"	42 00
"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	150 Calendars, Honse	"	"	18 00
"	1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	"	1 00
"	200 Copies H. B. No. 505, House	"	"	48 00
"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	315	14 94
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	14 94
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	14 94
"	420 Copies Daily Pilots, Senate	"	"	25 20
"	1 Quire Minute Paper, Senate	"	"	1 00
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	14 94
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96
"	50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96
"	8 810 Copies Daily Pilot, House	"	316	48 60
"	100 Copies Report of Committee on Meridian Riot, House	"	"	205 20
"	200 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00
"	150 Calendars, House	"	"	18 00
"	100 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
May	8	1,000 Copies of Governor's Message..	Legislature......	316	$ 129 60
"		150 Calendars	"	"	24 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	24 00
"		5 Large Placards	"	"	3 00
"		150 Calendars	"	"	24 00
"		420 Daily Pilots, Senate	"	317	25 20
"		500 Copies Governor's Message, Senate	"	"	97 20
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, Senate	"	"	1 00
"		500 Roll Calls, Senate	"	"	9 96
"		50 Copies J. Res. No. 43, Senate	"	"	14 94
"		50 Calendars, Senate	"	"	9 96
"		Publishing Laws to 6th inst., 258 squares	"	319	258 00
"	15	Publishing Laws to 13th inst., 156 squares	"	320	156 00
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, and cutting, House	"	321	1 00
"		200 Copies S. B. No. 329, 5 pages, House	"	"	30 00
"		150 Calendars, 4 pages, House	"	"	24 00
"		100 Roll Calls, House	"	"	6 00
"		150 Calendars, 4 pages, House	"	"	24 00
"		150 Calendars, 5 pages, House	"	"	30 00
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, and cutting, House	"	"	1 00

May	15	150 Calendars, 4 pages, House	"	......	"	24 00
"		810 Daily Pilots, House	"	......	"	48 60
"		5,000 Copies Auditor's Special Report, House, 2 pages plain, at	"	......	"	
"		$3 60 per page, $7 20—first 200, 614 pages rule and figure	"	......	"	
"		work, at $7 20 per page, $4,420 80	"	......	"	4,428 00
"		Two pages plain, 90 cts. per page, $1 80, 2d 2,000, 614 pages rule	"	......	"	1,107 00
"		and fig. work, $1 80 pr. page, $1,105 20—each 200 between	"	......	"	
"		200 and 2000	"	......	"	8,856 00
"		Remaining 3,000, at following rate by law: 2 plain pages, $1 80,	"	......	"	
"		$3 60, first 500, 614 pages r. and fig work, $3 60, $2,210 40—	"	......	"	
"		each 500 between 2,000 and 5,000, being $6 00, $2,214 00	"	......	"	13,284 00
"		For publishing proceedings of both branches of Legislature,	"	......	"	
"		regular session of 1871, as regulated by law	"	......	"	500 00
"		500 Copies Governor's Message on Suppression of Crime	"	......	322	21 60
"		500 Copies Governor's Message on School Fund	"	......	"	16 20
"		50 Copies S. B. No. 348, House	"	......	"	29 88
"		1 Quire Minute Paper, House	"	......	323	1 00
"		420 copies Daily Pilot, House	"	......	"	25 20
June	9	Publishing Laws to May 20, 445 squares	"	......	"	442 00
"		Publishing Laws to May 27, 465 squares	"	......	"	465 00
"		Publishing Laws to June 3, 465 squares	"	......	"	465 00
"		Publishing Laws to June 9, 527 squares	"	......	328	527 00
"	19	Printing 225,000 Registration Blanks	"	......	"	675 00
"		Publishing Laws (Weekly Pilot) June 17, 68 squares	"	......	"	68 00
"		Publishing Laws (Daily Pilot) June 17 to 19, 94 squares	"	......	"	94 00
"		Ruling, Printing, and Binding 5 Registration Books for each		......		
"		County (sixty-nine) three hundred and forty-five Books, two				
"		and a fourth quires each, double cap size, 776 quires, at $3.	"	......	"	2,228 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
June	19	For printing and binding 1000 copies Conventional Journals, as per Senate Joint Resolution, approved March 8, 1871, as follows:	Legislature......	326	
"		751 plain pages, at $4 18 per page, as per law................	"	"	$ 3,139 18
"		22 Index " at 6 27 " " "	"	"	137 94
"		2 R. & Fig. " at 8 36 " " "	"	"	16 72
"		Binding 100 copies in law sheep, at $3 per copy...............	"	"	300 09
"	20	1000 copies House Journal Appendix, 1292 pages, 1 table.........................16 " —1308 pp.	"	327	
"		1st 1000 copies, 440 pages, at $4 18 per page..........	"	"	1,839 20
"		868 pages Rule and Fig., at $8 36 per page................	"	"	7,256 48
"	26	1000 copies Appendix to Senate Journal, 1308 pages, as per law,	"	331	
		1st 1000, 440 pages at $4 18 per page.......$1839 20 868 pages at $8 36 per page, R. and Fig..... 7256 48	"	"	9,095 68
September	25	1000 copies House Journal, as per law, 1067 pages, plain, at	"	332	
"		$4 18 per page...........................$4,460 06 46 pages Index, at $6 27 per page.......... 288 42 1000 copies Senate Jonrnal, 703 pages plain, at $4 18 per page...................... 2,938 54 38 pages Index, at $6 27.................. 238 26	„	"	7,925 28

October	17	To binding 25 copies House and Senate Journal and Appendix	“	334	300 00
“		3,000 Certificates of Registration	“	335	13 00
“	18	20,000 Certificates of Registration	“	336	90 00
“		100 copies Weekly Leader	“	“	10 00
“		500 “ Chapter 12, Revised Code	“	“	442 80
“		500 “ “ 13, “ “	“	“	437 40
“		Publishing Laws to date, 113 squares	“	“	113 00
“		“ Code, 564 squares	“	“	564 00
“	19	“ Chapter 18, Rev. Code in Weekly Leader, 536 sqs.	“	342	536 00
“	26	“ Laws of Mississippi, “ “ “ 382 “	“	“	382 00
November	2	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 388 “	“	“	388 00
“	15	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 173 “	“	343	173 00
“	30	2,000 copies Laws of Mississippi, passed in regular session of	“	344	
“		1871, bound in pamphlet, 848 pp. at $6 30 pr p., as pr law	“	“	5,342 40
“		128 pages Index, at $9 45 per page, as per law	“	“	1,209 60
December	23	600 copies Annual Roport of Superintendent and Board of	“	345	
“		Trustees Lunatic Asylum: 1st 200 copies, 68 pages, plain.			
“		at $3 60 $244 80	“	“	331 20
“		12 pages Rule and Fig., at $7 20 86 40			
“		2d 200, 68 pages plain, at 90 cents 61 20	“	“	82 80
“		12 pages Rule and Fig., at $1 80 21 60			
“		3d 200, 68 pages plain, at 90 cents 61 20	“	“	82 80
		12 pages Rule and Fig., at $1 80 21 60			
		Total			$95,201 57

[Dodument A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
January	2	500 Envelopes, Printed	Secretary of State	254	$ 3 50
"		200 Oaths	"	"	6 00
"		500 Envelopes, No. 10	"	"	5 00
February	13	1 Scrap Book, size of Pilot	"	265	18 00
"		1,000 Commissions	"	"	30 00
"		1,000 Letter Heads	"	"	12 00
"		500 Oaths, 1st Form	"	"	10 00
"		500 Oaths, 2d Form	"	"	10 00
"		250 Envelopes	"	"	2 50
February	25	12 Placards	"	270	5 00
"		500 Euvelopes, Printing	"	"	2 00
March	6	500 Requisitions	"	276	20 00
"		500 Requisitions for Officers	"	"	16 00
"		500 Pardons	"	"	17 00
March	16	300 Copies Secretary of State's Annual Report	"	283	238 50
"		300 Certificates of Passage of Acts	"	"	7 00
"		500 Appointments	"	"	10 00
"		1,000 Letter Wrappers	"	"	16 00
March	27	100 Sheets Heavy Manilla Paper	"	290	1 00
"		500 Envelopes	"	"	2 00
April	3	100 Certificates	"	295	4 00

“		200 Notifications of Expiration of Term	“	“	4	00
“		500 Notices of Appointment	“	“	7	50
April	17	200 Land Patent Blanks	“	300	12	50
April	24	300 Printed Receipts	“	309	4	50
May	8	1,000 Envelopes, No. 6, Printing	“	319	3	00
“		1,000 Envelopes, No. 10, Printing	“	“	3	00
“		2 Reams Letter Heads	“	“	10	00
“		500 Oaths	“	“	10	00
“		500 Oaths	“	“	10	00
May	15	1 Quire of Manilla Paper	“	320		50
“		1,000 Blanks	“	“	5	00
June	9	Publishing Notice in Regard to Sales Mississippi Reports	“	323	18	50
June	19	1 Ream Heavy Wrapping Paper	“	328	15	00
“		500 Shipping Tags	“	“	5	00
October	17	1 Book Jones County Land Scrip	“	335	12	00
October	18	1,000 No. 6 Envelopes, Printed	“	336	11	50
“		1,000 Letter Heads	“	“	12	50
“		500 Copies Blank Oath of Office	“	“	10	00
“		1,000 Labels	“	“	6	00
“		450 Labels	“	“	4	00
“		500 Receipts	“	“	10	00
October	31	1,000 Printed Envelopes, No. 6	“	340	11	50
“		500 Printed Envelopes, No. 9	“	“	9	00
November	2	2 Books of Receipts, Binding	“	“	2	00
“		1 Book Register of Commissions, 12 Quires Super Royal	“	“	65	00
November	13	1 Record Book, 6 Quires Demi	“	“	15	00
		Total			$712	50

[Document A—Cotinued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
January	2	70 Circulars (ruled work)	Executive	256	$ 9 00
"		To Proclamation, $300 00 reward, 4 squars 4 times	"	"	7 50
"		200 Copies Proclamation	"	"	8 00
"		200 Official Envelopes	"	"	6 00
"		250 Enumeration Blanks	"	"	11 00
"		50 Election Proclamations	"	"	4 50
"		500 Printed Letter Wrappers	"	"	8 00
"		300 Envelopes and Printing	"	"	6 00
"		650 Posters, Reward, large	"	"	21 00
"		1 Ream Letter Heads and printing	"	"	10 00
"		200 Circulars	"	"	7 00
"		650 Posters, Reward, 2d lot	"	"	18 00
"		500 No. 6 Envelopes	"	"	8 00
"		500 Printed Letter Wrappers	"	"	8 00
"		175 Circulars	"	"	7 00
"		550 Circular Letter (large)	"	"	18 00
"		500 No. 10 Envelopes, Printed	"	"	10 00
"		1 Book Acct., Appointments	"	"	25 00
"		1,000 Letter Wrappers	"	"	16 00
"		Three-quarters Ream printed Letter Heads	"	"	8 00

“		To Advertising Election Proclamation, 20 squares, 13 times....	“	“	140 00
“		To Advertising Election Proclamation, 7 squares, 10 times....	“	“	38 50
“		To Advertising Reward for persons in disguise 10 sq'rs 5 times.	“	“	30 00
“		To Adv. Reward $3000, for Murderer, W. F. Brantly, 3 sq 5 times	“	“	9 00
“		To Adv. Reward $3000, H. & W. Ringer, Applegate, 7 sq 5 times.	“	“	21 00
“		To Adv. Reward $3000, John Williams, 4 squares, 5 times.....	“	“	12 00
“		To Adv. Election Proclamation, Rankin county 7 sqrs., 9 times.	“	“	35 00
“		To Adv. Reward $250, for B. Jones, 3 squares, 4 times........	“	“	7 50
“		To Adv. Reward $250, for Geo. Jones, 3 squares, 4 times.....	“	“	7 50
“		To Adv, Reward $250, for S. Cullum, 3 squares, 4 times.......	“	“	7 50
“		To Adv. Reward $250, for C. Burns, 3 squares, 4 times........	“	“	7 50
“		To Adv. Reward $250, for Duck Cullum, 3 squares, 4 times....	“	“	7 50
“		To Adv. Reward $250, for Geo. Jones, 2d time, 3 sqr., 4 times	“	“	7 50
March	6	1 Ream Letter Heads....................	“	278	10 00
“		250 Letter Wrappers....................	“	“	2 00
“		400 No. 6 Envelopes....................	“	“	4 00
“		400 No. 10 Envelopes....................	“	“	6 00
“		2 Reams Letter Heads....................	“	“	18 00
“		500 Letter Wrappers....................	“	“	8 00
“		1 Book, order on Auditor....................	“	“	8 00
“		To Adv. Election Proclamation in Choctaw and Yazoo counties.	“	“	24 00
“		To Adv. Reward for Scott E. Platner....................	“	“	10 00
“		To Adv. Reward for J. P. Head....................	“	“	10 00
“		To Adv. Reward for Hernando Mixin....................	“	“	10 00
“		To Election Proclamation for Winston County..............	“	“	21 00
“		To Reward for Dick Callum....................	“	“	7 50
April	24	200 Circulars to Asst....................	“	310	7 00
“		100 Large Envelopes....................	“	“	2 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
April	24	100 Large Envelopes, 2d form	Executive.	310	$ 2 00
"		500 No. 10 Envelopes and Printing	"	"	8 00
"		500 No. 6 Envelopes and Printing	"	"	5 00
"		1 Ream Full-sheet Letter Heads	"	"	10 00
"		To Advertising Reward for John Ramsey	"	"	5 00
"		To Advertising Reward for B. Ramsey	"	"	5 00
"		400 No. 10 Envelopes	"	"	8 00
"		500 Letter Wrappers	"	"	8 00
"		To Advertising Reward for Stephen Allen and J. D. Shaw	"	"	18 00
May	13	2 Reams Full-sheet Letter Heads	"	337	19 00
June	2	100 Circulars (Cotton Tax)	"	"	10 00
"		1,000 No. 10 Envelopes, Printed	"	"	15 00
"		1,000 No. 6 Envelopes, Printed	"	"	10 00
"		1,000 Letter Wrappers, endorsed	"	"	16 00
September	15	To Reward for Warren McCoy, 3 squares	"	"	3 00
"		To Reward for Warren McCoy (subsequent), 3 squares	"	"	6 00
"		To Reward for A. Beck, 3 squares 4 times	"	"	7 50
"		To Reward for Drury Keene, 4 squares	"	"	10 00

"	To Reward for Chas. Ryan, 4 squares	"	......	"	10 00
"	To Reward for James Lott, 4 squares	"	......	"	10 00
"	To Reward for A. J. Scott and M. Teat, 4 squares	"	......	"	10 00
	Total				$889 50

[DOCUMENT A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.	
January	2	1,000 Deeds Foolscap Size	Auditor	255	$ 45	00
"		200 Personal Assessment Rolls	"	"	50	00
"		250 Circulars	"	"	9	00
"		100 Circulars, Chancery Clerks	"	"	6	00
"		1 Personal Roll, Carroll County	"	"	20	00
"		250 Circulars	"	"	7	00
"		550 Large Tax Land Blanks	"	"	19	25
"		400 Blank Certificates	"	"	12	00
"		100 Circulars	"	"	5	00
"		1 Book Flat Royal Size, Extra Heavy Band, in Full Russia	"	"	115	00
"		1 Journal No. 8, Super Royal, Extra Size Band	"	"	95	00
"		1 Journal, "F," Super Royal, Extra Size Band	"	"	95	00
"		100 Personal Assessment Rolls, Ruled	"	"	24	00
February	1	To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Hinds County	"	260	30	00
"		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Chickasaw County	"	"	270	00
"		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Bolivar County	"	"	30	00
"		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Calhoun County	"	"	30	00
"		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Coahoma County	"	"	30	00
February	4	To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Wayne County	"	262	40	00
"		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Copiah County	"	"	30	00

“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Amite County........	“	......	“	70 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Simpon County.......	“	......	“	200 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Clarke County........	“	......	“	290 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Pontotoc County.....	“	......	“	40 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Lee County............	“	......	“	20 00
February	9	To Advertising Delinqnent Tax Lands, Yalobusha County....	“	......	264	80 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Kemper County.......	“	......	“	450 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Tallahatchie County...	“	......	“	160 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Atalla County........	“	......	“	240 00
“		To Advertising Delinqaent Tax Lands, Lauderdale County....	“	......	“	190 00
“		To Advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, DeSoto County.......	“	......	“	160 00
“		1 3 Quire Book, Account of Warrants Issued..............	“	......	“	10 00
“		1 3 Quire Land Assessment Rolls..........................	“	......	“	6 00
“		1 Assessment Book, Green County........................	“	......	“	14 00
“		500 Printed Vouchers..	“	......	“	7 00
“		1 Personal Assessment Roll................................	“	......	“	12 00
“		500 Receipt Warrants..	“	......	“	12 00
“		500 Receipt Warrants, 2d form..............................	“	......	“	12 00
“		250 State Deeds, Receipt....................................	“	......	“	7 50
“		50 Land Blanks..	“	......	“	12 00
“		960 Collectors' Blanks......................................	“	......	“	18 37
“		50 Circulars, Chancery Clerk..............................	“	......	“	2 50
“		250 No. 10 Envelopes......................................	“	......	“	5 00
“		250 No. 10 Envelopes, 2d form...........................	“	......	“	5 00
“		20 Lists of Counties..	“	......	“	1 00
“		960 Collectors' Blanks......................................	“	......	“	18 37
“		250 No. 6 Envelopes..	“	......	“	3 00
“		200 Lists of Counties......................................	“	......	“	7 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
February	9	200 Lists of Counties (large)	Auditor	264	$ 7 50
"		400 Certificates of Chancery Clerk	"	"	12 00
"		20 Lists of Counties and Sites	"	"	2 00
"		1 Land Roll of Covington County	"	"	10 00
"		100 Circulars	"	"	4 00
"		1 Land Roll of Smith County	"	"	10 00
"		300 Copies Auditors Report	"	"	976 70
"		50 Land Blanks	"	"	6 00
"	20	To Binding 1 Land Roll of Newton County	"	268	2 00
"		100 Lists of Counties	"	"	6 00
"		2 Reams No. 18 Flatcap, (ruled each way and both sides)	"	"	43 55
"		2 Land Rolls, Choctaw County	"	"	30 00
"		4 Quires Personal Assessment Rolls	"	"	20 00
"		4 Quires Land Assessment Rolls	"	"	20 00
"		708 Printed Circulars, Instructions to Assessors	"	"	13 00
"		300 Tax Books, 6 quire, List of Taxable Property	"	"	921 00
"		20 Tax Books, 3 quire	"	"	32 00
"		To Adv. Delinxuent Tax Lands of Choctaw County	"	"	790 00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Holmes County	"	"	300 00
"	18	To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Simpson County	"	269	70 00

"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Rankin County.............	"	......	"	40	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Carroll County.............	"	......	"	40	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Itawamba County............	"	......	"	30	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Monroe county..............	"	......	"	30	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Tishomingo County.........	"	......	"	180	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Marion County..............	"	......	"	120	00
"		To Adv. Delinquent Tax Lands, Oktibbeha County...........	"	......	"	40	00
"	25	100 Lists of Taxable Property............................	"	......	273	3	00
"		500 No. 6 Envelopes......................................	"	......	"	7	50
"		500 No. 10 Envelopes.....................................	"	......	"	10	00
"		100 Land Blanks..	"	......	"	6	00
"		1 Land Roll for Lawrence County..........................	"	......	"	10	00
"		3 Tax Collectors' List Books.............................	"	......	"	9	21
"		13 Tax Collectors' List Books............................	"	......	"	21	06
"		1 Land Roll for Washington County........................	"	......	"	10	00
March	6	1 Warrant Book...	"	......	279	70	00
"		1,200 Receipts (bound), Attala County....................	"	......	"	18	00
"		1 Warrant Book, Lithograph Work..........................	"	......	"	70	00
"	31	1,200 Receipts for W. A. West, Sheriff...................	"	......	294	12	00
"		500 Circulars to Collectors, etc.........................	"	......	"	10	00
"		200 Blank Vouchers.......................................	"	......	"	2	00
"		500 Envelopes, best No. 9................................	"	......	"	7	00
"		500 Insurance Blanks.....................................	"	......	"	9	00
"		100 Land Tax Receipts....................................	"	......	"	5	00
"		1,000 Blanks...	"	......	"	20	00
"		300 Circulars..	"	......	"	9	00
"		500 Receipt Warrants.....................................	"	......	"	12	00
"		8,000 Privilege Tax Receipts.............................	"	......	"	40	00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
March	31	260 Strip Tax Board	Auditor	294	$ 5 00
“		To Assessment Rolls, for 1871, furnished 68 Counties	“	“	1,326 00
“		1,000 best Envelopes, and Printing	“	“	10 00
April	10	6 Reams Half-Letter Heads, Lithograph	“	299	57 55
“		1 Warrant Book	“	“	60 00
“		5 8 quire Books, List of Taxable Property	“	“	20 00
“		10 4 quire Books, “ “ “ “	“	“	20 00
“		200 Circulars to Collectors	“	“	4 98
“		500 Blanks, ruled and printed	“	“	9 00
“		500 “ “ “ “ 2d form	“	“	9 00
“		204 Land Assessment Rolls, three for each county	“	“	1,326 00
“		500 Blanks, ruled, etc.	“	“	9 00
“		500 “ “ “ 2d form	“	“	9 00
“	17	1 Book for Assessor, list of taxable property	“	304	2 00
“		2,400 Sheriffs' Receipts	“	“	12 00
“		500 Blank Reports	“	“	15 00
“		500 “ “ 2d form	“	“	15 00
“		500 Circular Letters	“	“	6 00
“		1,000 Tax Sale Vouchers	“	“	10 00
“		300 Blank Bonds	“	“	14 75

April	24	200 No. 6 Envelopes	“	306	2 50
“		500 No. 9 “	“	“	7 50
		500 No. 9 “	“	“	7 50
“		1,000 Land Blanks	“	“	14 50
“		1,000 “ “ Redemption Blank Vouchers	“	“	12 50
“		1 Sheriff’s Receipt Book	“	“	12 00
“		To advertising Delinquent Tax Lands, Wilkinson County	“	“	33 00
“		200 Envelopes, No. 10	“	“	3 00
May	3	1,000 Receipt Warrants	“	314	34 25
“		20 4 quire Assessor’s Books	“	“	40 00
“		100 No. 10 Envelopes	“	“	2 00
“		10 Alphabetical Lists	“	“	1 00
“		1 Warrant Book (Lithographed)	“	“	60 00
“		To printing 200 Envelopes	“	“	1 00
“		1,000 Ruled and Printed Blanks	“	“	20 00
“		200 Duplicate Warrant Blanks	“	“	8 00
“		200 Receipt Warrants	“	“	8 00
“	8	1,000 Heavy Envelopes	“	318	10 50
“		To printing same	“	“	3 00
“		36 10 quire Tax Books	“	“	720 00
“		100 Land Tax Receipts	“	“	5 00
June	15	100 Blank Receipts, Rule and Figure, Demy size	“	325	10 00
“		1 Warrant Book (Lithograph)	“	“	60 00
“		50 6 quire Assessors’ List Book	“	“	150 00
“		2 Receipt Warrant Books	“	“	15 00
“		7 Tax List Books	“	“	21 00

[Document A—Continued].

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO VOU.	AMOUNT.
June	15	TO ADVERTISING LANDS DELINQUENT FOR TAXES :			
"		Wilkinson County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	Auditor	325	$ 40 00
"		Cocktaw County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	"	"	40 00
"		Jasper County, 30 squares, 1st insertion	"	"	60 00
"		Jasper County, 30 squares, 8 subsequent insertions	"	"	240 00
"		200 Copies Daily Pliot, Containing Revenue Law	"	"	12 00
"		100 Blanks Release for Damages	"	"	4 00
"		200 Circulars to Collectors	"	"	7 00
"		100 Land Blanks, D. F. C., R. & P	"	"	16 00
"		200 Circulars to Collectors	"	"	7 00
"		100 Circulars to Collectors	"	"	5 00
"		100 Circulars (see copy No. 644)	"	"	4 00
"		200 Circulars Relative to Revenue Law	"	"	7 00
"		150 Circulars to Assessors	"	"	4 50
"		300 Circulars, Assessment Blanks, D. F. C	"	"	36 00
"		400 Pamphlet Revenue Law	"	"	117 00
"		3 Land Rolls, Montgomery County	"	"	30 00
"		175 Land Blanks	"	"	28 00
"		175 Personal Blanks	"	"	28 00

		TO ADVERTISING DELINQUENT TAX LANDS, AS FOLLOWS :			
July	19	Adams County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	330	40 00
“		Calhoun County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	40 00
“		Carroll County, 51 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	510 00
“		Chickasaw County, 46 squares, 9 insertions	“	‘	460 00
“		Bolivar County, 80 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	800 00
“		Choctaw County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	40 00
“		Coahoma County, 15 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	150 00
“		Hancock County, 3 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	30 00
“		Harrison County, 51 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	510 00
“		Holmes County, 11 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	110 00
“		Itawamba County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	40 00
“		Jasper County, 37 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	370 00
“		Lafayette County, 21 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	210 00
“		Lowndes County, 7 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	70 00
“		Lauderdale County, 8 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	80 00
“		Madison County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	40 00
“		Marion County, 4 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	40 00
“		Monroe County, 3 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	30 00
“		Panola County, 5 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	50 00
“		Perry County, 6 squres, 9 insertions	“	“	60 00
“		Scott County, 6 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	60 00
“		Neshoba County, 58 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	580 00
“		Noxubee County, 13 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	130 00
“		Pike County, 3 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	30 00
“		Pontotoc County, 9 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	90 00
“		Smith County, 9 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	90 00
“		Sunflower County, 9 squares, 9 insertions	“	“	90 00

[Document A—Continued.]

REPOPT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPATMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
		TO ADVERTISING LANDS DELINQUENT FOR TAXES:			
July	19	Tallahatchie County, 12 squares, 9 insertions............	Auditor	330	$ 120 00
"		Tishomingo County, 8 squares, 9 insertions.............	"	"	80 00
"		Tunica County, 61 squares, 9 insertions.................	"	"	610 00
"		Warren County, 11 squares, 9 insertions.................	"	"	110 00
"		Washington County, 4 squares, 9 insertions...............	"	"	40 00
"		Winston County, 7 squares, 9 insertions.................	"	"	70 00
"		Yazoo County, 12 squares, 9 insertions.................	"	"	120 00
"		Yalobusha County, 12 squares, 9 insertions	"	"	120 00
"		1,000 Best No. 10 Envelopes and Printing, to Collectors.......	"	"	20 00
"		1,000 Best No. 10 Envelopes and Printing, to Assessors.......	"	"	20 00
"		250 Best No. 10 Envelopes and Printing, to Supervisors	"	"	5 00
"		300 Circulars relative to Assessment..................	"	"	9 00
"		300 Circulars to Collectors.........................	"	"	7 00
"		25 Sheets D. F. C., (ruled)	"	"	2 00
"		200 Opinions Attorney General (Insurance Law)............	"	"	7 00
"		400 Copies Revenue Law, 26 p.	"	"	117 00
"		400 Circulars Insurance Law.........................	"	"	16 00
"		2 Bundles Straw Board............................	"	"	15 00
"		Half Rream Wrapping Paper.........................	"	"	6 00

July	19	207 Assessment Rolls, 3 for each county, 67 counties, bound in size to suit each county, as per list furnished by Auditor, 410 quires, at $5 50	“	2,255 00
“		2,000 Land Deeds, demy size, extra heavy, printed and endorsed	“	150 00
“		100 Land Rolls, Blanks D. F. C., (ruled and printed)	“	16 00
“		100 Land Personal, Blanks, D.F. C., (ruled and printed)	“	16 00
“		3 Large balls twine	“	3 00
“		23 Tax Receipt Books, each 10 quires, 230 quires	“	
“		37 Tax Receipt Books, each 8 quires, 296 quires	“	
“		26 Tax Receipt Books, each 5 quires, 130 quires—656 quires	“	1,640 00
June	29	1 3 uireq Book, (ruled and printed)	339	10 00
“		To 4 quire Land Rools	“	16 00
“		To 12 quire Personal Roll	“	48 00
“		To 4 quire Land Roll	“	16 00
“		250 Receipt Vouchers (endorsed)	“	12 00
“		250 Receipt Vouchers (endorsed), 2d form	“	12 00
“		200 Circulars	“	4 00
“		100 Circulars, Chancery	“	6 00
“		200 Chickasaw School Fund Blanks	“	12 00
“		One-quarter Ream Wrapping Paper	“	2 50
October	2	1,000 Blank Bills of Lands, sold for Taxes	341	12 50
“	19	5,000 Circulars to Tax Collectors	“	15 00
“	20	1,000 Blank Reports of Licenses, Retailing Liquors	“	16 50
“		500 Sheets Blanks, State Tax Report on Privilege	“	20 00
“		250 Sheets Blank Receipts, to Retail Liquor Dealers	“	15 00

[DOCUMENT A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO, V U.	AMOUNT.
October 20	To 500 Copies Chapter 46 Revised Code, 1st 200 Copies, 7 pp.,			
“	$3.60 per page, as per Law........................	Auditor	341	25 20
“	2d 200 Copies, 7 pp., 90c per page....................	“	“	6 30
“	Remaining 100 Copies, 7 pp., 90c per page.............	“	“	6 30
“	1,000 Blank Sheets Quarterly Reports..................	“	“	14 00
“	75 Slips, P. S..	“	“	2 50
“	1,000 Sheets Certificates of Receipts filed in Chac'y Ck's Office.	“	“	24 00
October 26	500 Sheets Blank Receipts to Retail Liquor Dealers..........	“	“	15 00
October 27	100 Sheets Assessment Rolls.............................	“	“	16 00
October 30	1 Book, Record State Deeds..............................	“	“	60 00
November 8	250 Blank Receipts for Taxes............................	“	“	10 00

Total...$22,739 34

[DOCUMENT A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
March	20	300 Copies Annual Report	Treasurer	286	$ 328 50
June	15	1 Large Receipt Warrant Book, Ruled and Printed to Order, Full Bound, 10 quires	"	326	70 00
		1 Extra Large Disbursement Book, Ruled and Printed to Order, Full Bound	"	"	96 00
		Total			$494 50

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
January	2	1 Ream Letter Heads	Adjutant General.	252	$ 8 00
"		250 Circulars, Order No. 2	"	"	7 00
"		100 copies General Order No. 1	"	"	6 00
"		500 Envelopes, No. 10	"	"	10 00
"		500 Envelopes, No. 6	"	"	8 00
June	3	Half Ream Letter Heads, printed	"	328	3 00
"		Fourth Ream Note	"	"	2 00
"	19	100 Circulars, General Order No. 5	"	"	4 00
"		1 Ream Letter Heads	"	"	5 00
"		Military Notice, Feb. 15, 1 square	"	"	1 00
"		" " continued till June 9	"	"	44 00
"		Notice, H. B. No. 169	"	"	2 00
"		General Order No. 5, June 10	"	"	2 50
"		1 Ream Note Heads, and printed	"	"	8 00
"	29	25 Posters	"	"	2 00
		Total			$ 112 50

[Document A.—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.
Febr'y	28	500 Copies Pamphlet (Circular form)	Sup't Education.	274	$ 21 60
"		50 Notices to School Directors	" "	"	5 00
"		100 Blanks, ruled and printed	" "	"	12 00
"		3,000 Blanks, ruled, printed, and indorsed	" "	"	50 00
"		200 Circulars	" "	"	11 00
"		70 Copies Daily Pilot (with School Notice)	" "	"	5 00
"		30,000 Blanks, ruled and printed (Report of Fines)	" "	"	307 50
"		200 Circulars	" "	"	7 00
"		200 Circulars (large)	" "	"	7 00
"		300 Circulars	" "	"	5 00
"		10,000 Blanks (Obligations of Teachers)	" "	"	184 62
"		100 Annual Rep't of Co. Supt. (bound in pamphlet form, D. size)	" "	"	454 69
"		2,500 No. 6 Envelopes	" "	"	9 80
"		Printing 2,500 Envelopes	" "	"	5 20
"		15,000 Blank Monthly Report of Teachers	" "	"	177 35
"		Drayage on same to Depot	" "	"	50
"		400 Daily Registers, ruled and printed	" "	"	900 00
"		1 Box or sending Registers' Forms to Holmes County	" "	"	1 00
March	11	300 Blfnk Forms for School Registers	" "	282	675 00
"	31	350 Blank Forms for School Registers	" "	291	787 50

[Document A—Continued.]

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

DATE. 1871.		DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	DEPARTMENT.	NO. VOU.	AMOUNT.	
April	17	450 Blank Forms for School Register	Sup't Education.	301	$ 1,012	50
“	24	150 “ School Registers	“ “	307	337	50
“	29	300 “ “ “	“ “	311	675	00
May	11	100 Notices of Appointment	“ “	324	8	50
“		75 Sheets very heavy Wrapping Paper	“ “	“	2	00
“		100 Commissions County Superintendent	“ “	“	15	00
“		1 Bundle Straw Board	“ “	“	7	00
“		500 Blanks for Teachers' Accounts	“ “	“	12	00
“		100 Printed Tags	“ “	“	1	00
“		35 copies School Notices, Daily Pilot	“ “	“	3	50
“		6 School Registers	“ “	“	13	50
September	28	To Account “Mississippi Educational Journal,” in accordance				
“		with “An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend				
“		an act to amend the law relative to Public Printing, and				
“		for other purposes,” approved July 20, 1870; 300 copies				
“		Superintendent's Annual Report, as follow:				
“		1st 200 copies, 73 pages, at $3 60 per page...$262 80	“ “	“	328	50
“		2d 200 “ 73 pages, at 90 cents per page. 65 70				

“	7,000 Teachers’ Certificates: 1,000 1st Grade, printed in 3 colors, and 200 bronzed with gold; 3000 printed in blue, 2d Grade; 3000 printed in black, 3d Grade..............				486 00
“	6 quires Envelope Paper (heavy)........................	“	“	“	6 00
“	150 Annual Reports of County Superintendents, ruled.......	“	“	“	550 00
“	500 Very Laarge Envelopes (heavy), and printed...........	“	“	“	18 00
“	1,000 Teachers’ Certificates, 3 colors.....................	“	“	“	210 00
“	100 Vouchers, F. C. size, ruled and endorsed...............	“	“	“	21 50
“	1,000 Reports of Fines, Circuit Clerk, ruled and endorsed.....	“	“	“	36 00
“	1,000 Vouchers School Fund, ruled and endorsed.............	“	“	“	36 00
“	1,000 Reports of Fines collected by Justices, ruled and endorsed	“	“	“	46 80
“	3,000 Teachers’ Contracts, printed, ruled and endorsed.......	“	“	“	44 25
“	5,000 Teachers’ Monthly Reports, ruled and endorsed.........	“	“	“	155 00
“	1,000 Heavy Envelopes, printed, No. 10....................	“	“	“	23 00
“	1,000 “ “ 2d form, printed, No. 10.............	“	“	“	23 00
	Total.....................				$7,698 31
	Grand Total....................................				$127,848 12

[Document B.]

REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

COUNTY.	REVISED CODE.	LAWS.	SENATE JOURNAL.	HOUSE JOURNAL.	CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION JOURNAL, 1868	UNITED STATES STATUTE, 41st CONGRESS.	AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT.	GEOLOGICAL REPORT.	REVISED MAP OF STATE.	HUTCHINSON'S CODE.
Adams	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Alcorn	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Amite	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Attala	22	28	20	20	2	1	40			
Benton	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Bolivar	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Calhoun	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Carroll	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Chickasaw	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Choctaw	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			
Claiborne	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	1
Clarke	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Coahoma	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			

Copiah	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Covington	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
DeSoto	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Franklin	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Greene	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Grenada	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Hancock	22	28	20	20	2	1	40		
Harrison	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Hinds	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Holmes	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Issaquena	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Itawamba	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Jackson	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Jasper	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Jefferson	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Jones	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Kemper	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Lafayette	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Lauderdale	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Lawrence	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Leake	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Lee	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Leflore	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Lincoln	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Lowndes	22	29	20	20	2	1	40		3
Madison	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3
Marion	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		
Marshall	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3

[DOCUMENT B—Continued.]

REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

COUNTY.	REVISED CODE.	LAWS.	SENATE JOURNAL.	HOUSE JOURNAL.	CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION JOURNAL, 1868	UNITED STATES STATUTE, 41ST CONGRESS.	AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT.	GEOLOGICAL REPORT.	REVISED MAP OF STATE.	HUTCHINSON'S CODE.
Monroe	21	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Montgomery	21	27	20	20	2	1	40			2
Neshoba	21	27	10	10	2	1	40		3	
Newton	21	28	10	10	2	1	40			
Noxubee	22	28	10	10	2	1	40	20	3	
Oktibbeha	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Panola	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20	3	
Perry	21	27	10	10	2	1	40			
Pike	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Pontotoc	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Prentiss	22	27	20	20	2	1	40		3	
Rankin	21	27	20	20	2	1	40	20	3	
Scott	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		

Simpson	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Smith	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Sunflower	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Tallahatchie	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Tippah	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Tishomingo	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Tunica	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Union	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Warren	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Washington	21	27	10	10	2	1			3	
Wayne	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Wilkinson	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Winston	21	27	10	10	2	1	40	20		
Yalabusha,	25	29	10	10	2	1			3	
Yazoo,	22	28	10	10	2	1	40		3	
Total	1,459	1,872	1,140—	1,140	138	69	2,680	380	87	3

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

RECAPITULATION.

NAMES OF BOOKS.	VOLUMES.
Revised Code, 1871	1,459
Laws	1,872
Senate Journals	1,140
House Journals	1,140
Constitutional Convention Journals, 1868	138
United States Statutes, 41st Congress	69
Auditor's Special Reports	2,680
Geological Reports	380
Revised Maps of State	87
Hutchinson's Code	3
Total number of books distributed	8,968

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

TO MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE, ETC.

LAWS.		SENATE JOURNALS.		HOUSE JOURNALS.		CODE.
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1871.
52	27	23	102	39	102	33

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1871.

To the Judges of the Supreme Court, State Officers, etc.

NAMES.	CODE.	LAWS.		SENATE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX.	HOUSE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX.	MISSISS'PI REPORTS.	MISSISS'PI REPORT.	STATE MAP.	CONSTITUTIO'L JOURNAL.
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1871.	1871.	43D.	42D.		
E. G. Peyton......		1	1						
H. F. Simrall......	1		1	1	1				
Jonathan Tarbell...	1		1	1	1				
Jas. McKee (clerk).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
James L. Alcorn...				1	1			1	
Ridgley C. Powers..	4		4						
James Lynch......	1		1	1	1			1	
H. Musgrove......	3		3	1	1			1	
W. H. Vasser......	1		1	1	1			1	
J. S. Morris.......	1		1	1	1		2	1	
H. R. Pease.......	1		1					1	
W. M. Compton....	1		1						
Z. A. Philips......	1								
J. A. P. Campbell..	1								
H. B. Hewson.....	1								
G. Wiley Wells....	1								
George T. Swann...	1		1						
E. P. Jacobson.....	1								

M. Shaughnessy...	1		1						
Mrs. Merrill.......	1		1						
State Librarian....	50		25	25	25		8		25
Amos R. Johnston.	1								
Total......	74	2	44	33	33	1	11	7	25

[DOCUMENT B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

TO THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

CIRCUIT DISTRICTS.	CODE 1871	LAWS. 1870.	LAWS. 1871.	SENATE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX 1871.	HOUSE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX 1871.
1st District.....	1		1	1	1
2d "	1		1	1	1
3d " ...	1		1	1	1
4th " ...	1		1	1	1
5th " ...	1		1	1	1
6th " ...	1		1	1	1
7th " ...	1		1	1	1
8th " ...	1		1	1	1
9th " ...	1		1	1	1
10th " ...	1		1	1	1
11th " ...	1		1	1	1
12th " ...	1		1	1	1
13th " ...	1	1	1	1	1
14th " ...	1		1	1	1
15th " ...	1		1	1	1
Total......	15		15	15	15

[DOCUMENT B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

TO THE CHANCELLORS.

CHANCERY DISTRICTS.	CODE 1871	LAWS.		SENATE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX, 1871.	HOUSE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX, 1871.
		1870.	1871.		
1st District...	1		1	1	1
2d " ...	1		1	1	1
3d " ...	1		1	1	1
4th " ...	1	1	1	1	1
5th " ...	1		1	1	1
6th " ...	1		1	1	1
7th " ...	1		1	1	1
8th " ...	1		1	1	1
9th " ...	1		1	1	1
10th " ...	1		1	1	1
11th " ...	1		1	1	1
12th " ...	1		1	1	1
13th " ...	1		1	1	1
14th " ...	1		1	1	1
15th " ...	1		1	1	1
16th " ...	1		1	1	1
17th " ...	1		1	1	1
18th " ...	1		1	1	1
19th " ...	1		1	1	1
20th " ...	1		1	1	1
Total....	20	1	20	20	20

[DOCUMENT B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

DISTRICTS.	CODE 1871	LAWS, 1871.	SENATE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX, 1871.	HOUSE JOURNAL AND APPENDIX, 1871.
1st District....	1	1	1	1
2d "	1	1	1	1
3d "			1	1
4th "	1		1	1
5th "	1	1	1	1
6th "			1	1
7th "			1	1
8th "			1	1
9th "			1	1
10th "	1	1	1	1
11th " ...	1	1	1	1
12th "	1	1	1	1
13th "			1	1
14th "	1	1	1	1
15th "	1	1	1	1
Total......	9	8	15	15.

[DOCUMENT B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF REPORTERS.	NO. VOLS. AND NO. OF EACH DISTRIBUTED.
Adams	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Alcorn	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Amite	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Attala	Smedes & Marshall	One of 14.
	Cushman	One each of 1, 5, 6.
	George	One each of 4, 5, 7.
	Reynolds	One of 40, & two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Benton	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Bolivar	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Calhoun	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Carroll	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Chickasaw	Howard	One of 7.
	Cushman	One each of 5, 6, 7.
	George	One of 1, & 2, two of 8.
	Reynolds	1 of 40, 2 each of 41, 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
	Freeman's Chan.	One of 1.
Choctaw	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Claiborne	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Clarke	Reynolds	One of 41, and 2 of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Coahoma	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Copiah	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Covington	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
DeSoto	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.
Franklin	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris	Two of 43.

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF REPORTERS.	NO. VOLS. AND NO. OF EACH DISTRIBUTED.
Greene..........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Grenada.........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Hancock........	George............	One of 9, and one of 10.
	Reynolds..........	One of 40, 41, & 2 of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Harrison........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Hinds...........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Holmes..........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Issaquena.......	Reynolds..........	Two each of 41, & 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Itawamba.......	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Jasper..........	George............	Two of 10.
	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Jackson.........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	One of 43.
Jefferson.........	Howard..........	One of 4.
	Smedes & Marshall	One of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
	Cushman.........	One each of 4 and 7.
	George...........	One of 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
	Reynolds.........	One of 40, 41, & 2 of 42.
	Morris...........	Two of 43.
Jones...........	Reynolds.........	Two each of 40, 41, 42.
	Morris...........	Two of 43.
Kemper.........	Reynolds.......	Two of 42.
	Morris...........	Two of 43.
Lafayette........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Lauderdale......	Reynolds........	One of 41, and 2 of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Lawrence........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Leake...	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Lee.............	Reynolds.........	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF REPORTERS.	NO. OF VOLS. AND NO OF EACH DISTRIBUTED.
Leflore..........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Lincoln..........	Reynolds	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Lowndes....	Howard..........	One of 3.
	Smedes & Marshall	One of 8.
	George..	One of 6.
	Reynolds...........	One of 40, 41, & 2 of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Madison.........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Marion..........	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Marshall........ ...	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Monroe..........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Montgomery	Howard.........	Two of 4, one of 5, and two of 6, 7.
	Smedes & Marshall	Two of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 1 of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
	Cushman....	Two of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.
	George...........	Two of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
	Reynolds....	Two each of 40, 41, 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
	Freeman's Chan...	Two of 1.
Neshoba........	Reynolds	Two each of 40, 41, 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Newton........	Reynolds.........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Noxubee........	Reynolds........	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Oktibbeha	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Panola..........	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Perry............	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris............	Two of 43.
Pike............	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.
Pontotoc........	Reynolds....	Two of 42.
	Morris..........	Two of 43.

[Document B—Continued.]

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF REPORTERS.	NO. OF VOLS. AND NO. OF EACH DISTRIBUTED.
Prentiss.........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Tow of 43.
Rankin..........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Scott...........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Simpson.........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	One of 43.
Smith...........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Sunflower.......	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Tallahatchie	Reynolds.........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Tippah..........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Twe of 43.
Tishomingo	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Tunica..........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Union...........	Smedes & Marshall	One of 9,10,11,12,13,14.
	Cushman	One of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	George............	1 of 1, 2,3, 4,5,6,7,8,9,10.
	Reynolds...........	One of 40, 41, & 2 of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Warren..........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Washington	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Wayne	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Wilkinson	Reynolds...........	Two ot 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Winston.........	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
Yalobusha......	Reynolds...........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.
	Howard	One each of 4 and 6.
	Smedes & Marshall	One of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8.
	Freeman's Chan...	One of 1.
Yazoo..........	Reynolds..........	Two of 42.
	Morris.............	Two of 43.

Total number of volumes distributed........435

REPORT of Distribution of Public Documents, by James Lynch, Secretary of State, 1871.

RECAPITULATION.

NAME OF VOLUMES.	NO. VOLUMES.
Freeman's Chancery	4
Howard's Reports	12
Smedes & Marshall's Report	42
Cushman's Report	26
George's Report	48
Reynold's Report	166
Morris' Report	137
Total	435

[Document C.]

SALES OF MISSISSIPPI REPORTS, BY JAMES LYNCH, SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE YEAR 1871.

1871.		Dr.	1871.		Cr.
Feb. 1	Sales to date........................	$ 320 00	Feb. 9	By Treasurer's Receipt Warrant 144..	$ 320 00
Ap'l 27	Sales to date........................	47 50	Ap'l 27	By Treasurer's Receipt Warrant 638..	47 50
May 30	Sales to date........................	620 00	June 1	By Treasurer's Receipt Warrant 866..	620 00
Oct. 30	Sales to date........................	650 00	Nov. 20	By Treasurer's Receipt Warrant 1564.	650 00
		$1,637 50			$1,637 50

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

—o—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., January 1, 1872.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,
Governor of the State of Mississippi:

SIR—In obedience to your command, I proceed, now, to a brief report of the transactions of this office, so far as they are embraced in the terms of your inquiry.

The suits of the State against the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, are not yet disposed of. The one last mentioned, which was pending in the Chancery Court of Madison county, has been decided in favor of the State, and the defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court, where it has again been argued and submitted, and a decree affirming that of the court below is confidently expected at the present term. Meanwhile, by agreement of counsel, and to save costs, the other two cases are permitted to stand over in the inferior courts, and await the decision of the Supreme Court upon this appeal for the settlement of some questions and principles which pertain to all. The total amount sued for, in the three cases, is about $1,250,000; all of which, it is hoped, will be collected during the present year.

Another case—that of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the State against D. S. Patterson, *et ux.*, *et al.*, for the recovery of $6,809 03, balance of loaned money, principal and interest, on appeal from the Chancery Court of Claiborne county—has been decided in favor of the State, affirming a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Hinds county, mortgaged for security. The delay afforded to the defendants by the Governor and Treasurer, a year ago, in enforcing a sale of the mortgaged premises, has not resulted in the payment of the money, as was promised at that time. It is believed that the mortgage security is amply sufficient, and it will be enforced if payment shall not be made on or before the 15th inst.

Another case, very important in its constitutional aspects, and in its effect upon the policy and morals of the State, has been decided in the Supreme Court, upon Error to the Circuit Court of Hinds county. I allude to the case of the "Mississippi Society of Arts and Sciences" against the Auditor and Treasurer of the State. The suit involves the validity of an act, approved February 21, 1867, granting to the "Society," and "their associates and successors," the chartered privilege of establishing and carrying on, for twenty years, a system of lotteries throughout the State, with a principal office, domicile and headquarters at the State capital, and branch offices at such other places in the State as the Society, and its successors, might choose to establish. The charter required the Society, before commencing business, to pay into the Treasury $5,000; and, afterwards, one-half of one per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of tickets for the benefit of Common Schools; and, also, to give bond, with security, to be approved by the Treasurer, conditioned for the performance of its duties, etc. Before the completion of all the requirements of this charter, the Constitution of 1868 went into operation, containing a general prohibition of all lotteries, or the sale of any lottery tickets, in the State. But the Society claimed a vested right, under the charter, to pay the bonus, give the bond, and proceed with the scheme. Acting under my advice, the Auditor and Treasurer refused to receive the money or bond, and the suit was brought for peremptory *mandamus* against them to compel the acceptance of the money and bond. The Supreme Court, by its decision, annuls the grant by sustaining its constitutional repeal, on grounds of public policy, and in the interests of public morals. This is believed to be the first case of the kind that has been adjudicated in the United States.

Leachman *vs.* Musgrove, Auditor, etc., is another case of constitutional, as well as pecuniary, importance to the State, which has recently come before the Supreme Court. It is a test case by one of the Circuit Judges, under military appointment, seeking a *mandamus* to compel the payment of a balance of salary, claimed to have accrued between the 23d of March, 1870 (one month after the State was re-admitted to representation), and the 11th of May following, that being the day on which "a successor" is alleged to have been qualified. Again, acting under my advice, the Auditor refused payment on the ground that the office was abolished by the abolition of the constitution which created it; that the old districts were abolished by the act creating new ones; and that the military appointment had ceased to be operative when the military government, under which it was made, was terminated by operation of the express words of the reconstruction laws.

As a controlling precedent for the disposal of a large number of other claims, depending precisely on the same questions, and involving an aggregate sum of many thousands, and finding it prosecuted by counsel for the claimant with remarkable energy and skill, I considered it my duty to give to the side of the State in this case peculiar care and attention. It has been argued and submitted, and will probably be decided at an early day in this term.

Numerous civil suits in the Supreme Court, by and against counties, and in which the interests of the counties have devolved on me alone, might be mentioned in this connection; but they are not included in the terms of your inquiry. Suffice it to say, that since my accession to office, two years ago, no civil suit in the Supreme Court has been decided against the State or any county.

In answer to your inquiry respecting the efficiency with which the criminal laws are being administered, I have the satisfaction to report that, so far as it has fallen under my observation or been brought to my notice, there is a marked improvement now in progress. Since the people have the prospect of being governed by civil and peace officers of their own choice, there is reason to hope that there will be a general and cheerful obedience and support given to the laws of the land. Besides, we are all having, every day, more opportunity for reflection, and to consider how much the State and people have lost, and are continually losing, by permitting violence and countenancing violent men.

The efforts now being made to secure a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws, are more encouraging than heretofore, and the sentiments expressed by the people indicate, not merely a weariness of strife, but the near approach of a time when violence shall meet everywhere with a strong public disapprobation, expressing itself through resolute prosecutions and prompt punishments.

There remains, however, several very effective and very certain agencies and aids to crime and bloodshed. I refer, now, on the one hand, to the practice among a large proportion of our male inhabitants of carrying concealed lethal weapons, and, on the other hand, to the universal and ever-present Drinking-Houses. These are the causes of at least nine-tenths of the rowdyism, violence and crime in the State, and upon them the laws have, as yet, imposed no restraint. Indeed, it is claimed, and with some plausibility, that both these evils are positively and directly established by law. In respect to wearing deadly weapons concealed on the person, it is sometimes claimed by interested parties that it is authorized by that clause of the Constitution of the United States, and which, like many other provisions of that instrument, is repeated in the constitutions of this and other States, which secures to the people "the right to keep and bear arms." If any argument were needed to prove that this provision was not intended to authorize private persons in civil life to habitually carry concealed weapons in time of peace, the very context in which the provision is found furnishes a conclusive argument. The whole clause is as follows:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Article 2, Amendment of Constitution of the United States.

This clause certainly had sole reference to *military* arms for the use of the people in the defense of their country and their liberties. The clause, as it stands, authorizes the people, not only to "keep and bear" arms, but also to *use* them, for the purpose contemplated; because it were idle nonsense for us to keep and bear arms if we are not allowed to use them, in a proper manner and in a proper case. And yet, no person will be guilty of such an absurdity as to say that the Legislature cannot regulate the use of arms, and punish their misuse, or the abuse or prostitution of a constitutional privilege. But it would be just as reasonable to say, that the Legislature cannot regulate the use of arms, as it is to say that it cannot regulate the manner of keeping and bearing them. But this objection is fortunately an old one, which has already been met and disposed of by the Supreme Courts of several of the States, and by elementary and constitutional writers of the highest authority. See 3 Blackf. (Indiana) Rep., 229; 1 Kelly (Ga) Rep., 244; 24 Tex. Rep., 401; Story on the Constitution, Sec. 1,893; Rawle. on the Constitution, 125; 4 Tucker's Black., app, 300.

The practice which has long been prevalent in this State, of licensing retail liquor establishments for the purpose of revenue, is a perversion of every rational theory of finances and of morals. Such houses, if licensed at all, should not be licensed with a view to revenue, but solely as a police regulation for the safety of the people, against an extremely dangerous and destructive vice. Of course no person supposes that any amount of treasure could pay for the amount of suffering and domestic bereavement of which these establishments are the immediate and direct cause. These establishments, being set up conspicuously in the principal places. and in profuse abundance in every town, furnished and ornamented with elegance, and presided over with fascinating politeness, thousands of youths, who would otherwise have made sober and useful citizens, are irresistibly drawn into evil habits, and then into crime and ruin. But regarded solely in its pecuniary aspect, the license system does not accomplish, but on the contrary, it defeats the financial object which is set up as its argument and justification. Reliable estimates in my possession show that, for the year 1871, the total receipts for liquor licenses do not exceed $70,000, while the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed in the same time, exceeds 600,000 gallons. This quantity, at 30 drinks to the gallon, and 15 cents a drink, has cost the patrons of the license system, in the last year, $2,700,000 00! To this, add the value of labor, of individual talent, skill and enterprise, and of private character, which, but for this cause, would go to the public benefit; to this, add the vagrancy, the pauperism, and the other kindred vices to which these always lead; add the crime, the fees of witnesses, jurors, sheriffs and jails, the lawyers' fees and physicians' bills; and I hazard nothing in saying that $10,000,000 would not cover the bill. But these figures, appalling as they are, would appear to be a mere trifle when we estimate the death, widowhood and orphanage, the beggary and destitution, the hardship, suffering, degradation and ultimate ruin, which these establishments, acting upon the thoughtless susceptibilities of young men, often bring upon the beautiful and the innocent. Many years ago, when this traffic was in its infancy, some feeble and transient efforts were made to check its headlong and devastating career in Mississippi. But such efforts were never earnest or persistent. The laws enacted were never enforced, and, one after another they were repealed, so that now there is practically, no restraint or limitation to any person, or number of persons, willing and able to pay the price, setting up such establishments conspicuously in the most popular and inappropriate places, in town or country, throughout the State. And it is to these alluring and fascinating institutions of the law, that the State and her people are immediately indebted, according to the testimony of the witnesses in court, for nine-tenths of the cases of violence and bloodshed which hrve come before the courts of Mississippi during the past year.

Nor are the dealers in any respect necessarily culpable or deserving of rebuke by the civil authorities. They are, in many instances, respectable citizens, pay their money, keep what are called "orderly houses," and in every respect comply with the statute in such cases made and provided.

Who, then, is to blame? I answer that, for the past, that question is entirely immaterial. But, for the future, the continuance of this system and all its consequences of crime, of wretchedness and of public and private ruin, if no effort shall be made to arrest if, the responsibility will rest upon those of us who have been intrusted with the making, adjudication and enforcement of the laws.

I have named but two of the most efficient agents for the manufacture of crimes and criminals. Others might be pointed out. But I proceed now to refer to some palpable defects in the Criminal Procedure of the courts, which, in my judgment, operate to embarrass, hinder, and defeat the administration of justice; and in which some salutary reforms may be made by the Legislature, by giving to the courts the means of reaching substantial justice in clear cases of guilt, instead of acquitting the accused, merely because some unimportant technical form has not been observed by the grand jury, or by the prosecuting attorney at the trial. For example, it not unfrequently happens in trials in inferior courts, or on revision in the Supreme Court, that a failure to make formal proof that the offense described in the indictment and by the witnesses, was committed *in the county* named in the indictment; or that the money or property stolen was of some definite *value*; or that it belonged to some specific *owner*, results in an acquittal or a reversal of the conviction. In other cases, mere formal defects in the indictment or other proceedings in the inferior court, not relating in any degree to the substantial merits of the case, and which might properly be amended before the trial, are overlooked, or not understood by the prosecuting counsel till *after* conviction, and then made the ground for setting aside or reversing a verdict of guilty.

These and all similar omissions of duty by District Attorneys, are conclusive evidence of corruption, or, what is worse, of incompetency, and should be followed in all cases by immediate removal from office. And, in addition to this, there would seem to be no reasonable objection to requiring that, when proof of substantial guilt shall have been fully established, and no question upon formal defects has been asked by the defense, the presumption shall be indulged that the *venue value, or ownership* alleged in the indictment is the true venue or the *true* value or ownership. In other words, that the technical question shall be raised *at the trial,* and before the jury retire, and while the witnesses are present, or not at all.

Another difficulty in the way of the efficient administration of justice arises from the too great facility with which respectable men escape from performing jury duty on account of private business, pressing engagements, etc., whereby professional jurors, who have nothing to do, are empaneled in numbers entirely too large, and in cases entirely too frequent to comport with an efficient performance of this extremely important service to the State. It may be safely assumed that a man who has no "important private business," or "pressing engagements," is unfit for a juror. The juries should, as far as practicable, be made up of men who suffer serious inconvenience at home and about their private affairs by being compelled to attend. And especially should they be composed of persons who have no cases of their own similar to those which they are called to try.

Again, the State suffers greatly in her efforts to enforce the laws in the practice respecting bail bonds and recognizances. I believe that in a majority of cases the sureties taken in such cases, throughout the whole State, are, and always were, wholly insufficient for the collection of the penalty in case of a breach. It may be difficult to reach this so as to affect a cure by legislation. But there is an improvement which may well be adopted, and that is to give to every signature and seal on a bail bond, and to every appearance and entrance into a recognizance, the effect which is now given to the service of a *scire facias* on a judgment *nisi*, and make the act of becoming surety in such cases operate, of itself, so as to bring the parties all into court at the first term, or at the term at which the principal is bound to appear, so that if default shall occur and no excuse be made for such default, a final judgment may be taken, and execution issued against principal and sureties, together with an *alias capias* for the accused, and the same sureties not again received. Under the present system no final judgment against any of the parties can be taken until the next, or some subsequent term, and practically is seldom ever taken at all, or if taken, the money for the penalty is never collected. Among the multitudes of defaults in appearance, even lawyers of the largest experience have seldom, if ever, known the penalty of a bond or recognizance to be paid by either principal or surety.

While claiming, on the part of the State, the utmost facilities for executing justice, and preventing crime, I would not forget any of the just or legal rights, or privileges, of the accused. They should be accompanied, at every stage of the prosecution against them, by the legal presumption of innocence, until they shall be fairly adjudged guilty by a jury of the country. Whenever the accused, in any case, shall be found unable to employ counsel, the law makes it the duty of the court to assign counsel for his defense. This is a service which no lawyer has a right to refuse; because attorneys are the officers of the court, and are properly compelled to submit to its direction. But I submit that, in all such cases, the counsel assigned should receive some reasonable compensation, to be fixed, within prescribed limits, by the court in which the service is to be rendered.

The compilation of the Criminal Decisions of the Appellate Courts of this State, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1854, and also, by an act of 1870, has been completed, and is now passing through the press in New York, and is expected to be ready for delivery about the 1st of February next. It will be contained in two octavo volumes, of probably nine hundred pages each, with Notes and Citations of English and American authorities; and also an Appendix of Precedents for both Pleadings and Entries in criminal practice.

The adoption of a new Constitution, with almost an entirely new body of laws; the transition of the State from a military to a civil government; the appointment and removal of elective officers; the business of the State Board of Education; the effort to put into practical operation new principles and new theories of government; the inexperience of many officers and agents of the State, etc., have been fruitful of complications, and of novel, delicate and difficult questions, some of which have almost every day, and in great numbers, been referred to this office for adjustment and solution. The performance of these duties, and those devolving on me in the Supreme Court, including the preparation and publication of its decisions, have given me, and my faithful and accomplished student, Mr. Wm. T. Deason, an amount of labor for which we were, at first, but poorly prepared. But having, at all times, met with kindly forbearance and courtesy from the officers of the State, and from members of the legal profession, we are gradually becoming less unequal to our respective duties; and, more than ever determined upon their faithful and impartial performance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. MORRIS,

Attorney General.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL, NATCHEZ.

——o——

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
OF THE STATE HOSPITAL, NATCHEZ,
NATCHEZ, MISS., Jan. 1, 1872.

To His Excellency, R. C, Powers,
Governor of the State of Mississippi:

GOVERNOR—Since our last annual report, of January 1, 1871, of the condition and wants of the State Hospital, at Natchez, no decided action has been had by the State Legislature towards placing this Institution upon a more enduring basis than at first. By the report above referred to, the true condition of the Hospital building was fully set forth. It requires enlarging and repairs to adapt it to the present and growing wants of this portion of the State. The experience of the past year fully confirms the statements then made with reference to both the State Hospital and the United States' Marine Hospital building now occupied.

The location of the State Hospital is favorable. Situated in the midst of a lot of about seven and a third acres, fronting on St. Catharine street, city of Natchez, and quite ~~central~~, and in an elevated and airy position.

In consequence of an increase of patients, it was found necessary to look for and obtain more extensive quarters. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the use of the Marine Hospital building; a lease of which was obtained for two years from August, 1870. The capacity of this edifice is ample, and could accomodate three hundred patients, and is well arranged for the purpose for which it was designed; with about twelve acres of ground around it for garden and other purposes. Negotiations are now pending for a renewal of the lease for another period of two years. As no fixed sum of money is paid for the use of this edifice, it is regarded as advantageous to the interests of the State; having been leased by the Trustees upon the conditions that they care for such marine patients as are thrown upon the Institution for medical treatment, numbering the past year, three. Negotiations were also entered into for the purchase of said edifice with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The price and terms have been given, and a full report of the same was made by the Trustees, on January 1, 1871, to which your attention is respectfully called. The purchase of this property on the part of the State, would result advantageously, when we look to the original cost to the Government of the United States, and consider its present worth and advantages; built as it is of bricks laid in cement, about one hundred feet square, three stories high, with basement and observatory. Five thousand dollars would be required for repairs, and additions in the basement, for cells and other quarters for the better protection of the incurable insane from harm to themselves and others; and to make the building every way adapted to the mixed company now in the keeping of the Medical Superintendent of said Institution, whose report is already before you.

The old Hospital building, although unoccupied for a time, was made useful the past year. Indeed, indispensable during the prevalence of the yellow fever. The poor mendicant, the wayfarer and the citizen, received alike, the same medical care and nursing until convalescent, or if otherwise decreed, "were in their narrow cells forever laid." This affliction upon the city of Natchez and vicinity, was greatly relieved by the timely opening of Hospital No. 2, and the kind manner in which the patients were cared for; many have occasion to long remember the benefits and kindness of this humane institution; until the epidemic terminated. Open as is the main Hospital, at all times to do good to the afflicted of our own State, and the stranger who per chance may come among us. We cannot, however, let this opportunity pass without some expression of our conviction, that under other circumstances and surroundings, a greater amount of good results would have been achieved with the same or less expense and labor, and far greater satisfaction to the Trustees.

The past year has been one of universal health, with the exception of the three months of epidemic fever, causing an extra outlay for furniture, supplies and medicine, medical attendance and nurses. The furniture and bedding being required for present and future use, still has its value. It is proper to state, that as there was no appropriation for furniture on the opening of the institution, in July, 1870, and as the small amount of furniture found in the Hospital at that time, was condemned as worthless; since which time, there has been a constant drain upon the Treasury for the purpose to supply the gradually increasing wants of the Institution; besides the loss, in consequence of the depreciation of the certificates of indebtedness and warrants received from the Auditor of State, has contributed not a little in reducing the sum appropriated by the Legislature for Hospital use; and yet, a balance of eighty-one dollars and eleven cents remains in the Treasury, as shown by the Treasurer's report at the close of the fiscal year.

It is earnestly recommended that the present law, by which this Institution is governed, be amended, placing more power in the hands of the Trustees, as such. This, if done, will save to the Treasury two or more thousand dollars annually; and its management and general control, it is thought, will be established upon a more harmonious and uniform basis.

The application made at the last session of the Legislature, was at the time, believed to be sufficient to maintain the Institution until some action was had by the Legislature to supply its wants, and would have done so, but for the many reasons above set forth. As matters now stand, we find ourselves without means to pay a portion of the bills for supplies for the mouth of December, 1871, amounting to about one thousand dollars.

The inventory of the property purchased, also the inventory of the furniture, bedding and fixtures on hand, and all bills and vouchers of every kind, are on file in the office of the Board of Trustees, and are open to the inspection of your Excellency, or any Committee the Legislature may appoint, or your Excellency may designate for that purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. J. CASTELLO, *President.*
S. S. MEEKINS, }
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } *Trustees.*
J. M. P. WILLIAMS, }

L. D. ALLEN, *Secretary Board of Trustees.*

——:o:——

STATE HOSPITAL, NATCHEZ, MISS., Dec. 27, 1871.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers, Governor:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report, to-wit:

I have treated four hundred and forty-two cases of every description of diseases.

Number of cases discharged	360
Number died	22
Number remaining under treatment	60

You will perceive the mortality is very large, though when you take into consideration the class of patients we have had, you will not be astonished at the result; we have thirty-five old chronic cases sent us from Vicksburg, that were pronounced incurable nearly three years ago, and furthermore, we have just passed through a siege of yellow fever which caused us to lose a number of cases. Taking everything under consideration, I think we have done well.

I would give you a statement of our financial condition, but General E. J. Castello will give you a full statement.

Very respectfully, yours,
W. M. DEASON,
Medical Superintendent.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,
Governor of State of Mississippi:

Sir,—I transmit herewith my annual report as Treasurer of the Natchez State Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The report of the Board of Trustees being so full, and explaining in detail, everything connected with the interests and workings of the institution, there is but little room left for me to occupy, and therefore, but little necessity exists for me to do so.

The Act of the Legislature establishing a State Hospital at Natchez, Miss., I regard as one of the most praiseworthy acts of that body, and one that has, and will be, beneficial in its results. It is indeed a matter of great encouragement to be able to trace these indications of a wise and humane spirit which has actuated the Legislature, since the reconstruction of the State, in making liberal appropriations and bestowing that needful care for carrying forward the noble work of ameliorating the condition of these dependent claimants upon sympathy and bounty.

The appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature, were at the time, believed sufficient to maintain the Institution until the 1st of January, 1872, and it would have done so, but for the depreciation of State warrants; this depreciation reduced our fund to such a degree that we were not able to pay more than the bills that fell due on the 1st of December, 1871. Consequently, there will be a deficit for the current expenses for the month of December, amounting, in the aggregate, to about one thousand dollars ($1,000).

The utmost economy hss been observed, and not being responsible for the depreciation of warrants, could not anticipate or prevent the result.

E. J. CASTELLO,
Treasurer of Board Trustees.

E. J. CASTELLO, TREASURER OF STATE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

			Dr.				Cr.
Dec.	30	To Balance, Last Report..........	$3,138 11	Dec.	30	By am't paid from Jan. to Dec. 30..	$ 15,796 07
May	11	To amount rec'd, Auditor's warrants	5,000 00	"		By disc't on $5,000 @ 10 per cent...	500 00
July	26	To amount rec'd, Auditor's warrants	4,600 00	"		" $4,600 @ 10 per cent...	460 00
July	26	To amount rec'd, Auditor's certificates	400 00	"		" $2,500 @ 15 per cent...	375 00
Nov.	28	To amount rec'd Auditor's warrants.	5,000 00	"		" $2,500 @ 16 per cent...	400 00
				"		By Treasurer's com. @ 3 per cent...	525 93
				"		Total..........................	18,057 00
						By amount to Balance............	81 11
		Total......................	18,138 11				18,138 11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI STATE HOSPITAL.

AT VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg Mississippi,
December 21, 1871.

To His Excellency, Governor R. C. Power:

Sir—We have the honor to herewith transmit the satisfactory Annual Report of the worthy and efficient Superintenden of the State Hospital at Vicksburg.

Dr. J. Hicks has discharged his varied and laborious duties to the entire satisfaction of this Board. We have nothing to add to this Report, except to represent to your Excellency that the Hospital is in debt, and that we respectfully request that you recommend to the Legislature the passage of a bill for the relief of the Hospital.

Very respectfully snbmitted,

MARTIN KEARY, *President*
W. P. CREECY,
A. H. ARTHUR,
THOS. W. STRINGER,
Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Superintendent

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI STATE HOSPITAL,

AT VICKSBURG.

To the Board of Trustees of Mississippi
State Hospital, Vicksburg:

GENTLEMEN----It is my pleasant duty to submit herewith my Annual Report of the workings of this institution, for the year ending December 1, 1871. It is à pleasure for one to refer you to the records of the Hospital since your connection with the institution; for assisted by your extensive experience and generons desire to make the Hospital à noble charity, that the State might well be proud of, I feel that we have set forth mutual gratification.

Thefield in which we labor, is a very extensive orne; the proudest laurels are yet to be won. Charity, with enegy and industry, will yet crown the perfect work. I was commissioned by His Excellency, Governor James L. Alcorn, Hospital Physician to the City Hospital, Vicksburg, May 3, 1870, and entered at once upon the discharge of the duties of the office, relieving Dr. A. A. Yeomans, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, who had been visiting Physician to the Hospital since July 1, 1869.

At the close of the war, the Hospital building, grounds, furniture, and everything pertaining to the Hospital, was in a most dilapidated and neglected condition. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Vicksburg, in 1865, appropriated liberally for repairing and refurnishing the Hospital, and assisted very materrially by Dr. D. W. Booth, the Physician in Charge, it was soon in very good condition.

The constantly increasing demand upon the charity of an institution that every citizen of Vicksburg justly felt a pride in; the transferring by the new Constitution of the State, all liquor and bar-room license tax (a source from which the Hospital had obtained support), to the general school fund of the State, the crowded condition of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, by harmless, chronic, and incurable lunatics, the clamorous demand for admission into the asylum, by the friends of persons confined in county jails and workhouses throughout the State; and the fact that but one out of every twentieth patient admitted into the Hospital was from the city of Vicksburg proper, were the prime motives that actuated the Board of Aldermen of the city of Vicksburg, to tender to the State the Hospital building, grounds, and furniture free of charge, for twenty-five years, which offer was accepted by the State. Act approved March 18, 1871.

The transfer of the Hospital to the State, is one of gratulation, since the provision made by the Legislature for its support, authorizes the throwing wide open the portals of the institution to *all* who are sick and suffering and requiring the attention of the officers thereof.

My commission, as Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital, Vicksburg, dates March 18, 1871. Since that time, I have received from Dr. Compton, Medical Superintendent of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, thirty-eight patients, the majority of whom are chronic, incurable, harmless lunatics, who were occupying the room of the Asylum, and retarding the admission of acute cases, who, if admitted whilst in the acute stage, might have been cured and restored to usefulness.

Of the thirty-eight patients received from the Asylum, two have died—one from general paralysis, the other from an attack of epilepsy. The health of the remaining number is generally good.

The tabular list herein enclosed, shows that I have received and treated, in the Hospital, for the year ending December 1, 1871, seventeen hundred and twenty-three patients.

The Legislature appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars (Act approved April 21, 1871), for the support of the Hospital for one year from date. The strictest economy has been exercised in every department; nevertheless, we are in debt. The pay of the officers and employees has been reduced to the lowest figure, amounting in the aggregate to an unprecedentedly low figure. The quarter ending December 18, 1871, will find the indebtedness of the Hospital amounting in the aggregate, to about five thousand dollars. I, therefore, respectfully request the Board of Trustees to represent to His Excellency, Governor R. C. Powers, our present indebtedness, and obtain such bill of relief as the Legislature, in its wisdom, may see fit to grant.

Since my association with the institution, the capacity of the Hospital has been increased from seventy-six to one hundred and fourteen beds; and yet we have not room sufficient to accommodate the constant demand of applicants for admission.

In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks to the officers and employees for the uniform courtesy exhibited in their deportment, and prompt attention to their respective duties.

To the Board of Trustees I am under many obligations for the cordial and earnest support they have rendered me in the discharge of duties, along the path of which roses are not strewn; but want, misery, and suffering are constant companions.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JNO. R. HICKS, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 10, 1871.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., for the year ending December 1, 1871.

Number of patients remaining in Hospital December 1, 1870..............	125	
Number admitted during the year..........	1,598	
Total..................................		1,723
Number discharged during the year........	1,474	
Number died during the year..............	152	
Total..................................		1,626
Number remaining in Hospital Dec. 1, 1871.		97

REMARKS.

Causes of Death.—Remittent Fever, 10; Typhoid Fever, 5; Congestive Fever, 5; Yellow Fever, 10: Chronic Diarrhea, 19; Chronic Dysentery, 6; Debility from Miasmatic disease, 8; Cerebo-spinal Meningitis, 2; Insanity, 3; Epilepsy, 2; Paralysis, 1; Pneumonia, 10; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 9; Tabes Mescenterica, 1; Hemorrhage of Lungs, 2; Dilerium Tremens, 1: Tertiary syphilis, 2; Peritonetis, 1; Chronic Hepatitis, 1; Gastro-enteritis, 1; Hepatic Abscess, 2; Dropsy from hepatic disease, 3; Dropsy from Venal disease, 3; Dropsy from heart disease, 2; Valvular disease of heart, 4; Burns, 2; Gangrena, 1; Pyaemia, 4; Incised wounds, 1; Contused wounds, 2; Gun-shot wounds, 1; Tetanus, 1; Old age, 2; In articulo mortis, 25.—Total, 152.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of T. W. STRINGER, Treasurer of the State Hospital, at Vicksburg, Miss., for moneys received and expended, from April 1, 1871, to December 1, 1871.

1871.	Dr.
Amount of State Warrants Received by Treasurer..	$18,750 00

1871.		Cr.
TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.
Creecy & Harrison......	Drugs and Medicines....	$ 421 95
Buckingham & Co......	Repairs on col'd ward....	333 00
F. Farfield.............	Transportation of sick...	19 00
Keegan & Co., pr. Butts.	Rep's on Hospital roof...	202 71
Cramer, Hume & Co....	Clothing for lunatics....	39 30
W. P. Creecy...........	Expe's to Jackson, official	15 00
Henry Phalan..........	Transportation of sick...	4 00
Edelmann & Durner....	Wine and Liquor........	142 50
W. H. Woodruff & Co...	Stationery...............	7 00
Charles Wheeler.......	Transportation of sick...	5 00
Medical Superintendent.	Employee's pay, April...	571 00
J. Warrell.............	Forage..................	15 48
Lee Richardson & Co...	Crockery and Cutlery....	80 15
L. Baker..............	Transportation of sick...	2 50
A. Newton............	Transportation of sick...	4 00
John Horrigan.........	Transportation of sick...	6 00
D. A. Shull............	One Cow................	50 00
C. W. Bush............	Transportation of sick...	8 00
John Heard...........	One iron window........	23 50
John Harris...........	Transportation of sick...	3 00
Lamkin & Eggleston....	Grocery account........	24 10
B. Stricker............	Beef....................	40 60
James Chisum.........	Wood...................	48 00
V. & M. Railroad......	Trans. lunatics to Jackson	9 00
F. Loyd...............	Beef....................	200 70
Mary Locke...........	Bread..................	171 49
Stanton & McKenna....	Building privy..........	150 00
Hans Aigner, pr. Harrison	Nurse, ward E..........	21 00
Jno O'Conner, "	Waiter, dining room.....	21 00
John Heard, "	Carpenter work.........	15 00
Pat. McGlinn, "	Ward Master...........	35 00
Edmann & Durner....	Wines and Liquors......	116 00
Medical Superintendent.	Pay roll for May, 1871...	510 00

1871. Cr.

TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.
Gray & Birchett	Hospital stores	$ 136 00
John A. Peale	Hospital range	140 00
J. H. Gray	Nurse in Hospital	6 00
O. Castello, pr. Harrison	Gate-keeper of Hospital	12 00
Hardaway & Co	Drugs and Medicines	100 35
F. Loyd	Beef	119 30
Mary Locke	Bread	126 75
Meader Bros	Bedding and Cots	262 00
Buckingham & Co	Repairs on door	1 00
John Daily	Whitewashing	25 00
V. & M. Railroad	Tran's lunatics to Jackson	12 00
Morris Norris	Transportation of sick	6 00
Medical Superintendent	Pay-roll, June and July	1,129 80
J. Q. Arnold	Burying paupers	216 00
L. Baker	Transportation of sick	5 00
V. & M. Railroad	Tran's lunatics to Jackson	9 00
Mary Locke	Bread	193 20
E. H. Porter & Co	Bed-spreads	19 50
Cramer, Hume & Co	Clothing for lunatics	18 90
F. Loyd	Beef	208 80
F. Loyd	Beef	119 29
E. C. Carroll	Transportation of sick	2 00
Lamkin & Eggleston, pr. G. M. Allen	Grocery account	185 27
Ring & Muller	Grocery account	367 28
Mary Locke	Bread	99 08
Meader Bros	Bedding and Cots	360 00
James Chisum	Wood	90 00
E. S. Butts	Accounts bought	778 43
J. A. Peale	Balance on range	150 00
J. J. Cowan & Co	Grocery account	238 59
Creecy & Harrison	Drugs and Medicines	422 12
Medical Superintendent	Part pay-roll for August	200 00
James Chisum	Wood	78 00
W. H. Smith	Grocery account	322 57
Edelmann & Durner	Wines and Liquors	118 28
F. Loyd	Beef	563 48
W. P. Creecy	Hack hire	18 00
J. A. Peale	Wood-saw	1 50
J. R. Hicks	Wood	24 91
Bazinsky & Simmons	Grocery account	222 24
Mary Locke	Bread	487 20

1871. Cr.

TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.
V. & M. Railroad.......	Transportation of sick...	20 65
Lamkin & Eggleston...	Grocery account.........	238 57
Creecy & Harrison, pr. Butts..............	Drugs and Medicines....	741 67
J. Q. Arnold............	Burying paupers.........	200 00
Medical Superintendent.	Bal. pay-roll, Aug. & Sept.	918 50
L. Baker...............	Transportation of sick...	6 00
Meader Bros............	Furniture.............	122 00
J. Hornthal & Co.......	Grocery account.........	402 29
Gray & Birchett........	Drugs and Medicines....	193 00
A. M. Glinn, pr Harrison	Nurse in Hospital.......	22 50
Total............	....	$ 13,875 00

RECAPITULATION.

Am't of State Warrants received........	$18,750 00	
Am't sold to Vicksburg Bank, 1st quarter ending June 18, 1871, at 69 cents....	6,250 00	$4,312 50
Am't sold to Vicksburg Bank, 2d quarter ending Sept. 18, 1871, at 78 cents...	6,250 00	4,875 00
Am't sold to Vicksburg Bank, 3d quarter endilng Dec. 18, 1871, at 75 cents....	6,250 00	4,687 50
	$18,750 00	$13,875 00

I certify that this Report and Financial Return is correct, and accompanied by corresponding vouchers.

THOS. W. STRINGER,
Treasurer State Hospital.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 24, 1871.

We certify that this Report corresponds with the receipts in the Receipt Book of the Treasurer of the State Hospital, Vicksburg.

F. LUHRING,
R. BARNETT Jr.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 30, 1871.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
JACKSON, MISS., December 26, 1871.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,
Governor of the State of Mississippi:

I have the honor to present herewith the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Mississippi.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. A. FOSTER,
Secretary of Board.

In pursuance of law, the undersigned Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Mississippi, have the honor to submit the following as their report for the year ending December 31, 1871:

In the events of the past, and among the disasters occasioned by the late war, may be mentioned the destruction of the former Institution, together with the records and papers pertaining to it, and so far as the writer is informed, nothing remains from which to obtain official data of its former history and condition; the present report, therefore, will represent only what has been done under the new order of things, and within the present year.

The law in relation to the Institution forms Chapter 42 of the Revised Code, and provides in brief, as follows:

The Board of Trustees shall consist of five persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall be *ex-officio* President of said Board. Said Trustees shall have power to purchase or erect suitable buildings for the use of said Institution, appoint a principal, assistant teachers, fix their salaries, regulate the terms of admission of pupils, the course of instruction, the learning and employment at useful trades, etc.; and the moneys necessary to pay for the erection of such buildings shall be drawn upon the warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, to the amount of $50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary for said purposes. Said Trustees to make an annual report to the Governor, setting forth their official acts, with such suggestions as they may deem to be in the interest of the Institution.

In pursuance of these provisions, on the 18th day of May last, His Excellency, Governor Alcorn, appointed the following named gentlemen as a Board of Trustees for the Institution, viz: Hon. George C. McKee, Hon. E. W. Cabaniss, Hon. C. Caldwell, Dr. J. L. Carter, and Dr. C. A. Foster. On the 20th of the same month, a meeting of the Trustees was called by order of the Governor, and proceeded to an organization by the election of Hon. E. W. Cabaniss, President *pro tempore,* and Dr. C. A. Foster as Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Carter having tendered his resignation, Dr. M. S. Craft was appointed in his stead.

The first business of the Board being the selection of a suitable location for the Institution, the Secretary was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for such property, either in lands, or buildings, or both. As the result of said advertisement, some thirty or more pieces of property were offered for sale, consisting of property in Jackson, Clinton, Vicksburg, Natchez and other places, all of which were considered by the owners as desirable and suitable for the purpose.

The Trustees, upon consultation, and regarding this as one of their most important duties, thought it the best policy to examine and see for themselves. Accordingly, a committee of three of the members was appointed to visit such places proposed as they might deem proper, make examinations and report results. The committee visited some dozen different places in Jackson and vicinity, and extended their visit to Clinton and Vicksburg, where they made further examinations.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the committee presented a report, which, in view of the importance of the case we submit in full, as follows:

"The Committee appointed by your Honorable Body, at a meeting held on the 3d instant, with instructions to visit and examine such places and property submitted in proposals as might, in their judgment, be deemed suitable for the designs and purposes of your Institution, would respectfully report, that in the discharge of these duties, they have visited nearly all the places named in said proposals, and have given each a thorough and impartial examination. In the interchange of opinion, your committee are unanimous in approving the following general propositions in regard to the location of said Institution:

"1st. That it should be selected with special reference to its healthfulness of character; and, as far as it is possible, its freedom from miasmatic and epidemic influences.

"2d. That it should be located near the central portion of the State, affording, as far as may be, convenience of access to the people of the State generally.

"3d. That it should be within the limits of a city or town, thereby giving the inmates the beneficial influences of society, of attending church, etc.; as, also, affording the public facilities for occasional visits to the Institution.

"4th. That, for the purpose of immediate use, it would be preferable to purchase than to build; and thus meet the present demand, and secure a material reduction of expense."

"In view of the above propositions, the Committee have more particularly considered proposals, which, in their opinion, embody these ideas, among which is the Marine Hospital, at Vicksburg; the property of Mrs. Yerger, Messrs. Manship, and Freeman, of Jackson, each of which has been carefully and thoroughly examined.

"The Committee cannot, in this report, enter into all the minute merits of these several places; nor is it necessary, as it is believed that the members of this Board are already more or less familiar with them. A majority of your Committee are favorable to the purchase of Mrs. Yerger's property, a detailed description of which may be found upon pages 510, 511 and 512 of Senate Journal of 1870. It is proper to state in this place, that the authorized agent of Mrs. Yerger has modified his proposal, by offering said property, in connection with a lot directly west of it, containing three or four acres, for the sum of $22,000, payable in United States currency. The minority of your Committee would respectfully recommend the purchase of the property submitted by Mr. J. A. Klein, and known as the 'Marine Hospital,' at Vicksburg.

"Proposals of very desirable property, in the city of Natchez, were submitted by Rev. Dr. Stratton, accompanied with information of very liberal propositions from the city and county authorities. In considering said proposals, the committee fully appreciated their merits, as also the liberal public spirit exhibited in behalf of the Institution; but from its not being centrally located, and its inaccessibility of ready communication, the committee regret the necessity which compels them to withhold any recommendation.

[Signed] "C. A. FOSTER,
"*Chairman of Committee.*"

While the Board unanimously approved the general propositions presented in the report, yet, regarding the location of the Institution as among the most important of their duties they were unwilling to act upon the recommendations to pur chase without further consideration.

At a subsequent meeting, an amended proposition was received from Hon. Wm. Yerger, in behalf of Mrs. Yerger and Fulton Anderson, Esq., whereupon a committee, consisting of

Messrs. Foster and Cabaniss, were appointed to confer with Judge Yerger, and present the proposal of the Board to purchase the property of Mrs. Yerger, including the four acres of Mr. Anderson, already named, for the sum of $25,000, payable in State warrants; to which Judge Yerger answered, that, under the circumstances, he would accept the sum of $26,000 in State warrants for said property, which, upon consultation, was accepted by the Trustees, and a committee was appointed to examine the titles and complete the purchase.

We have been thus minute in our report upon this purchase, as we have regarded it as one of the most delicate and difficult duties we have been called upon to perform, and, also, for the purpose of assuring those who have entertained preferences for other localities, that this question has received our most earnest consideration and best judgment, and a decision which all things considered, we trust will prove the most satisfactory that could have been made.

In selecting any private residence for a public purpose, it was not expected that it would be perfect in all its appointments; at the same time it was admitted by all, that buildings already erected could be purchased for as much as one-half less than it would cost to build. The present building was considered large enough for immediate necessities, but in view of the probable demands of the unfortunates of the State, that more room would soon be needed, the Trustees thought it a wise policy to make this provision in advance of the demand, and at once prepared to make such additions as might be necessary for the future.

For this purpose, and also for the supervision of the repairs and changes needed upon the main building and premises, an Executive Committee of the Board was appointed and vested with authority to contract for the additional buildings and repairs necessary; in the discharge of this duty a contract was made with Mr. H. M. Taylor and others, who, we are pleased to say, have given entire satisfaction in the work they have done.

The addition made consists of two large school rooms, and four dormitories, with bath room, closets, etc., which, in connection with two large and spacious rooms of the main building, will afford ample accommodations for at least forty pupils.

Having to begin entirely anew, it was found necessary to purchase a large quantity of furniture for the use of the Institution; some articles in the house were fixtures, and with a view to economy in expenditures, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Yerger and purchase such articles as they deemed necessary; for the purchase of the general furniture of the Institution, it was thought advisable to obtain it from the manufacturers. Accordingly, Principal Carter was authorized to proceed to Cincinnati, or elsewhere, and make such purchases as he might deem necessary. The Institution is now thoroughly furnished in all its apartments, and in such a manner as reflects credit upon those who have had the matter in charge.

The erection of additional buildings, and the repairs and alterations necessary to be made upon the main building, in order to adapt it to the purposes of the Institution, have necessarily delayed its preparation for pupils longer than was intended, yet, we are gratified to announce that in six months from the appointment of the Board of Trustees, the Institution has been placed in complete order and successful operation, and is now at the service of the State. In the appointment of officers of the Institution, the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having engaged the services of Dr. J. L. Carter, as Principal, Professor L. W. Saunders, as Teacher, and Miss B. A. Cabaniss, as Matron. We take pleasure in commending each of these as peculiarly adapted to the duties of their respective positions.

The Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils, on the first day of December, and already there is a class of nine, with a prospect of a large addition at the beginning of the year.

Accompanying this report, will be found the exhibit of the Treasurer of the Board, Hon. W. H. Vasser, who was appointed to said office upon the resignation of Dr. Foster, in June last. Said exhibit represents the aggregate receipts upon Auditor's warrants, including the entire appropriation, amounting to $55,000 00; aggregate disbursements, $46,171 56; leaving a balance to the credit of the Institution of $8,928 44. It may be proper to state that some $4,000 has been allowed by the Board, which has not yet been paid, owing to the difficulty of selling the warrants, at what was deemed a reasonable rate, so that upon payment of these allowed bills and others that will become due at the end of the year, there will probably be left not more than a balance of $3,000 to the credit of the Institution.

In making estimates for the ensuing year, the Trustees are unable to say definitely what amount will be needed. The present appropriation of $5,000 was doubtless intended merely as an outfit, and a portion of this has been already expended in this direction. This amount is evidently insufficient for the general purposes of the Institution, and an additional appropriation will be required. The probabilities are that nearly all of the pupils of the Institution will consist of a class who are unable to pay, and the Trustees submit to your Excellency and the Legislature, whether it would not be in keeping with the magnanimity of the State to open the doors of this Institution to all its unfortunates, free of charge, except for expenses of clothing, etc.

There are those who feel a delicacy in admitting their inability to pay as required by the present conditions for the admission of pupils, and why should the unfortunate be required to suffer in consequence? Is it not enough to be deprived of the sweet influences of hearing and speech without the further restriction of education, imposed by reason of poverty? In the changed condition of things there are many who were once affluent, who are now poor, and on every hand may be found subjects of misfortune and charity, whose condition may be materially improved by a prudent and generous legislation.

The Board of Trustees earnestly recommend that this restriction be removed, and that they be authorized to announce the benefits of the Institution, free and accessible to all the deaf and dumb children of the State.

Upon an estimate that there will not be less than forty pupils in the Institution during the coming year, and that a generous Legislature will provide for the free admission of all the unfortunate who may make application, it is recommended that an additional appropriation of $15,000 be made in behalf of this branch of the State charities.

Mississippi has done nobly in the provisions she has already made for her unfortunates; the generous appropriations of the past in this direction, are sufficient proof that she will not fail to respond to any reasonable sum that may be required to sustain and support the institutions she has reared for the benefit of her unfortunate citizens.

By reference to Sec. 5 of the Act in relation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, it will be seen that the appropriation of $50,000 is based upon certain conditions, whereby the Institution surrenders and relinquishes certain claims upon the State, amounting to said sum, as follows:

First—The tract of land near the city of Jackson, upon which the Institution was formerly established, and estimated at the sum of........................	$ 8,000
Second—A receipt for loaned money executed by the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, February 13, 1868, amounting to the sum of........................	15,000
Third—A relinquishment of the standing appropriation of nine thousand dollars per annum, from 1868, to date, amounting to........................	27,000
Making in the aggregate........................	$50,000

The amount, therefore, received from the State, is the annual appropriation of $5,000, dating from October 1st, 1871. By the report of the Principal, submitted to the Trustees, and which accompanies this report, it will be seen that he has taken a special interest in ascertaining the number of deaf and dumb children in the State, and that he unites with the Board in recommending the general measures set forth in this report.

The law provides that the pupils of the Institution shall be learned some useful trade or employment as a means of subsistence in after life. This is very earnestly recommended in the report of the Principal, and is cheerfully indorsed by the Trustees as a measure of wise policy. The deaf mute is possessed, in an equal degree, of that pride of character which depends upon its own resources, and the contest being unequal, it becomes more especially the duty of the State to afford all the facilities whereby he may most successfully be prepared to depend upon himself after he shall have left the Institution. To furnish these facilities would require additional buildings for use as shops, etc. This would require additional appropriations. The subject is respectfully submitted and commended to the consideration of the State authorities.

We cannot close this report without making acknowlegments of the interest taken, and the valuable suggestions given, from time to time, by Governors Alcorn and Powers, and Hon. G. C. McKee, during his services as a member of the Board; nor can we fail to mention the very important assistance rendered by Col. J. Willis, State Architect, to whose taste and skill we are so much indebted for the elegance and convenience of arrangement which characterizes the Institution.

In concluding this, their first report, the Trustees beg leave to say that they have discharged the responsible duties with which they have been entrusted, to the best of their ability, In the establishment of the Institution, these duties have been at times, anxious and arduous. It has been necessary to have frequent meetings; questions of grave responsibility have been discussed, and opinions have been freely exchanged as to the best means of subserving and promoting the interests committed to their charge.

In submitting the results of these deliberations, we can not but congratulate the authorities of the State in again providing for the education of those who are dependent upon her charities, and thus rearing an additional monument to the philanthropic spirit of the age.

The age of miracles is past. We have not the power to restore hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, but it is none the less our duty to ameliorate, as far as we may, the condition of those to whom a mysterious Providence has allotted these misfortunes.

What more noble invention than that devised by which the deaf and dumb may learn to read and write? And what more God-like charity than that which furnishes the means whereby these unfortunate "children of silence" shall be enabled to receive the lights of knowledge and religion? The benevolent institutions of a State are its proudest monuments—more enduring than brass or marble. The memory of these institutions of mercy shall live when all that is earthly shall have passed away.

R. J. ALCORN,
M. S. CRAFT,
E. W. CABANISS,
C. CALDWELL,
C. A. FOSTER,
Trustees.

JACKSON, MISS., December 26, 1871.

MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of your Board, on the 8th day of July last, it was your pleasure to confer upon me the position of Principal of this Institution. While I acknowledge the honor thus conferred, and fully appreciate the responsibility of the position, I pledge whatever energy and ability I possess to the labor of conducting, with your supervision and advice, this great charity, so as to benefit in the highest degree possible, the unfortunate class of persons for whom it was intended.

Immediately after receiving the appointment, I proceeded, by your instruction, to occupy the building purchased for the purpose of re-establishing the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in this State. Since that time, I have been engaged in corresponding with the mutes, and other persons, in almost every county in the State, to ascertain as near as possible the number of deaf and dumb of school age that could be collected into the Institution during the succeeding year, in order that your Board might possess the requisite information for asking an appropriation from the Legislature necessary for the support of the Institution for one year.

In the meantime, your Board has erected an addition to the large building purchased—a new building, attached as a wing to the main building—making accommodations for about forty pupils. Altogether, it makes the Institution beautiful and attractive, as well as convenient and comfortable.

I was sent, during the erection of this building, to Cincinnati to purchase furniture for the Institution. It required ten days to perform that duty, and at an expense of one hundred dollars. The furniture was purchased, received and ready to be placed in the Institution immediately upon its completion. The new building was completed on the first day of December, by Mr. H. M. Taylor, the energetic contractor, in accordance with his agreement. At the same time, Mr. J. B. Allen completed his contract for putting in the water-works. This has been well done, and is now in complete order and in use.

While on my trip to Cincinnati, I availed myself of the occasion to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be useful in its application to our school. This is one of the most prominent institutions of the kind in the country, and presents all the facilities for the education of the deaf and dumb, resulting from a long experience.

The Superintendent of that Institution is Mr. G. O. Fay, whom I found to be a gentleman of ability and deeply interested in the education of the deaf and dumb. He received me into the Institution, and offered me every facility of obtaining the information desired.

I have corresponded with a number of other institutions, and they have all given me information and assistance. I take pleasure in making, in this connection, special mention of Mr. John A. Jacobs, jr., of the Kentucky Institution, and Rev. H. P. Peet, of the New York Institution. Both of these gentlemen have taken an interest in the welfare of our Institution, and have given me substantial aid in the way of books and papers on the subject of deaf-mute education.

This Institution was formally opened on the first day of December for the reception of the deaf and dumb, in this State, of school age, which has been fixed by your Board, from ten years of age to twenty-five.

Up to this time I have received nine pupils into the Institution, and thirty-five have made application for admission.

I think it but fair to assume that the thirty-five that have made application for admission will enter the Institution at the beginning of the year. Consequently, I recommend that an appropriation be asked for, sufficient to maintain, at least, that number in the Institution.

To keep up a new institution, as this is, will cost more the first than it will any subsequent year. Many things that it will be necessary to purchase will last indefinitely, and consequently, will reduce the expenses as the Institution becomes well organized and permanently established.

I have obtained information that there are as many as ninety deaf and dumb in this State of school age. I think the prospect is very favorable for a large number to enter the Institution at an early day, by nine having entered almost immediately upon opening, and thirty-five having previously made application.

The deaf-mutes of this State have been deprived for such a great length of time of an opportunity for receiving an education, that they seem now anxious to enter an institution for that object.

"The deaf-mute is found in his normal condition in a state of pitiable ignorance and helpless dependence. The work which humanity has to do for him is to raise him to intelligence and virtue; and to make him a self-reliant, independent, productive citizen."

In order to do this, he must be educated—intellectually and mechanically. His intellect can be developed in the school-room, but a knowledge of the mechanic arts can be obtained only in work-shops, established for that purpose. Learning some useful trade is an essential part of the education of the deaf and dumb. So, when they leave the Institution with a fair education, they can take care of themselves.

The kind of trades to be taught are those which produce articles in common use, and demand little capital in the way of stock and tools.

The proper place for a mute to learn a trade is in a Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the best time is that in which he is pursuing his intellectual education, and immediately under the supervision of the officers of the Institution. Experience has shown that the time the pupil spends in school is the best, both for his intellectual and mechanical training.

We have at present accommodations for about forty pupils, in everything except school rooms and shops. We will need *two* additional school rooms, *three* rooms for the trades, and a large room to be used for a *chapel*, where the pupils can be instructed in religious exercises. The latter room can be used for public examinations. We have no room at present that can be used for that purpose.

The three trades that I recommend to be established, are: shoemaking, bookbinding or printing, and cabinet-making, or carpentering. These are standard trades in nearly all the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Lawrence W. Saunders, our teacher, is a very able, energetic and efficient instructor of the deaf and dumb pupils. He is uniformly polite and gentlemanly in his deportment, and is an excellent example for them. He is also very faithful and attentive to his duties. I think we were fortunate in securing his services.

Miss B. A. Cabaniss, the Matron, gives entire satisfaction in her department, and is admirably adapted for taking care of mutes.

I recommend the Board to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of making this strictly an institution of charity, for that unfortunate class of our citizens. I think all the deaf and dumb children in this State should be entitled to an education in this Institute free. The applicants are nearly all of that class of our citizens who are poor and unable to pay for their education. I think the prosperity of the Institution will greatly depend upon the action of the Legislature in this respect. In all the other States the deaf and dumb institutions are free to the children of their own citizens. I can see no reason why this State should not be equally as charitable to that unfortunate class of her citizens. A considerable number of persons in this State have deaf and dumb children whom they are not able to educate, but are not willing to comply with the law, as it now stands, by certifying to indigency; consequently their children are deprived of an education. This is a school, and should be placed upon the same footing of the other schools, which are all free.

I will also call the attention of the Board of Trustees to the fact that there are some deaf and dumb children in the State that have not the means to bring them to the Institution. Two of that class have applied for admission. Some arrangement might be made to enable them to reach here free of cost, where they are known to be in such indigent circumstances.

So far I have had but little to do with disbursing the funds. The following table will show the amount I have received and uses made of it:

TABLE SHOWING MONEY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

1871.	RECEIVED.	DR.	1871.	DISBURSED.	CR.
July 22	To State warrant	$ 133 33	July 22	By discount on warrant ($133⅓)	$ 39 98
Aug. 23	To cash, old iron	2 00	Sept. 30	By discount on warrant ($125)	25 00
Sept. 2	To cash	100 00		By cash paid for supplies	117 29
Sept. 30	To State warrant	125 00		By cash paid for freight on furniture	190 49
Oct. 19	To cash	522 00		By cash paid for coal, gas and fixtures	148 85
Nov. 15	To cash	200 00		By cash paid for wood, 10 cords	45 00
				By cash paid for books	88 35
				By cash paid for medicine and disinfectants	16 25
				By cash paid for expenses to Cincinnati	101 05
				By cash paid for postage and box rent	7 20
				By cash paid for extra labor	61 25
				By cash paid for servant hire	108 25
				By cash paid for incidentals	133 37
	Total	$1,082 33		Total	$1,082 33

I thank you, gentlemen, for the confidence you have exhibited in appointing me to a position of such a delicate trust, and the uniform kindness and liberality you have extended to me on every occasion.

It shall be my earnest endeavor, while I remain in charge of this Institution, to attend diligently and carefully to the welfare of our household, and continue to merit your confidence and esteem.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. CARTER, *Superintendent.*

W. H. VASSER, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT

1871.			DR.
June	27	By Auditor's Warrants................	$30,000 00
Oct.	6	By Auditor's Warrants............ ...	20,000 00
		Continued........................	$50,000 00

1871.					Cr.	
June	27	To am't p'd Mrs. Caroline Yerger	Vr. No.	1	$23,920	00
	30	“ “ “ E. W. Cabaniss.....	“ “	2	119	75
		“ “ “ Dr. M. S. Craft.....	“ “	3	27	00
		“ “ “ Dr. M. S. Craft.....	“ “	4	105	00
		“ “ “ Charles Caldwell...	“ “	5	125	00
		“ “ “ D. N. Barrows, (Ins.)	“ “	6	206	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants.	“ “	7	88	50
July	8	“ “ “ E. M. Yerger.......	“ “	8	1,534	37
		“ “ “ Fulton Anderson...	“ “	9	2,080	00
		“ “ “ for Blank Book.....	“ “	10	1	25
	22	“ “ “ Dr. J. L. Carter....	“ “	11	100	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants.	“ “	12	33	33
	27	“ “ “ W. H. Woodruff....	“ “	13	12	00
		“ “ “ Meader & Brother..	“ “	14	25	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	15	8	34
	29	“ “ “ Toney Barnes......	“ “	16	75	00
Aug.	7	“ “ “ W. H. Johnson.....	“ “	17	187	50
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	18	62	50
	10	“ “ “ Power & Barksdale.	“ “	19	11	25
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	20	3	36
	11	“ “ “ A. H. Kirkland.....	“ “	21	191	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	22	63	66
	14	“ “ “ Johnson Sproule....	“ “	23	43	00
	16	“ “ “ Ed. Farish.........	“ “	24	40	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	25	13	33
		“ “ “ Phil. Ryan.........	“ “	26	8	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	27	2	66
	18	“ “ “ Barrows & Smythe..	“ “	28	50	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	29	16	66
	21	“ “ “ C. A. Foster.......	“ “	30	277	00
	24	“ “ “ Robertson & Heard	“ “	31	70	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	32	23	33
		“ “ “ Dr. J. L. Carter....	“ “	33	100	00
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	34	33	33
	26	“ “ “ Dr. J. L. Carter.....	“ “	35	10	66
	28	“ “ “ Turner Patterson...	“ “	36	21	00
	29	“ “ “ S. G. Newcomer....	“ “	37	31	18
		“ “ “ S. Lemly & Son....	“ “	38	19	78
	30	“ “ “ A. Virden.........	“ “	39	96	83
Sept.	1	“ “ “ Eyrick & Co........	“ “	40	4	90
	25	“ “ “ E. M. Yerger.......	“ “	41	160	00
Oct.	6	“ “ “ H. M. Taylor......	“ “	42	2,212	46
		“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	43	624	02
	9	“ “ “ J. L. Carter........	“ “	44	125	00
	17	“ “ “ Disc't on Warrants..	“ “	45	410	00
		“ “ “ W. W. Wishart.....	“ “	46	35	25
		“ “ “ Dis'ct on Warrants..	“ “	47	40	00
		“ “ “ H. M. Taylor.......	“ “	48	1,452	50

W. H. VASSER, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH

1871.			Dr.
Oct.	6	By Amount continued	$ 50,000 00
Dec.	18	By Auditor's Warrants	5,000 00
			$ 55,000 00
Dec.	19	By Balance	$ 8,928 44

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB—Continued.

1871.					Cr.	
Oct.	17	To am't p'd	Disc't on Warrants..	Vr. No. 49	$ 400	00
		" " "	J. B. Allen.........	" " 50	500	00
		" " "	J. L. Carter.........	" " 51	522	86
		" " "	Bloom & Boyd.....	" " 52	48	30
	25	" " "	E. M. Yerger.......	" " 53	5	00
Nov'r	2	" " "	for Recording Deeds	" " 54	4	00
	10	" " "	Dr. M. S. Craft.....	" " 55	80	00
	14	" " "	H. G. O. Parker....	" " 56	126	00
		" " "	H. M. Taylor.......	" " 57	2,400	00
		" " "	L F Wisherman & Co.	" " 58	1,120	05
		" " "	Disc't on Warrants..	" " 59	722	50
	15	" " "	E. M. Yerger.......	" " 60	102	29
		" " "	Barrows & Smythe..	" " 61	78	00
		" " "	Robinson & Stevens.	" " 62	46	50
		" " "	J. L. Carter.........	" " 63	200	00
	18	" " "	Disc't on Warrants..	" " 64	340	00
		" " "	J. B. Allen.........	" " 65	280	00
		" " "	S. G. Newcomer....	" " 66	1,080	10
		" " "	S. G. Newcomer....	" " 67	229	09
	29	" " "	Charles Caldwell....	" " 68	80	00
		" " "	C. A. Foster.......	" " 69	68	00
		" " "	Charles Caldwell....	" " 70	20	00
		" " "	E. W. Cabaniss.....	" " 71	80	00
Dec'r	13	" " "	Kimball, Raymond & c	" " 72	15	00
		" " "	C. A. Foster........	" " 73	75	00
	16	" " "	H. M. Taylor.......	" " 74	1,910	67
		" " "	Disc't on Warrants..	" " 75	637	50
					$46,071	56
	19	Balance on hand ($442 of which is United States currency)..		....	8,928	44
					$55,000	00

W. H. VASSER, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MSSISSSSPPI STATE PENITENTIARY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY,
December 15, 1871.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers., Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—In compliance with your instructions contained in communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the Mississippi State Penitentiary, for the period commencing January 1, 1871, and ending this date, embracing a period of eleven and a half months—my last report having been dated December 31, 1870.

The tables at the end will inform you of the numbers remaining at date of last report, number since admitted, and recapitured from escape; also, of those discharged by expiration of sentence, pardon by the Executive, escape, death, and other causes, showing that there are now remaining under charge of the lessee two hundred and thirty-four convicts, against two hundred and forty-one on the 31st of December, 1870.

The admissions during the year have slightly increased over those for 1870, and show a rather serious increase for offenses against the person—there having been eleven convictions for "assault with intent to rape," against two in 1870. There are also four convictions for "robbery from the person," against none of this class of offense in 1870. Four prisoners have been received under orders from the Executive, in operation of the Act of the Legislature, approved April 8, 1870, authorizing the commutation of the death penalty into imprisonment for life.

The convicts within the walls have been kept at mechanical industries of various kinds, and those on plantations at the usual farm labor; but the class of labor received in the institution, is such, that without mechanical appliances (which do not exist here), it cannot be utilized with profit.

The number of escapes again show a decrease—being sixteen against twenty-one in 1870, and eighty-two in 1869. The deaths have been nine, against eight in 1870. Two men have been shot by their guard whilst endeavoring to escape, both using violence against the guard—one of them, Adam Hightower, escaped in 1867, and was recaptured during the present year in Louisiana, where he had committed some offense. He was a man of desperate character, and severely assaulted the guard with a cotton hoe, and was shot in self-defense and to prevent escape.

On the 31st day of August, a number of convicts were received from Adams county, at which place (unknown to me at the time of admitting them) yellow fever prevailed. On the 5th day of September, several cases which the doctor pronounced to resemble that disease, presented themselves, and on the 7th two deaths occurred—the remaining cases recovered Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of this disease, by administering tonics, fumigating the prison, and the use of disinfectants, which entailed a considerable increase of expense; and while I do not say, that the disease was brought by the Natchez prisoners, I think there should be some discretion given to the Superintendent in receiving prisoners from a district in which yellow fever, small-pox, or other contagious diseases may prevail. Although subsequent to the death of the two men, on September 7th, a good deal of sickness had prevailed in the city of Jackson, no further cases were developed in the prison. One other death occurred in the prison from dropsy, and the other six on plantations from fevers and congestion.

Religious services are held every Sunday, by the ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist denominations, in the city, alternately, who are paid by the lessee for the ministrations so rendered.

I would again respectfully reiterate my recommendations of last year, that the Legislature be asked to pass a law, putting it in the power of prisoners to shorten their sentences by good conduct. I do this as I believe, from the manner in which it is spoken of in those States where such a law exists (and it does in nearly all), that it would be beneficial as a reformatory agent, and also conducive to the discipline of the prison. I would also strongly urge that the Legislature be asked for a small appropriation for the purpose of purchasing a library for the use of the convicts, of moral and instructive books—the perusal of which, during the time passed in the cells, would have a beneficial tendency.

The prison was leased to the present lessee in November 1867, for the term of three years, by the military authorities, and was at that time in a very poor condition in every respect, the prisoners were badly clothed, in many cases were wearing the clothes in which they were admitted, or cast off soldiers' uniforms; now every convict is supplied with two suits of summer, and two of winter clothing, and the prison is well found in bedding and all utensils. The clothing is coarse but comfortable, and well suited to the work on which the convicts are employed. The lease so granted, expired by limitation on the first day of November last, on which date it required the lessee to turn the prison with its inmates, over to the Governor, but, no law having been enacted by the last Legislature providing funds for its maintenance, the Governor then in office extended the lease to the first day of March, 1872, in order that the next Legislature might make provisions for carrying it on as to them seem best.

A bill passed both houses of the Legislature at its last session, providing for leasing the Penitentiary to the present incumbent for fifteen years, but it failed to receive the approval of the then Executive.

The present buildings are in a very dilapidated condition; to put them into repair, to build sufficient room to accommodate all within the walls, to put shops and furnish machinery to enable the labor to be utilized to the best advantage, will require the outlay of a very large sum of money, and it is then very doubtful if any one could be found to make the institution self-supporting with the class of labor received here.

The institution differs considerably in this respect from most others in the States, the material in the shape of labor received, is mostly recruited from the native population of the States the greater portion of the inhabitants of which are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in which few manufacturing or mechanical institutions exist.

Of the following tables, No. 1 shows the number remaining at date of last report, the casualties during the year, the number of males and females, of white and colored; also the number of males and females, white and colored, admitted during the year. No. 2, the crimes for which those received during the year were convicted. No. 3, the counties from which received. No. 4, the terms for which they were sentenced; and No. 5, the nativity of all at present in the prison.

TABLE No. 1.

Remaining December 31, 1870		241
Received during the year		130
Recaptured during the year		5
Total in prison during the year		376
Discharged by expiration of sentence	84	
Pardoned by the Governor	23	
Discharged by military order	6	
Died of disease	9	
Killed in attempting to escape	2	
Escaped	16	
Turned over to the Sheriffs of Bolivar and Lauderdale counties, by order of the Supreme Court, for new trial	2	142
Remaining December 31, 1870		234
White males in prison		56
Colored males in prison		22
Colored males on plantation		150
Colored females on plantation		6
Total		234
Received during the year:		
White males		22
Colored males		104
Colored females		4
Total		130

7

TABLE No. 2,

SHOWING Crimes of which those received during the year were convicted.

Grand Larceny	39
Simple Larceny	27
Receiving stolen goods	1
Robbery from the person	4
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Prison breach	1
Poisoning	1
Bigamy	1
Robbing United States mail	1
Assault with intent to kill	11
Assault with intent to commit a rape	10
Burglary	12
Arson	2
Rape	3
Forgery	1
Murder	4
Manslaughter	11
Total	130

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING Counties from which those admitted were received.

Adams	8
Attala	1
Benton	1
Bolivar	2
Carroll	3
Coahoma	3
Copiah	2
DeSoto	6
Grenada	2
Hinds	7
Issaquena	3
Jasper	1
Kemper	1
Lauderdale	8
Layfayette	3
Lincoln	3
Lowndes	10
Madison	6
Marshall	5
Neshoba	1
Newton	2
Noxubee	1
Oktibbeha	5
Pike	1
Panola	5
Pontotoc	2
Rankin	5
Tunica	1
Warren	7
Washington	8
Wayne	1
Wilkinson	3
Winston	1
Yazoo	2
United States District Court	1
Total	130

TABLE No. 4,

SHOWING Terms for which those received were sentenced.

Three months	2
Four months	1
Nine months	1
One year	13
One and a half years	1
Two years	35
Three years	19
Four years	12
Five years	21
Six years	1
Seven years	1
Eight years	3
Ten years	9
Twelve years	1
Fifteen years	3
Twenty years	1
Thirty years	1
Natural life	5
Total	130

TABLE No. 5,

SHOWING Nativtiy of all convicts remaining in prison.

Arkansas	1
Alabama	14
Connecticut	1
England	2
Georgia	15
Germany	2
Illinois	3
Indiana	1
Iowa	2
Ireland	5
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	5
Maryland	2
Mississippi	103
Missouri	2
New York	4
North Carolina	10
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	10
Tennesee	14
Vermont	1
Virginia	24
Total	234

There is one United States military convict remaining in the prison—none are now sent here—also, one sentenced by the United States District Court for the Northern District of the State, for robbing the United States mail.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Z. A. PHILIPS,
Superintendent Mississippi State Penitentiary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

——:o:——

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., January 10, 1872.

To His Excellency, R C. Powers, Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of section 2201, Code of 1871, I have the honor to report the total expense for the care, repairs and preservation of the ordnance and ordnance stores under my charge, from August 11, 1870, to January 10, 1872, to be one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents in State warrants. This outlay includes the salary of Ordnance Sergeant, and rent of Adjutant and Quartermaster General's office.

I have also the following exhibit of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores received, issued, expended, and remaining on hand, comprehending the period commencing August 11, 1870, and ending January 10, 1872, which I have the honor herewith to submit:

The quota of Arms and Ordnance Stores due the State, under the General Appropriation Act, for the years 1871–2, have not been called for—the unusual quiet and orderly condition of the State, in the judgment of the Executive, having obviated the necessity of procuring the same.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
F. J. MEAD,
Q. M. G. of Miss.

ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores Received, Issued and
from August 11, 1870,

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED, ISSUED, EXPENDED AND REMAINING ON HAND.	B. L. S. R. Muskets, Mod. 68, Cal. 58.	Screw Drivers.	Tompions.	Tumbler Punches.	Spring Vises.	Main Springs.	Lean Springs.	Tumbler Screws.	Extractors.	Ejector Springs.	B. B. Cap Screws.	Firing Pins.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, received from the United States, December 24, 1870	110	110	110	22	11	25	25	25	11	25	25	25
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores issued from August 11, 1870, to January 10, 1872												
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores expended from August 11, 1870, to January 10, 1872												
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand January 10, 1872	110	110	110	22	11	25	25	25	11	25	25	25

Expended (and Remaining on Hand, January 10, 1872), *to Januarg* 10, 1872.

Firing Pin Springs.	Firing Pin Screws.	Cam Latch Springs.	Infantry Cartridge Boxes, U. S.	Infantry Bayonet Scabbards.	Infantry Cartridge Box Belts.	C. P. Metalic Ball Cartridges, cal. 50.	Infantry Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Waist Bolts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Gun Slings.	Cap Pouches and Picks.	Army Chests.	Boxes and Packing.	REMARKS.
25	25	25	110	110	110	11,000	110	110	110	110	110	6	13	Good condition.
25	25	25	110	110	110	11,000	110	110	110	101	110	6	13	Good condition.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER.

——:o:——

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
JACKSON, January 1, 1872.

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

In obedience to law, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the condition and transactions of the State Treasury during the fiscal year 1871. The following is a summary:

Receipts during the fiscal year......	$	1,338,150 49
Balance in Treasury, 1st Jan., 1871:		
Current funds..............	32,177 68	
Uncurrent funds (worthless)	795,936 48	828,114 16
		2,166,264 65
Disbursements during the fiscal year		1,326,161 57
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872:		
Current funds..............	44,166 60	
Uncurrent funds (worthless)	795,936 48	840,103 08
		2,166,264 65

Auditor's balance (Treasury Department)..........................	206,925 88	
Auditor's warrants, outstanding 1st January, 1872....................	646,621 20	853,547 08
Treasurer's balance, as above........	840,103 08	
Disbursements by Treasury Department, (not in the Auditor's account, for which proper entries should be provided to reconcile a difference between the books of the two Departments,)......................	13,444 00	853,547 08

"Statement A," shows the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, under the several heads of account.

"Statement B," shows the receipts and disbursements for each month of the fiscal year.

"Statement C," shows the amount of warrants issued, paid, and outstanding.

"Statement D," shows the condition and transactions on account of the Chickasaw School Fund, and interest.

"Statement E," shows the condition and transactions on account of the Common School Fund.

"Statement F," shows the State's indebtedness on January 1, 1872.

"Statement G," shows the deposits made by Insurance Companies, under an Act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1871.

Comparative Statement of State Indebtedness.

	JAN. 1, 1870.	JAN. 1, 1871.	JAN. 1, 1872.
Chickasaw School Fund	$ 814,523 39	$ 815,001 35	$ 815,227 73
Chickasaw School Fund interest	151,916 56	112,882 50	33,792 81
Outstanding warrants	211,735 38	239,736 43	646,621 20
Certificates of Indebtedness		318,000 00	387,100 00
Common School Fund		210,610 26	377,580 64
Miss. State Bonds, Series A		100,000 00	100,000 00
Miss. State Bonds, Series B			12,900 00
Interest on Bonds, Series A			4,000 00
Interest on Bonds, Series B			120 00
Totals	$ 1,178,175 33	$ 1,796,230 54	$ 2,377,342 38

Increase of indebtedness from January 1st, 1870, to January 1, 1871	$618,055 21
Increase of indebtedness from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872	$581,111 84
Increase for two years	$1,199,167 05

The foregoing exhibit, together with the comparative statement made for your convenience, shows a continuous increase of State indebtedness from January 1st, 1870, to the date of this report, amounting to the sum of $1,199,167 05.

This condition of affairs affords implied evidence of profligacy in the management of the State's finances, or positive proof that an inadequate amount of revenue was levied to meet the expenditures of the State government. Whether the fault attach to one or other horn of the dilemma, or to both, the state of facts, nevertheless, warrants the opinion that prompt and efficient legislation is needed to arrest further decay of credit, as well as relief from present embarrassment.

The estimated revenue for the year 1872 does not exceed $875,000 00, while the current expenses of the State are estimated at $1,100,000 00.

It is apparent, then, that the revenue must be increased or the expense lessened, and it is for your Honorable Body to determine what is to be done in the premises.

If the State had credit abroad, her financial embarrassment would be a question of easy solution, but in the absence of that credit, I can conceive of no remedies better suited to the state of the case, than those suggested, and the recommendations of his Excellency, Governor Powers, in the last annual message.

The following items are disbursements by Treasury Department, not in the Auditor's account, (Treasury Department,) amounting to the sum of $13,444 00, and for which I suggest proper entries should be authorized and made to reconcile this difference between the books of the two departments. The four first items are for prior accounts, the other two are for interest on bonds paid by me:

Warrant No. 1,909, Jan'y 11, 1862, Chickasaw School Fund Interest	$3,010 79
Warrant No. 931, April 11, 1865, Institution for the Blind	2,000 00
Warrant No. 647, October 30, 1866, (duplicate and original paid)	24 00
Cotton Money (to be burned and certificate filed with Auditor)	3,197 50
Interest on Bonds to January 1, 1871	1,211 71
Interest on Bonds to July 1, 1871	4,000 00

I recommend that some action be had by the Legislature by which the "Balance of Uncurrent Funds, (worthless), $795,936 48," may be dropped from the books of both offices, and that a suitable committee be appointed to count and burn the certificates of indebtedness retired into bonds, and that a certificate of burning be filed in the Auditor's office for proper entry.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VASSER,

State Treasurer.

STATEMENT A.

SHOWING the Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury under the several heads of accounts, during the fiscal year 1871.

RECEIPTS—1871.

State Tax, 1871	$ 192,382 37	
State Tax, 1870	681,072 95	
State Tax, 1869	15,393 99	
State Tax, 1868	956 00	
State Tax, 1867	230 83	
Cotton Tax, 1869	1,585 27	
Cotton Tax, 1868	52 21	
Tax Sales	29,472 19	
Redemption of lands	3,420 45	
State deeds	10,396 32	
Sales of Mississippi Reports	1,637 50	
Sales of Code of Mississippi	450 00	
Judiciary (refunded)	20 00	
Chickasaw School Fund	226 38	
Common School Fund,	318,854 .03	
Certificates of Indebtedness	82,000 00	
Treasurer's receipts for fiscal year 1871		$ 1,338,150 49
Bal. in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1871,		
Current funds	32,177 68	
Uncurrent funds (worthless)	795,936 48	828,114, 16
		$ 2,166,264 65

STATEMENT A—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—1871.

Legislature	$ 218,770	45
Judiciary	310,522	60
Executive	28,556	44
Appropriations	36,869	17
Penitentiary	19,534	40
State Library	652	27
State Militia	13,929	89
Commissions for Assessing	85,413	04
Auditor's Contingent Fund	1,270	12
Public Printing	95,861	66
Capitol Expenses	532	19
Executive Contingent Fund	5,729	25
State Library Contingent Fund	158	80
Recording Tax Titles	1,535	10
Distributing Laws and Journals	955	04
Assessment Rolls	64	50
Geological Survey	2,625	00
State Census, 1870	13,730	05
Mississippi Reports	7,368	00
Code of Mississippi	9,900	00
Certificates of Indebtedness	5,557	91
Interest on Bonds	4,000	00
Tax Sales (refunded)	209	70
Constitutional Convention	12,039	40
Common School Fund	48,992	53
Chickasaw School Fund Interest	145,721	44
Capitol Repairs	2,962	85
Repairs on State Capitol	25,067	60
Repairs on Lunatic Asylum	43,651	15
Repairs on Executive Mansion	25	00
University of Mississippi	27,847	38
Alcorn University	8,400	00
State Hospital at Natchez	18,725	00
State Hospital at Vicksburg	6,750	00
State Asylum at Vicksburg	625	00
Institution for the Blind	9,351	00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	31,750	00
Lunatic Asylum	44,973	66
State Tax, 1870, overpaid	27,976	29
State Tax, 1869, overpaid	4,975	00

STATEMENT A—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—1871.

State Tax, 1868, overpaid....	$ 2,762 95	
State Tax, 1866, overpaid....	219 45	
Treasurer's disbursements for fiscal year 1871............		$ 1,326,161 57
Bal. in Treasury Jan. 1, 1872:.		
Current funds............	44,166 60	
Uncurrent funds, (worthless)	795,936 48	840,103 08
		$ 2,166,264 65

STATEMENT B,

SHOWING the Receipts and Disbursements for each month of the fiscal year, 1871.

RECEIPTS—1871.

January	$ 119,110 09	
February	87,059 02	
March	215,249 45	
April	87,138 36	
May	268,546 36	
June	154,874 90	
July	58,142 98	
August	27,809 22	
September	49,538 05	
October	42,108 47	
November	32,347 09	
December	196,226 50	1,338,150 49
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1871:		
Current funds	32,177 68	
Uncurrent funds (worthless)	795,936 48	828,114 16
Total		$ 2,166,264 65

DISBURSEMENTS—1871.

January	138,609 64	
February	88,393 66	
March	216,302 90	
April	95,662 59	
May	229,327 23	
June	178,581 43	
July	63,025 28	
August	26,824 42	
September	51,112 18	
October	44,259 63	
November	32,466 19	
December	161,596 42	1,326,161 57
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1872.		
Current funds	44,166 60	
Uncurrent funds (worthless)	795,936 48	840,103 08
Total		$ 2,166,264 65

STATEMENT C,

SHOWING the amount of Warrants issued, paid, and outstanding from January 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872.

AUDITOR'S ISSUES AS PER REPORTS—1871.

January	$ 141,376 46	
February	146,018 02	
March	186,462 97	
April	202,134 43	
May	180,005 71	
June	147,627 32	
July	69,342 68	
August	66,995 36	
September	145,923 15	
October	117,911 19	
November	169,754 62	
December	155,494 43	
Auditor's disbursements for fiscal year 1871	$1,729,046 34	
Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1871	239.736 43	$1,968,782 77

WARRANTS PAID BY TREASURER—1871.

January	138,609 64	
February	88,393 66	
March	216,302 90	
April	95,662 59	
May	229,327 23	
June	178,581 43	
July	59,025 28	
August	26,824 42	
September	51,112 18	
October	44,259 63	
November	32,466 19	
December	161,596 42	
Treasurer's disbursements for fiscal year 1871	1,322,161 57	
Balance Warrants, outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	646 621 20	$1,968,782 77

STATEMENT C—Continued.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS—1871.		
January 1	239,736 43	
February 1	242,503 25	
March 1	300,127 61	
April 1	270,287 68	
May 1	376,759 52	
June. 1	327,438 00	
July 1	296,483 89	
August 1	306,801 29	
September 1	346,972 23	
October 1	441,783 20	
November 1	515,434 76	
December. 1	652,723 19	
Balance warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1872		$ 646,621 20

STATEMENT D,

SHOWING Transactions on account of Chickasaw School Fund and Interest.

CHICKASAW SCHOOL FUND.

1871.				
Jan.	1	Amount due this Fund, January 1, 1871......	$ 815,001 35	
Feb.	6	Receipts during the fiscal year 1871............	226 38	
		Amount due this Fund, January 1, 1872.......		$ 815.227 73

CHICKASAW SCHOOL FUND INTEREST.

1871.				
Jan.	1.	Balance to credit Jan. 1, 1871.................	$ 112,882 50	
May	1.	Semi-annual interest.....	32,590 17	
Nov.	1.	Semi-annual interest....	32,609 11	$178,081 7
1871.				
Dec.	30.	Auditor's disbursements by warrant during fiscal year 1871.	144,288 97	
		Balance to credit, Jan 1, 1872.................	33,792 81	178,081 78

CHICKASAW SCHOOL FUND INTEREST—AUDITOR'S WARRANTS.

1871.				
Jan.	1	Auditor's warrants outstanding, Jan. 1, 1871..	$ 76,627 26	
		Auditor's warrants issued during fiscal year 1871.	144,288 97	$ 220,916 23
1871.				
Dec.	30	Warrants paid by Treasurer, during fiscal year, 1871..................	145,721 44	
		Warrants outstanding January 1, 1872.......	75,194 79	220,916 23

STATEMENT E,

SHOWING Transactions on account of Common School Fund.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts during fiscal year 1870.....	$ 210,610 26	
Receipts during fiscal year 1871......	318,854 03	$ 529,464 29
Auditor's disbursements by warrant during fiscal year 1870............	4,259 24	
Auditor's disbursements by warrant during fiscal year 1871............	147,624 41	
Balance to credit, January 1, 1872...	377.580 64	529,464 29

COMMON SCHOOL FUND—AUDITOR'S WARRANTS.

Auditor warrants issued during fiscal year 1870.........................	$ 4,259 24	
Auditor warrants issued during fiscal year 1871.........................	147,624 41	$ 151,883 65
Warrants paid by Treasurer during fiscal year 1870..................	3,483 35	
Warrants paid by Treasurer during fiscal year 1871..................	48,992 53	
Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1872...	99,407 77	151,883 65

STATEMENT F,

SHOWING the Indebtedness of the State of Mississippi, on the 1st of January, 1872.

Chickasaw School Fund...........	$815,227 73	
Chickasaw School Fund Interest....	33,792 81	
Common School Fund.............	377,580 64	
Outstanding Warrants	646,621 20	
Certificates of Indebtedness	387,100 00	
Mississippi State Bonds, series A...	100,000 00	
" " " " B. ..	12,900 00	
Interest on Bonds, series A........	4,000 00	
" " " " B.........	120 00	$2,377,342 38

STATEMENT G,

SHOWING Deposits made by Insurance Companies, under an Act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1871.

1871			
Oct. 2	The Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford	$ 10,000 00	
Oct. 2.	The Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co., of New York	10,000 00	
Oct. 3.	The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.	20,000 00	
Oct. 3.	The New York Life Ins. Company	20,000 00	
Oct. 3.	The Phœnix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	20,000 00	
Oct. 7.	The Andes Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	10,000 00	
Oct. 9.	The Peidmont and Arlington Ins. Co.,of Virginia	20,000 00	
Oct. 17.	The National Life Ins. Co. of U. S. America	20,000 00	
Nov. 9.	The Southern Life Ins Co of Memphis	10,000 00	
Nov. 10.	The Alabama Gold Lif Ins. Co., of Mobile	10,000 00	
Nov. 17.	The Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., of New York.	10,000 00	
Nov. 28.	The Mound City Mutual Life Ins. Co.,of St.Louis.	10,000 00	
Nov. 30.	The America Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia	15,000 00	
Dec. 8.	The Carolina Ins. Co., of Memphis	10,000 00	
Dec. 29.	The St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Co., of St. Louis	10,000 00	$ 205,000 00

NOTE—This amount ($205,000 00) is included in the item of outstanding warrants, as given in the statement of State indebtedness.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting the annual report required by law from the Superintendent of Public Education, permit me, first, to call your attention to a general view of the present condition of Public Education exhibited in the following summary, which has been carefully prepared from the reports of school officers, and such information as I have been able to obtain from other sources:

Number of Civil School Districts	75
Number of Public Schools	3,450
Number of Graded Schools	100
Number of High Schools	80
Number of Evening Schools	60
Number of Normal or Training Schools	2
Number of Universities	2
Number of Teachers employed in the Public Schools	3,600
Number of Pupils enrolled in the Public Schools.	117,000
Number of Youth of legal school age	304,762
Number of Students under tuition in Normal Schools	100
Number of Private Schools	460
Number of Pupils enrolled in Private Schools	7.050
Average Attendance in the Public Schools	90,000
Average length of School Term	5 mos.10 d'ys.
Number of Superintendents	70
Number of School Directors	450
Whole number of School Officers (including Treasurers and Secretaries	659

Number of School-houses (including buildings rented)	3,450
Number of School-houses built since the inauguration of our school system about	600
Total value of Public School property	$800,000 00

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of the Common School Fund (including the funds appropriated under the Act of 1859, Chickasaw and Sixteenth Section Funds, regarded as available	$1,950,000 00
Amount of revenue received and paid into the Treasury from the various sources provided by the Constitution and laws enacted since its adoption, accruing to the Common School Fund	529,464 29
Amount of Revenue by Special County Tax collected and paid into the County Treasury—reported	683,784 19
Amount of the Common School Income Fund, apportioned to the several counties	172,550 35
Average monthly salaries of Teachers	50 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended for Superintendents' salaries	35,072 70
Estimated amount expended for salaries and mileage of School Directors	50,000 00
Estimated amount expended for salaries of Secretaries of the Boards of Directors	6,500 00
Total cost of the Boards of School Directors, estimated at	58,000 00
Estimated cost, including expenditures of all kinds	950,000 00

These figures exhibit the outer operations of our system of public instruction since its inauguration—a period of less than eighteen months.

Considering the time and labor required to organize the system in seventy-five districts, comprising sixty-nine counties and six incorporated towns; the unfavorable circumstances existing at the time of its inauguration—the State in transition from the old policy of government, under slavery, to the new, under freedom; the school policy adopted an experiment, crude in its adaptation, and necessarily imperfect in its workings; the want of that homogenety of the people so essential, in a government like ours, to the success of any great public measure or policy; viewing these considerations in all their bearings, the foregoing summary of results presents a development of our educational scheme truly marvelous—a success which must be highly gratifying to the friends of popular education, and, indeed, to all who earnestly desire the advancement of the moral, intellectual and material interests of the people, and the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

"Statement A," shows the expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1871.

These expenditures, including the salaries of the Superintendent, Clerk and Secretary of the Board of Education, amount to $10,719 59. The Auditor of Public Accounts, in his annual statement of disbursements, reports the disbursements on account of the Educational Department for the fiscal year to be $13,643 42. This apparent discrepancy is accounted for, by the fact, that bills amounting to $2,923 83 were among the transactions of the Department for the year 1870, but were not presented to the Auditor for payment until 1871.

One of the largest items of expense is for printing, amounting, in the aggregate, to $5,039 26, a large part of which, was expended for printing School Registers. The schools of the State having been supplied with Registers, the printing expenses of the Department will be materially lessened for the next three years.

"Statement B," shows the amount of the Common School Income Fund apportioned to each of the several counties of the State, amounting in the aggregate to $172,550 35. This includes only the funds arising from attorneys' fees, capitation and privilege taxes which had been collected and paid into the State Treasury on the first day of May. The revenue, accrueing to the Income Fund which has been collected since May 1, is placed to the credit of the Fund, to be distributed with the Income Fund for 1872.

"Statement C," shows the amount of the Chickasaw School Fund apportioned and due the several counties, comprising the Chickasaw Cession.

Appended to this report will be found, the following statistical tables, exhibiting in detail, the local operation of our school system, and so arranged as to present a comparative view of the educational condition of the several counties of the State, compiled from the statistical reports of County Superintendents:

TABEE I.

General Statistics.

Statement showing the scholastic population, white and colored; the number of schools, public and private; number of a primary grade; number of intermediate or grammar grade; number of high schools; number of ungraded schools.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the whole number of pupils enrolled in the public and private schools; the number enrolled in the several grades of schools; number enrolled in the ungraded schools; number enrolled in the high schools; the average school attendance.

TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of teachers employed in the public and private schools, white and colored; the number of school-houses; the number of school-houses built during the year for both races; number of buildings rented for school purposes; numbef of school-sites purchased; number donated; number provided with modern school furniture and apparatus.

TABLE IV.

Financial Statistics.

Statement showing the condition of the school lands; the number of acres of Sixteenth Section Lands unsold; number sold or leased; amount of funds arising from the sale of Sixteenth Section Lands; amount due on leases of School Lands; amount of interest due on loans of the School Funds; amount of principal and interest collected and paid into the County Treasury; amount of rent collected on leases of School Lands; amount raised by special county tax for School-house and Teachers' Fund; the aggregate value of public and private school property.

TABLE V.

Financial Statistics.

Statement showing the amount of the Chickasaw Fund apportioned to the several counties comprising the Chickasaw Cession; amount of the Common School Income Fund, apportioned each county; the amount of the State appropriation made under the Act of 1850; amount received from the Peabody Fund; amount of fines, license and capitation taxes, accruing to the Common School Fund, collected in each county.

TABLE VI.

Financial Statistics.

Statement showing the condition of the School Funds arising from the sale and rental of School Lands, and from other sources, in each county. This table is designed to exhibit, in detail, the nature and history of the claims of the State against individuals and corporations for loans of School Funds, and leases of School Lands, giving the date of each transaction, thename of the debtor or debtors, the amount of principal and interest due, and whether secured or not. The amount of labor expended, the difficulties encountered, and the patient research required in gathering the statistics presented in this compilation, will be appreciated by those only, who are most familiar with the condition of the books, papers, and records of former school officers, and the loose manner in which their official duties were performed.

TABLE VII.

Financial Statistics.

Statement showing the amount of outstanding claims; the amount regarded as good; the amount regarded as worthless; the amount for which suits have been instituted for collection; the amount due beneficiaries, prior to July 4, 1870; total amount of State claims.

TABLE VIII.

Financial Statistics.

EXPENDITURES.—Statement showing the amount expended in purchasing school-sites, building and rental of school-houses; purchasing school furniture, apparatus and text-books; amount expended for salaries of Superintendents and Teachers.

TABLE IX.

Expenditures.

Statement showing the amount expended for salaries and mileage of school officers; amount expended for Surveyors, fees; amount of incidental expenses.

TABLE X.

Statement showing the number of Teachers' Institutes organized; a detailed account of official labor performed by County Superintendents; and general statistical information not embodied in the foregoing tables.

TABLE XI.

Summary.

Statement giving a statistical abstract of the foregoing tables.

TABLE XII.

General Statistics.

Statement showing a comparison of school statistics between the several States, compiled by the National Bureau of Education, from the most recent information.

The exhibit which Mississippi makes in this table, when we take into consideration the time her school system has been in operation, is very flattering, when compared with other Southern States.

The statistics given in this table are invaluable to the legislator, as well as to every educator interested in educational statistics.

TABLE XIII.

Statement showing the number of illiterate adults and minors (Chinese and Indians excluded), in the States where common schools have been maintained and public education fostered, by appropriate legislation, and the number of homicides during the year ending May 31, 1870, arranged from statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Education.

TABLE XIV.

Statement showing the number of illiterate adults and minors (Chinese and Indians excluded), in those States where common schools have been wholly neglected, or indifferently maintained, and the number of homicides committed during the year ending May 31, 1870, taken from statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Education.

TABLE XV.

Statement showing the ratio of illiteracy and crime in the States where public education has been fostered, and the States where public education has been neglected or indifferently maintained, compiled by the National Bureau of Education.

The statistics presented in this, and the preceding table, demonstrate with the unerring certainty of figures,the relation of cause to effect which binds illiteracy to crime. That in proportion as public education is encouraged, and the intelligence of the people advanced, crime diminishes.

These tables present, also, the startling fact, that out of 827,922, the total population of our State, there are 312,751 illiterates, nearly one-half of the entire population; that of the voting population, nearly 200,000 are unable to read the ballots they cast—upwards of ten thousand of whom are whites.

It is estimated, that five years hence, this army of ignorant voters will receive over 30,000 recruits from the present illiterate minor population. Let the wise legislator pause to reflect upon the overshadowing ignorance which menaces the lives and property of the people with crime in all its protean forms, and with tho ultimate destruction of our republican instutions.

REPORTS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, AND DEAF AND DUMB.

The reports of the Principals of the State Normal Schools, and the Institutions for the education of the Blind, and Deaf Mutes, will be found in their appropriate places. The Normal School reports show a very gratifying progress. These schools are, at present, devoted exclusively to the professional training of colored teachers. The success of the Normal School established at Holly Springs is due to the very able management of Prof. S. W. Garman, the former Principal, and Miss M. E. Hunter, the present Principal, a lady of superior professional attainments. Under the tuition of these superior teachers, the school compares favorably, in point of efficiency in management and thoroughness of instruction, with any similar institution in the country.

The Normal School at Tougaloo has been conducted for the past two years under the management of the American Missionary Association. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of $4,000 for the support of free scholarship at this Institution, upon the same terms provided for the Normal School at Holly Springs. This appropriation, however, did not go into effect in time to be available during the year 1871. This school, under the principalship of Prof. Steele, an able and experienced teacher, with an efficient corps of assistants, is one of the most flourishing schools in the State.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following instructions, relating to County Superintendent's reports, were issued in December last:

Department of Education,
Superintendent's Office, December, 1871.

The time having arrived for County Superintendents to make their annual reports, attention is called to the importance of exercising great dilligenee and accuracy, in making up the tabular statistics required in the form furnished by the Department.

The statistics should embrace the entire period from the organization of the free public school system to the present time.

Superintendents will take especial pains to solicit reports from private schools, academies, and seminaries, located in their districts, and obtain, if possible, the statistics required in the printed tabular form under the head of "Private Schools;" also, a brief history of such schools and institutions, which will be embodied in their narrative report.

Special pains should be taken with the narrative portion of the report, by furnishing a full and complete history of the free school system since its inauguration in the county; the educational condition of the county prior to the establishment of the new system; the obstacles and difficulties encountered; methods adopted to overcome them; public sentiment relating to popular education; their views in regard to schools, teachers, and general management; changes or modifications of the present school law necessary to secure a more vigorous and effective county system of education, and any other suggestions pertaining to the educational interests of the county and State, they may deem proper to make.

It is very essential that these reports should be full and elaborate, as they are to constitute the material and data from which the State Superintendent is to make his first annual report.

The public interests demand that this report should present complete and reliable statistics, and the actual educational status of the State.

Superintendents will proceed, without delay, to make their reports, and forward the same promptly to this Department.

H. R. PEASE,
Superintendent of Public Education.

Of the sixty-nine County Superintendents, fifty-three only, have furnished the Department with the reports required by law. Some of these officers were very dilatory in forwarding their reports, and others failed to comply with the instructions relating to the subject matter required, evincing a disposition to shirk the research and labor necessary to prepare a full and complete report. Sixteen County Superintendents have either failed to make their annual reports, or neglected to forward them in time to be incorporated in this report. This inexcusable neglect and dilatoriness of duty on the part of Superintendents, has been a source of great embarrassment, rendering it impossible for me to prepare my report with that degree of elaborateness I desired, and which its importance would seem to demand, and, besides, in consequence of this neglect and delay, I have been unable to transmit to your honorable body, the report of the Department within the time prescribed by law.

It affords me pleasure, however, to make favorable mention of many of these officers, and indeed, I may say, the majority of them, for the thoroughness and promptness displayed in complying with my instructions.

Their reports exhibit a most commendable earnestness and faithfulness in the discharge of their official duties, and a very gratifying statement of results.

These reports present the very encouraging fact, that in many localities, where at the outset, the people were most indifferent, and the greatest opposition prevailed, in some instances developing itself in open hostility, through the judicious and efficient management of the County Superintendents, the free school system has become popular among the people, and those who were at first most prominent in their opposition, are now earnest advocates of popular education.

In many counties the system has attained a degree of vigorous development and progress, taking into consideration the time it has been in operation, and all the circumstances, unparalleled in the history of any state or country.

It is hoped that these reports will be generally read. They contain much valuable information relating to the working of our system. Its merits and defects are presented from the stand-point of experience. The obstacles overcome, and those that still remain, obstructing the progress of the system, and the difficulties attending the local administration of school affairs, are clearly set forth. Many timely and pertinent suggestions are made relating to modifications and improvements needed in our present system, in order to secure a more economic administration, and greater efficiency to the educational forces employed..

The attention of your Honorable body is especially called to the suggestions contained in these reports, relating to modifications needed in the present plan of County Supervision.

SCHOOL POLICY.

The attention of the Honorable Legislature is respectfully called to the following important considerations relating to our school policy.

There is no one feature of our present State polity that reflects greater wisdom and statesmanship, than the broad and comprehensive foundation laid, upon which to erect an educational superstructure. It was clearly the intention and aim of the framers of the Constitution, as well as the understanding of the people, when they adopted it as the organic law, that the means not only for instruction in the elements of knowledge should be extended to every child, but that the superstructure should embrace a high and broad range of educational facilities ; that the highest and humblest youth—the sons and daughters of the wealthiest and poorest citizens of the State should have equal public advantages for the acquisition of knowledge, from the simplest primary school instruction up tothe University; that the system of administration should be conducted on a broad catholic basis, void of any and all partizan or sectarian privileges or purposes; that it should be efficient, economic, and uniform in its operations. These objects and aims are fully set forth in Section 1, Article 8, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"As the stability of a republican form of government depends mainly upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of free public schools, by taxation or otherwise, for all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and shall, as soon as practicable, establish schools of higher grade."

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the Superintendent of Public Education submitted to the Legislature of 1870, a plan for the organization and maintenance of a system of public education, which, in his judgment, embodied a policy in keeping with the design of the Constitution. The plan proposed met with much opposition. Lengthy and elaborate State papers controverting the system recommended were written, and various conflicting views as to the school policy to be adopted obtained.

There were those who held public education in the light of a public eleemosynary institution, designed only for the elementary instruction of indigent children. Others, advocated theories long since exploded—they would have disinterred the dead and forgotten ideas of a century's sepulture, in other words, they advocated the adoption of a policy that would have placed Mississippi where Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were, fifty or an hundred years ago.

Another class of theorists—earnest in their advocacy of free schools, but who could see no excellence in any system, save that adopted in each of their own native States. There were those who conceived the idea of transplanting the Pennsylvania system; others, that of Ohio, Indiana, and Prussia, and an attempt was even made to resurrect the Mississippi system of 1846. As a natural sequence to this state of legislation, a policy was finally adopted, which contained, to a greater or less extent, features of all the above mentioned views.

From my experience, in attempting to execute the law, I venture the assertion, that in all the history of legislation, there never was a statute enacted, that was so difficult of construction, so ambiguous in its terms, and conflicting in itself, and with other laws in force.

At the last session, under the revision of the general laws of the State, certain modifications were enacted in the school law, making it conform with other general laws. The law as it now stands, contains many excellent features, and would operate successfully in Ohio or Massachusetts. The experience of the last twelve months shows, that notwithstanding we have succeeded in establishing a large number of schools, the work has been accomplished at the expense of an enormous and wholly unnecessary outlay of labor and money. The machinery is too cumbersome and complicated. The present system fails in its scope, and lacks the essential conditions of a permanent success, viz: A well regulated system of raising and managing the school revenues, and a comprehensive plan of supervision.

SUPERVISION.

Supervision, in all kinds of co-operative work and business enterprises, is acknowledged to be an essential condition of success.

The employment of one or more persons to exercise supervisory control, who are thoroughly conversant with the system of conducting the business; familiar with the work in all its details, whether of a manufacturing, agricultural, or commercial character, is regarded by all thorough business men as not not only essential to success, but a measure of economy—a saving of motive power—adapting means to ends, and a protection against deception and fraud. In the employment of these supervisory agencies, men are selected to fill the various offices, such as Superintendents, Inspectors, Foremen, etc., with special reference to their fitness, skill, and competency. No railroad corporation would entertain a proposition to employ a clergyman, or physician, however learned they might be in their respective professsions, to fill the position of chief engineer, or Superintendent, on the ground that their services could be procured for a less salary than a professional engineer, or a person of extensive knowledge and experience in railroad business. Neither would a commercial or banking institution place their interests in the hands of a person wholly unacquainted with financial or commercial operations, nor trust the supervisory management to one who may have had some experience, and possess a general knowledge of the business, and would occasionally devote a leisure day, and such odd times as he might spare from other business, to its demands, and would even render such service gratuitously. Such a policy would be reregarded as insuring utter failure and inevitable bankruptcy. The rule that competent supervision is absolutely necessary to success; that remunerative salaries, such as will secure the highest order of talent, operates not only as a safeguard, but essentially an economic policy, is universally acknowledged and adopted in the business world. This rule is eminently applicable to the successful management of public education. As in the system of ordinary business operations, the jurisdiction and controlling power of supervisory agencies are made as extensive and complete as is consistent to safety, with only such checks as will insure protection against fraud.

So should the system of school supervision be conducted. In this particular, our system of State and county supervision is very defective. The law imposes the grave responsibility of superintending the public schools, and general educational interests, upon the State Superintendent. It demands of him the carrying forward the established system—the successful promotion of the educational interests of the State. Besides, requires a guaranty of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of these duties, while the law, as it now stands, gives him no positive control. He is made President of the State Board of Education, a very honorable position indeed, but with no voice, except in the case of a tie vote. The Board, consisting, as it does, of the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, however much interested they may be in the cause of education, the official duties devolving upon them, in their respective departments, necessarily prevent them from devoting the time and attention necessary to the successful supervision of the educational interests of the State.

The framers of our Constitution deserve great commendation for the wise statesmanship exhibited in providing for the establishment of our public schools, and, especially, for the eminently practical plan devised for State and county supervision. If there is any one feature in the educational polity incorporated, in that instrument which, above all others, should entitle it to rare merit, it is the plan of supervision I am clearly of the opinion, that the State Board was ostensibly created and designed as a commission to exercise a supervisory control of the Common School Fund. The difficulty is not, therefore, in the Constitution, but with the policy adopted in subsequent legislation. The argument raised when the school law was framed, that, to place the entire supervision of the public school system of the State in the hands of one officer, is an unwarrantable centralization of power; that there must needs be, therefore, some check imposed upon the Superintendent, is, abstractly considered, very plausible, and not without some force. But I seriously doubt the practicability of the remedy adopted. If the plan of selecting two State officers to watch the transactions of a third was a wise policy, subserving a great public interest, why was it not adopted, and made applicable to each of the other Departments of the Executive branch of the Government?

The present system of county supervision is even more defective. Under the existing law, the office of County Superintendent is practically a nullity. This officer is made President of a Board of School Directors, who exercise a supervisory control of the school interests of the county; the Superintendent having no power or voice in supervision, save that of examining teachers, and casting a vote in case of a tie. The Board of Directors, are, to a greater or less extent, under the control of the Board of Supervisors; appointed by them, and holding office at their will and pleasure. Thus, we have three distinct agents, the Board of Supervisors, Board of Directors, and County Superintendent, employed in supervising the schools of the county, and this, too, at an enomous outlay of time and money. The six School Directors receive three dollars per diem, and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile; the Board of Supervisors, consisting of six members, receive six dollars each per day, and ten cents mileage; the Superintendent five dollars per day, the Circuit and Chancery Clerks three dollars per day. All this complicated and expensive machinery is wholly unnecessary. The supervision of the public school interests can be performed by the County Superintendent much more efficiently, and at less than one-half the expense of the present system. Besides, this would be carrying out the intent or spirit of the Constitution, relating to school supervision. As a measure of economy, to say nothing of efficiency, the abolition of the Board of School Directors, and the repeal of every cumbersome feature of the present school law regulating the county system of supervision commends itself to every practical educator, and every wise legislator.

The main source of complaint against our public school system, arises from the inefficiency, and absolutely burdensome cost of conducting the present system of county supervision. Apply the common sense rules which secure success in all properly managed business concerns, to the management of the county school system, and it will at once remove the principal cause of complaint and insure success.

On no one agency does the success of our public school system so fully depend, as upon efficient management, under a system of county supervision or inspection. To secure this, live, earnest, and thoroughly competent men, only, should be intrusted with its responsible duties. A fair, liberal, and sufficiently remunerative salary should be paid, such as will make it an inducement for men of talent, and sterling worth to engage in the work. Salaried county, city, and district Supervisors is no longer an experiment. It has been adopted in twenty-four States and territories as a settled policy, and it is recommended by all the leading educators in the country. After several States had adopted it, the popular cry of "unnecessary expense," "burdensome taxes," was raised, and, in consequence of this, the plan was for a time abandoned; at length, broader, more liberal and enlightened views prevailed, and it was permanently re-adopted. Its merits had been fairly tested, and found to be, not only a measure of public economy, but absolutely indispensable to the successful administration of a system of public education. The theory of public economy in school management, which obtained in the early history of common schools in this country, that of employing some broken-down clergyman, who perhaps, had retired from his profession, but whose services as school examiner could be procured at a mere nominal cost to the county or township; or that of the gratuitous services of some philanthropic physician, lawyer, or other person, who would devote the odds and ends of their spare hours from professional or other duties to school inspection, is now discarded, particularly in those States where the most vigorous and efficient system of common school education exists. Experience has taught and demonstrated that such a system of supervision is nowise economical, but rather, in the end, the most expensive—that it is worse than worthless.

In the employment of county or district Superintendents, men should be selected with special reference to their qualifications for this most important supervisory work. They should be paid such a salary as will enable them to devote their whole time and energies to the business.

The Hon. H. B. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Minnesota, in his very able report for 1870, says: "Long experience in those States where the County Superintendency system has been tested, as well as in our own, proves, beyond controversy, the efficiency of the plan of school management; *and where the entire time of the officer is devoted to school supervision, its efficiency is best displayed, and the office best sustained.*"

I have italicized the last clause because it exactly coincides with my views.

If we would secure efficiency and permanency, or develop any degree of excellence in our system of public instruction, it can only be accomplished through efficient local supervision. This we cannot expect to have without paying for it.

The only class of men fit for this important trust, are such as represent the intelligence of the county—men of high moral standing, who, not only possess such educational qualifications as will command the respect of the teachers, and enable them to act as counsellors and instructors; but they should possess superior judgment, and business qualifications and a capacity to manage the financial affairs of the system. Men of such qualifications cannot afford to devote their talents, time and energies to public business without reasonable compensation. To command their services, the public are obliged to compete with the inducements offered in private enterprises. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

To pay salaries that will induce such a class of men to devote their whole time, talents and energies to the work of supervision, is a measure of economy, to say nothing of efficiency, that does not admit of controversy.

The Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, one of the most distinguished educators in our country, in speaking of the subject of County Superintendency, says:

"Fair wages and strict accountability is the maxim that should control in all public affairs. *No man more honestly earns his pay than a qualified and faithful County Superintendent of Schools. If any are incompetent and unfaithful, that is no argument against the reasonable pay of those who are worthy and well qualified. I proclaim again, that County Superintendency is the right arm of our school system, its strongest living element of power; the most closely identified with its future progress and development. No more disastrous blow could be aimed at the system than one directed at the life of the Superintendency. Let the right man be chosen in every county, and the thought of such an assault could not be entertained.*"

Under the present law, regulating county supervision, the County Superintendent has no positive control in the management of the educational affairs of the county, and with little or no responsibility, in a legal point of view. And besides, the salary allowed is entirely inadequate. No supervising officer can afford to devote the time and attention necessary to a faithful performance of the duties of the office for the pay allowed. Several of our best Superintendents have already resigned, assigning as a reason, that to perform the duties of the office properly and faithfully, would require nearly or quite all of their time, and the meagre compensation allowed necessitates a pecuniary sacrifice they are unable to make. A number of others, among whom, are some of our most efficient officers, will resign unless the present system of supervision shall be changed, and a reasonable salary paid for their services. I am fully satisfied, that the interests of public education require a change in the present system of county supervision. The County Superintendent should have a general supervisory control of the public schools of the county, subject to such limitations and checks only, as will insure the public interests against deception and fraud. He should be required to give a bond in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and be subject to a severe penalty for willful neglect of duty.

It is recommended that there be three grades of salaries established, based upon scholastic population. Counties containing a population not exceeding three thousand youth of legal school age, to constitute the lowest grade of salary; those containing not less than three, nor more than seven thousand, to constitute the second grade; and all over seven thousand, to constitute the first grade. In addition to the regular yearly salary, each Superintendent to be allowed one hundred dollars extra for every thousand pupils over and above fifty per cent. of the entire scholastic population who shall have received instruction in the public schools of the county for a period of four months. This will operate as an incentive to secure a large and regular attendance.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOL LANDS AND FUNDS.

The Government of the United States has, from time to time, since 1802, donated lands to the State for educational purposes—amounting in the aggregate to nearly one million acres. The State was made, by an act of Congress, the trustee of this munificent endowment, and the Legislature authorized to adopt such a policy of management, as in its wisdom would best subserve the educational interests of the people.

The Legislature accordingly adopted a system of township and county supervision. The office of Township Trustee was created for the management of that class of school lands known as the "Sixteenth Section Lands." These Trustees, and the County Boards of Police, were authorized, upon the request of a majority of the resident heads of families in each township (in many townships, one or two planters constituted the only heads of families who had any voice in the matter), to lease the lands to the highest bidder, for a term of ninety-nine years. In payment for such sales or leases, they were authorized to receive promissory notes and bonds. The proceeds arising from such sales or leases were required to be appropriated to the purchasing of stock in the Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi, and the dividends or interest arising from such investment to be appropriated for school purposes.

Large amounts of the School Funds were thus invested, the sequel of which, the people of the State are familiar. The policy adopted is further exemplified in the reports made to Governor Brown, in 1845, in reply to a circular letter issued by him, addressed to county officers, and others, instituting an inquiry concerning the condition of the School Lands and Funds.

Mr. Wm. M. Williams, writing under date of December 19, 1845, makes this report from Rankin county :

"The Sixteenth Section in township five, range three, a part of Brandon, by a previous act of the Legislature, vested in the Trustees of the Brandon Academy; sales were made of lots on it, and nominally large amounts promised therefor; whether paid or not, I cannot tell. If paid, I do not know to what use applied. Both academies, male and female, are conveyed in trust to persons for the pretended or real loans of money for their erection. I have been sending to school in Brandon, since 1837, and have paid from $2 00 to $3 50 per month all the time, and know of none who have fared better. That many persons claiming lots and enjoying the benefit thereof, which were never paid for, I do not doubt. The part of the Sixteenth Section which has not been sold, is free to all that will to pillage for fire-wood and any other timber they want. The law spoken of having taken all authority from the Board of Police, and the resident heads of families and trustees of the academies, some dead, some moved off, and the balance taking no action in relation to it. Sixteenth Section, township five, range two, part has been sold, and there are deposited in the Police Court bonds, etc., for money, of which some of the parties have gone *the way of all flesh*, and others to Texas, and some insolvent, and a few probably good for the amount if any action were taken; but as the principal heads of families will not act, and the Judge of Probate has not acted, it has never been any benefit to schools in the townships.

"It is probable there are, and I think there are, a few other sixteenth Sections, the trustees of which are trying to do right; but the balance are managed most wretchedly, and not worth one cent towards schooling the children.

Very few of the trustees ever gave bond or took the oath of office; and instead of managing for the rising or coming generation, are managing for self, son-in-law, John, Dick, cousin Tom, Dick or Harry, etc., etc. Some have never undergone the ruinous care of any superintendence, and, except being pillaged for timber, which some of them on Pearl river are best off. Would it not be well to make it penal, and inflict a severe punishment on such trespassers? Many of the Sixteenth Sections and parts of them have been sold, and not one cent paid for them; the purchasers selling to third persons, and receiving pay, and, in some instances, large prices, and running off, and the townships never received one cent."

Holmes county reports $14,255 00, money realized on sales of lands, but nothing is said about schools, and the probabilities are that the money was loaned out to "Tom, Dick, and Harry," and lost.

From Milldale, Warren county, a petition was sent to the Governor, in December, 1845, signed by twelve leading citizens, who protested seriously against the bad management of their Sixteenth Section Fund. They say:

"SIR: We have urged the Board of Police of this county upon this subject, and they will not act for us. Sir, we have a population sufficient to form a Board of Trustees; but those of this population who would act as Trustees, are poor, and cannot give a sufficient bond for their performance, as the law requires Trustees should give. We are as bad off as though we had not a sufficient population to form a Board of Trustees; and those of this population who could give a sufficient bond, have already been Trustees, or purchasers of the Sixteenth Section. We learn from W. B. Fears, who was one of the Trustees of this Sixteenth Section, that in the month of July, 1836, that himself, N. L. Mathews, L. A. Ward, John Rogers, and S. G. Parks were appointed by the Board of Police of this county as Trustees, and they got an order from the Board of Police to have it sold, and that it was sold for twenty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars. It was bought by W. Adams and John Purvis, who were able to make the payments when the money became due, but did not make them; so the Trustees sued them upon their notes, and got a judgment for the money; and, after judgment was obtained, it appears that the purchasers, Adams and Purvis, came to a compromise with the said Trustees, and that the said Purvis and Adams did pay to N. L. Matthews one of the said notes (five thousand dollars) for that compromise. This we have from Mr. John Adams, who states to us that he himself did pay to N. L. Matthews the money for the compromise, and if so, Matthews must have kept it, for he has never employed a school-teacher, nor has there ever been a township school in the township. Also, the former purchasers, Adams and Purvis, have been, and are still, using the best timber for rails and boards off of the Sixteenth Section. Also, Adams has in cultivation some fifty or sixty acres of it, and has had ever since he purchased it."

George G. Skipwith, President Board of Police, Issaquena county, writes as follows:

"The school lands on the front have all been sold, and are valuable. I do not know the number of sections unsold, There is not a school in this county supported in whole or in part by the School Fund. I understand that a large amount of timber has been taken from some of the school sections, and I have requested the members of the Board of Police, residing there, to put a stop to the evil.

"With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE G. SKIPWITH

"*President Board of Police, Issaquena County.*"

J. H. Leigh, of Yalobusha county, reports as follows:

"I regret it is not in mypower to give satisfactory answers to any of the five questions you have submitted. The School Commissioners are not required to return to the Police court an account of their proceedings, so as to furnish any data upon whichto give you information. I do not believe the Sixteenth Sections have generally been managed so as to be of much benefit to the School Fund. I know of but two where the proceeds have yet been of any benefit. I believe the Sixteenth Sections have generally been sold where the lands were worth anything. This is a populous county—many children in it. As far as my observation extends, a very great disposition prevails in parents to educate them; but I can give you no information 'what number are supported,' in whole or in part, by the proceeds of the Sixteenth Sections; but few, though, I think; nor do I believe, under the present system, there ever will be many."

James Steele, writing from Tallahatchie county, says:

"The history and condition of our Sixteenth Sections are truly wretched; nothing, perhaps, has been managed more recklessly than the Sixteenth Sections of this county, without the days of the Union Bank should be brought to memory."

* * * * * * *

"The number of Sections sold is three, amounting to about the sum of $5,647 71, and the money in two of them has been loaned out."

J. J. Michie, President Board Police Yazoo county, reported:

"There are twenty-two Sixteenth Sections in Yazoo county (including fractional sections), and about thirteen of the number have been leased for ninety-nine years—at what price, I cannot say. Four or five of these sections were sold in *Brandon times*, and the proceeds 'gone glimmering through the dream of things that were.'"

A volume of citations of a similar character, illustrating the reckless system of management, might be added.

The management of the Chickasaw and Seminary School Funds was conducted, if possible, in a more reckless manner. Upwards of a million dollars of the Chickasaw Fund was loaned to railroad corporations, and suits are now pending for its collection. The State has been paying, for years, interest, at the rate of 8 per cent., upon $815,227 00, borrowed from the Chickasaw Fund. The interest is apportioned semi-annually to the several counties included in the Chickasaw Cession. These counties, in many instances, instead of appropriating the interest received, in providing and supporting schools, have appropriated the funds for county purposes, or loaned the money to individuals or corporations.

The present policy of supervision and management of the school lands and revenues is, in some respects, an improvement on the old system, but in many features exceedingly defective. The provisions of the Constitution relating to this matter were evidently intended to remedy the evils and abuses of the former ruinous policy. While it enlarges the sources of school revenue, it at the same time makes ample provision for a judicious system of supervision, and for the future safety of this sacred trust. By the provisions of article 8, section 6, of the Constitution, all the lands heretofore donated to the State for various purposes (with one exception), and all lands escheated or purchased, or forfeited for taxes; the proceeds of all fines for any breach of the penal laws ; all license taxes for the sale of intoxicating liquors; exemptions from military duty; the consolidated township funds and lands, and all moneys donated to the State for school purposes, shall constitute a perpetual school fund, which may be increased, but not diminished; which fund is required to be securely invested in United States bonds, and the interest to be *inviolably* appropriated for the support of free schools.

Section 3, of the same article, provides for a Board of Managers, "consisting of the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the management and investment of the school funds."

Section 2 provides for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education, "whose duties shall be the general supervision of the common schools, and the *educational interests of the State.*"

Section 4 provides for the office of County Superintendent of Public Education, whose term of office is fixed at two years, "and whose compensation and duties shall be prescribed by law," etc.

Thus the Constitution provides for a complete system of supervision and management of the school lands and funds.

The Department of Education under the present system, is required to make an annual report of the school lands, giving their value, number of acres, quantity sold, rented, or otherwise disposed of; and the aggregate proceeds of such sales, rentals, and all school funds derived from other sources. (See Section 1998, Code of 1871.) While the law imposes this arduous duty upon the Department, it fails to give the necessary control or supervision of the lands and funds, to enable either the Superintendent or Board of Education to make the report required.

Under section 1996, of the same article, the Chickasaw School Funds, and Sixteenth Section Funds, are entirely withdrawn from the management of the Board of Education. The management of leasing, sale, and preservation of the lands and funds, is entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors and County Supervisors.

This duty involves a range of investigation, research, and labor, that cannot be performed by the State Board, without serious interference with other official duties of its members.

There can be, therefore, no uniformity, system, or efficient supervision over this important portion of the property dedicated by Congress and the Constitution of the State to public education under the present system.

Under the provisions of section 2055, Revised Code of 1871, the management of collecting claims due the State, on account of the Sixteenth Section Lands and Funds, is placed in the hands of the County Superintendent and Board of School Directors, and no mode is provided for systematizing these proceedings, or adjusting them, as they should be, under the supervision of a general head, as required by the Constitution.

By the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, on the 4th of April last, it appears that over two and a half millions of acres of land, and over three thousand five hundred town lots had been purchased by the State for taxes, and over seven hundred thousand acres were subject to redemption. The limit for redemption of much of the latter has now expired, and the title vested in the State. The research requisite for the Swamp and Sixteenth Section Lands; the large amount, generally in small parcels, of the lands forfeited or purchased for taxes, involves an investigation that cannot successfully be made at the meetings of the Board.

There is also an investigation required under section 161 of the Code, upon the duties of the Treasurer of State, or Land Commissioners, which, in the long lapse of time, derangement, and destruction of papers, cannot be successfully carried out without considerable time, and exclusive attention to the subject.

The law directing the powers and duties of the Superintendent, has withdrawn from him any supervision or direction over the property dedicated to the use of schools, and left in his charge only their organization and development. Complaints are made that the school system is burdensome, and the taxation for it too great, while he has no power to bring into use the dormant resources of the funds dedicated by the Constitution to relieve the people from taxation. The large quantity of lands withdrawn by forfeiture to the State, from taxation for State, county, or municipal purposes, has thrown the burden of the revenue upon the remaining portion of property, and caused it to bear more heavily upon the honest, patriotic tax payer; while the forfeited property remains dormant, with no call to redeem or purchase, except by the language of the statute, and publication at the capital—with no one to urge action in the matter, or directed to press the claims of the State. Many proprietors have permitted their lands to be forfeited to avoid future taxation, while they enjoyed the proprietary use of the property. Other lands have been kept from cultivation, improvement, or occupation, because there was not sufficient information given, or inducement offered for a purchaser to send forward to the Auditor to purchase or enter the forfeited lands. There is a want of information upon the required process, and hence the lands remain a load upon the State and counties, and comparatively useless. By a well devised system of management, the revenue from these lands would tend greatly to relieve the burden of taxation upon the State and counties. At present, a large sum is yearly returned to the collectors for State lands improperly assessed, and in many instances, the former proprietors are enjoying all the benefits from their use without any incumbrance for taxes.

The Constitution vested in the Superintendent of Education (article 8, section 2), not only the general supervision of the common schools, but also of the "educational interests of the State." The Superintendent is clearly of the opinion, that, under the present system of supervision and management, the vital interests of education are entirely withdrawn from his supervision, also to a great extent from that of the County Superintendents. We necessarily have the interests of the common schools as our devotion and pride, and while the dedicated fund is withdrawn from our supervision, the ability to develop and sustain the system is greatly impaired and crippled.

By an act of the Legislature approved May 10, 1871, the Board of School Directors, or Superintendent of Education of the various counties of the State, are authorized to render a list of claims or debts believed to be insolvent (it is not stated to whom), but the Boards of Supervisors are required to act in the premises, and may, after examination, collect, compromise or settle, the debts or claims, paying the amounts received to the County Treasurer, excepting from their action debts, from railroads. This contemplated action intrusts the investigation and settlement to a body of officers interested in other matters, and some of their number may be interested for, or with the debtors. The investigation of these neglected claims cannot be made by a cumbrous Board, without neglect of other duties and increased expense. Besides, the numbers intrusted with the business would be a detriment to it.

The most important objection, arises from the want of system and supervision in the plan. Withdrawing it from the "general educational interests," and the supervision of the Superintendent, required by the Constitution, and dividing the responsibility, leaving no officer directly responsible to commence the investigation, or bring the matter before the Supervisors, and then see that the examination is pursued to its final results. Other defects of this law show the necessity of intrusting the work to the County Superintendent, under the direction of the State Superintendent,

While other State and county officers may be always ready to perform their required duties, they are not interested in bringing into active use the dormant resources now in neglected titles and claims of the State.

It is not necessary that either the State or County Superintendents be the custodians of the funds raised from the disposal of the forfeited or other school lands, but it is necessary, that they be enabled to investigate their condition, by what character of title or claim they are held, how occupied, their value; and how they can be best converted to increase the School Fund, and relieve the State so far from taxation. This plan of supervision is deemed a measure of true economy, and at the same time, promotive of increased development, and prosperity to the State.

The plan of intrusting the investigation of this subject in the hands of the State Superintendent, with the aid of the County Superintendents, will necessarily awaken attention to the claims of the State, and induce their settlement and purchase. By this mode, a body of officers will be set at work who are interested in bringing these dormant titles and resources into beneficial use, by converting them into the active funds required by law.

It will be necessary that the State Superintendent have such clerical and other assistance as will enable him to thoroughly investigation prosecute the of this property, ascertain its value, and convert it into school revenue.

It is believed that the additional expense involved in this work, would be repaid to the State an hundred-fold.

The Superintendent should have access to, and the general charge of all records, papers and documents, containing evidence of titles and claims of the State, for School Lands and Funds.

Authority should be given to the Superintendent, with the advice of the Attorney-General, to bring and maintain suits in any court of law or equity, for the recovery of all moneys and property, or to prevent its waste or incumbrance of title or possession; also, to compromise doubtful claims and rights, with the approval of the Governor.

By such a plan of administration, it is believed that at least three millions of acres of lands dedicated to the support of common schools, which are now comparatively useless, and affording no revenue whatever to the School Fund, may be brought into use and represent hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of available funds, at a comparatively trifling expense to the State.

The necessary expenses incurred in prosecuting this matter, should be audited and paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts, upon the certificate of the Superintendent of Education, and approval of the Governor.

This would not involve a dangerous discretion, as the allowance would be limited to the services performed under the exigencies of the business.

The purport and extent of this power to the State Superintendent would be to place in his hands, and through him to the County Superintendent, the means of searching out all the rights and resources of the property dedicated to educational purposes, with an interest and duty not belonging to any other department of the public service. Besides, it would be giving the Superintendent "the supervision of the educational interests of the State," according to the direction and requirements of the Constitution.

SCHOOL REVENUES.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the following considerations with reference to the question of school revenues. There is no subject connected with our school policy of more importance at the present time than that of *ways and means.* If we would establish a practical and permanent educational system in Mississippi, the first and most essential question to be considered, is the adoption of a sound system of raising and managing the school revenues. The law provides for a common school fund, consisting of the proceeds of all lands belonging to the State, heretofore granted by the United States (excepting certain swamp lands situated on the Pearl river), and all lands now or hereafter vested in the State by escheat, or purchase or forfeiture for taxes; all fines for breach of the penal laws; license taxes for the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the general laws of the State; exemptions from military duty; the funds arising from the consolidation of the Congressional township funds, and lands belonging thereto. All moneys arising from these various sources are required to be invested in United States bonds, and the interest apportioned to the several counties according to the number of youth of legal school age. Thus we have a foundation laid for the accumulation, in the course of time, of an immense school fund, which, if properly managed, will afford revenue sufficient to support our schools without additional taxation. Under the existing policy the schools receive no benefit whatever from the fund. The fund already amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, and, with the exception of the interest paid by the State on the moneys borrowed of the Chickasaw School Fund, the schools are receiving no benefit whatever from the fund. Besides, the Chickasaw counties are taxed to pay interest on their own fund. Upwards of $300,000 00, arising from licenses, fines, and sales of lands forfeited for taxes, has been collected in State warrants, and paid into the State Treasury, which is unavailable, and inconvertible into United States bonds, as required by the Constitution. These funds have virtually become a loan to the State, while the State is paying no interest upon the loan. The Board of Education held that it would be a departure from the purpose of the Constitution, as well as a violation of every principle of correct financiering, to sell the warrants after they have been paid into the Treasury. They are simply orders for legal currency, and have terminated their purpose when received by the Treasurer, and should be canceled, not paid out to renew a credit once terminated. The State is indebted to the School Fund for so much money, to be invested in United States bonds, at their current rates.

It is recommended that the State assume this debt, and pay to the shcool fund interest at the rate of ten per centum, to meet the difference between the interest on United States bonds, and the present depreciated paper of the State, until these warrants or orders can be paid, and the investment made as required by the Constitution. This provision of the Constitution cannot be complied with except by furnishing the moneys, or United States bonds, with their "interest inviolably appropriated for the support of free schools." It is well known that these bonds bear interest mostly in gold. Therefore, an equivalent payment should be made by the State in order that the income of this fund can be "*inviolably appropriated* for the support of free schools."

In addition to the school funds now held by the State in her canceled orders for money, a large amount of the Sixteenth Section Fund has been collected on loans and leases, in currency, and paid into the several County Treasuries. Not a dollar of it has been paid into the State Treasury, but remains in the hands of the County Treasurers, affording no revenue for the support of schools. These moneys should have been paid over to the State Treasurer, and immediately invested in United States bonds, under the direction of the

State Board of Education. County Treasurers have been ready and willing to turn over these funds, which would have been done, but for a question of law that has arisen relating to their duties in this respect.

Section 2055, article 13, chapter 39, of the Revised Code, provides that all moneys recovered, arising from loans of the Sixteenth Section Funds or leases of school lands, shall be turned over to the County Treasurer, and invested by the Board of School Directors, in bonds of the State, issued in 1870, or in bonds that may hereafter be issued by the State, and in case there are no such bonds outstanding to invest in United States bonds This law went into effect in October, 1871.

The Superintendent held that the law was null and void, a direct and positive violation of the Constitution, which requires that the consolidated Congressional township funds, and all other school land funds, shall be invested in United States bonds, under the direction of the State Board of Education. Thus the matter stands. County school officers are in doubt as to their duties. It is recommended that the clause in the section referred to above, be repealed. The law provides for a system of free schools to be conducted at least four months during each year, giving to every youth in the State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age, free tuition. The revenue for the support of these schools must at present be raised chiefly by taxation. This revenue, under the existing system, is raised by local taxation, a system altogether impracticable, wrong in principle, and in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution. The organic law requires taxation for all State purposes to be uniform. Experience shows, that the present system of special county taxation is not uniform in its operation. Some counties levy a tax sufficient to defray the school expenses, others levy none at all. In many instances, the school tax levied has been absolutely burdensome upon the people. Again, there are counties in the State where, if the maximum limit of taxes were levied upon the assessed value of taxable property, it would not afford revenue enough to support the schools twenty days during the year; allowing only common day-laborers' wages for the teachers, and, in a majority of such cases, the demands for education are the most pressing.

The only practical system of raising school revenues is by a direct State tax, to be collected in currency. Education is, above all other considerations relating to the Government, a matter of State concern. Some writer upon the subject has said: "The popular sense has recognized it as such, and that conviction is the basis of all governmental regulations upon the subject."

The property of the State should educate the children of the State. It is the only equitable method of distributing the pecuniary burden of supporting our system of public education.

There are certain local matters, such as the building of school-houses and the salaries of the local school-officers, which should be provided for by local taxation.

The Hon. Victor M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, in his able report for 1863, says:

"The argument for a State tax is grounded upon the fraternal relations and obligations established by the Creator among men, and promulgated in that epitome of All-Wise conduct—the Golden Rule—'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'" * * * *

The general State tax produces a result, sometimes overlooked. It compels those to perform their duty who would not, except upon legal compulsion.

The State tax, thanks to our enlightened public sentiment, lays hold of the property of the selfish and unwilling supporters of the public welfare, in whatever small corner they may have hoarded it; it extracts therefrom their equal share in the expense of educating all the children of the State.

The law imposing this tax has, also, the distinguishing merit of recognizing and inculcating a common brotherhood; that it is the bounden duty of the people of any part of the State to have the same solicitude for the welfare of those in any other part thereof, however remote, as they may have for themselves; and its instructions are given with the majesty of an irresistible authority. It teaches the unity of the State, and a mutual dependence and obligation, in proportion to ability to provide for the common weal; that the richer localities, where capital has concentrated, on account of natural or artificial advantages, shall contribute of their abundance to the poorer—to those counties less favored by location, and legislation for school and other purposes.

It is estimated that a two-mill tax, levied upon the taxable property of the State, would afford ample revenue to defray the expenses of the Department, and pay teachers.

I respectfully invite attention to the report of the State Board of Education, where the subject of school revenues is fully discussed.

SCHOOL LANDS.

There is no subject connected with the public affairs of the State, upon which the people have so little knowledge, and such limited means for correct information, as that relating to the lands donated to the State by the Government of the United States, and dedicated to educational purposes. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to give a brief history of the legislation by the State and General Government, relating to these lands.

SIXTEENTH SECTIONS IN TOWNSHIPS.

By the twelfth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1803, regulating the grant and disposal of lands, south of the Tennessee, the section number sixteen, in each township, "is reserved for the support of schools within the same," and "thirty-six sections, to be located in one body, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of Jefferson College, and also town lots in Natchez, not exceeding two, and an out-lot adjoining that place, not exceeding thirty acres, to be located by the Governor of the Territory, for the same use.

By the sixth section of an amendment to that Act of April 21, 1806, "whenever the section number sixteen shall fall upon land already granted, the Secretary of the Treasury shall locate another section, in the same or adjoining township, in lieu thereof, for the use of schools."

"The section sixteen" was also reserved in the lands obtained from the Choctaw Indians, in 1805, as appears from the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1808, on the subject of their regulation and disposal.

The Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, makes the following provisions concerning the reserved sixteenth sections, which are applicable to each State, where the public lands, or lands of the United States, existed:

"SECTION 1. To make provisions for the support of schools in all townships, or fractional townships, for which no land has been heretofore appropriated for that use, in those States in which section number sixteen, or other land equivalent thereto, is by law directed to be reserved for the support of schools, in each township, there shall be reserved and appropriated, for the use of schools, in each entire township, or fractional township, for which no land has been heretofore appropriated or granted for that purpose, the following quantities of land, to-wit: for each township, or fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than three-quarters of an entire township, one section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-half, and not more than three-quarters of a township, three-quarters of a section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-quarter, and not more than one-half of a township, one-half section; and for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one-quarter of a township, one-quarter section of land.

"SEC. 2. The aforesaid tracts of land shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any unappropriated public land, within the land district where the township, for which any tract is selected, may be situated; and when so selected, shall be held by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in such township as section number sixteen is, or may be held, in the State where such township shall be situated."

CHICKASAW CESSION SCHOOL LANDS.

By the second section of the Act of Congress of July 4, 1836, concerning the lands obtained from the Chickasaw Indians, under the treaty of cession of October 20, 1832, "a quantity of land, equal to one thirty-sixth part of the lands ceded by them, within the State of Mississippi, was reserved for public schools, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any public lands remaining unsold, contiguous to the ceded lands."

Subsequently, an Act of Congress of June 30, 1842, provided, in its first section, for the section, "under the direction of the Governor of Mississippi, of such sections of lands, out of any public lands remaining unsold in the State, contiguous to the lands ceded by the Chickasaws."

THE SALE OR LEASE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Under an Act of Congress passed May 19, 1852, the Legislature of the State was authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, or lease for a term of years, all the lands appropriated by Congress for the use of schools, upon the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of such townships. The proceeds arising from such sale or leases were to be invested under the direction of the Legislature, and appropriated for the use of schools within such township. The Act also ratified the sales made before the law went into effect.

The second section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1857, concerning the Choctaw Cession, is confirmatory of the foregoing provision, in these terms: That the Act of May 19, 1852, hereinbefore recited, be so construed as to apply to land heretofore reserved for school purposes, in the State of Mississippi.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

The Act of Congress of September 4, 1841, under which a certain per centum of the sales of public lands, in this State, were granted to it, "without condition of application," and, by the eighth section of said Act, 500,000 acres, for the purposes of internal improvement, has mainly spent its force by the exhaustion and loss of the donation. Nearly 21,000 acres of the land dedicated for internal improvement, is all that yet remains of this munificent bequest.

From the original purport of this grant, some question may arise, whether the dedication of the proceeds, for public schools, in the Constitution, is within the conditions of the grant.

A greater difficulty may, however, arise, in the disposition of these, with the swamp lands, by the Legislature, to purposes other than the endowment for schools, or by any diminution of the dedicated proceeds beyond their real value. The donation of the swamp lands, by Congress, was restricted to the objects of the drainage, and the redemption of overflowed lands, that were the subject of the grant. The use for schools would be restricted by the limits of the Congressional conditions, and, after the dedication of the proceeds, by the Constitution, the grant, at a merely nominal price, deprives the common schools of all the real value of the dedication.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the Act of 1871, provides that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, or a majority of them, shall be, and is hereby required and empowered to sell and dispose of the said land scrip for cash, at a rate not less than sixty cents on the dollar, and that the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the said officers, or a majority of them, shall invest the proceeds of the said land scrip, immediately after its sale, in bonds of the United States, or of the State of Mississippi, bearing interest not less than five per cent.

SEC. 3. That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall, on the requisition of the Governor, draw on the State Treasurer his warrant or warrants, payable out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for all the expenses incurred in the receipt and sale of the said land scrip, and in the subsequent investment of the proceeds of the same, so that these proceeds may be invested without diminution on account of the purposes named in the Acts of Congress before mentioned, for which purpose the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, and set apart in the Treasury, to be paid on Auditor's warrant, issued on requisition of the Governor.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of the above mentioned land scrip shall, when invested as directed in section 2 of this Act, be, and they are hereby, declared to be a perpetual fund, whose principal shall remain forever undiminished, save so far as the same may be otherwise made by the Acts of Congress above mentioned.

SEC. 5. That when the investment of the proceeds of said land scrip, as above provided, is being made, two-fifths of these proceeds shall be invested to the credit, and for the benefit of the University of Mississippi, situated at Oxford, and the remaining three-fifths shall be invested to the credit, and for the benefit of a University to be dedicated to the education of youths of color; *Provided*, That the bonds representing the said proceeds shall be placed for safe keeping in the custody of the State Treasurer, two-fifths, as provided in this section, on account of, and the property of, the State University, at Oxford, and three-fifths, as provided by this section, on account of, and the property of, the University to be established for the education of youths of color; *And provided, further*, That the said bonds shall be so placed to the credit of, and as the property of, the said University, or of either of them, and the interest accruing on those bonds shall be paid over as it may accrue, and be paid in the proportion specified, for the use and benefit of the said Universities, or either of them on the conditions that they shall each establish and apply the said interests to the maintenance of a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including a Machine Shop, Model Farm, a Chemical Laboratory, and a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry.

STATE LAWS CONCERNING SCHOOL LANDS.

By the Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of February 27, 1833, certain sureties, elected by the resident heads of families (including minors) in each township, or fractional township, were authorized to lease the Sixteenth Section Lands of the township, at auction, to the highest bidder, for ninety-nine years. These leases yet remain to incumber the lands, but the rental has generally been neglected.

The Legislature of Mississippi, on March 4, 1846, passed "an Act to establish a system of common schools," empowering, in the first sections, the "Board of County Police to appoint a Board of School Commissioners, in their respective counties, to superintend the designation or establishment and management of the common schools in their counties." The County Treasurers were to be the treasurers of the fund, and the money, bonds, notes, and obligations lor leasing the Sixteenth Sections, or loaning the funds, under the former system of Trustees, were to be delivered to three commissioners, and by them to the County Treasurers.

The authority for leasing was continued, and the subsequent obligations for the school funds to be taken to the County Treasurers. Separate accounts were to be kept with the townships, and a semi-annual report to be made to the Secretary of State, who is made "*ex officio* General School Commissioner," and directed to file such returns in his office, and register them within bound books, and cause an abstract from them to be published, semi-annually, in July and January.

This general law, for the establishment and support of common schools, became soon deprived of its value and efficiency, by numerous special laws, withdrawing counties from its operation, and breaking up the efficiency of the whole system, before it had practical effect. This appears from those laws on the Session Acts, and the report of the Secretary of State, in November, 1851. No funds appear to have reached him, for application to the system.

CHICKASAW SCHOOL LANDS.

By the Act of February 23, 1848, the Sixteenth Section Lands, arising from the Chickasaw Cession, were authorized to be leased, by the Secretary of State, at public auction, for ninety-nine years, "renewable to the lessee, his heirs, and assigns, forever;" and those not sold at public sale, to be subject to entry or private sale. Directions were given for the mode of transfer, accounting for, and payment to the Treasurer of State, on these sales and leases. Some special pre-emptions were given by the law.

Under this Act, a report was made by General Bell, Secretary of State, November 25, 1851, by which it appeared that the State or schools of the Chickasaw Cession were entitled to 174,555 44-100 acres, and had received from the United States 173,827 10-100 acres, leaving the selection of 728 25-100 acres, made by the State, yet to be confirmed and patented. It does not appear from the records that this remainder has been obtained from the United States.

Subsequent to that report, there are only occasional brief reports, or notices, and data, from which the condition of these reservations can be obtained. The plats and record of the land remain in the office of the Secretary of State, and approximate accuracy can be gained from them of the present condition of this reservation.

The reports of the Secretary of State, made January 23, 1854, January 14, 1856, and November 15, 1859, show more, in detail and specification, the condition of the swamp and overflowed lands, donated by Congress, up to the latter date.

It appears from the report of January 23, 1854, that 1,702,-

056 36-100 acres of such lands had been confirmed to the State at that time, of which 549,422 22-100 had been sold, and 1,152,617 76-100 remained unsold, while the selections of other lands of that character, had not been confirmed at that date.

The report of November 15, 1859, shows that 245,965 acres of this land remained vacant and undisposed of.

No further reports, prior to the war, have been found, and the investigation has not been pursued during that period, on the presumption that these donations of the United States could not legally be disposed of during that time. No investigation has been made, nor action had, by the officers, concerning these lands, since that date.

From information from the Land Office, it appears that all the selections of swamp and overflowed lands under the foregoing acts of Congress have not, probably, been made, and of those made, a portion have not been confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, or proper authorities at Washington. The war intervened in the progress of this selection and confirmation, and left the whole subject in uncertainty concerning the amount of swamp lands in Mississippi donated and secured to the State under the acts of Congress prior to the rebellion. Until an investigation shall be had upon the subject, it is, therefore, uncertain, both concerning the present condition of the swamp lands confirmed and patented to the State, and those to which the State is entitled by the purview and tenor of the appropriation and dedication, under the acts of Congress, here recited. It is, therefore, impossible to present the true condition of these lands until, by further legislation and examination, the amount and condition is ascertained. The dedication, under the Constitution, may interfere with or supersede private grants and pre-emption occupation, where the purview and object of the donations by Congress are brought into force against them; but, in the present confused condition of these grants, the exposition of the swamp lands dedicated to schools in the Constitution cannot be furnished.

Many special laws pertaining to public schools have been passed by the Legislature before the present Constitution, but the purport and due enforcement of this organic law will necessarily supersede their further action. The Legislature of 1859 passed special laws on the subject for many of the most wealthy and populous counties of the State, but the effect of all those laws, at present, has only been to complicate the situation of the school funds, and render necessary a thorough examination into their present condition. Probably, most have been absorbed in the vortex of the war, or lost by neglect and insolvency of agents or debtors of schools and school funds. But it is believed that sufficient may be gathered from the neglected and wrecked school interests in those counties to which these special school laws apply, to amply reward the investigation and effort to recover them.

The existing records do not furnish sufficient data concerning the result or absorption of the lands dedicated to Jefferson College in 1803, and the matter deserves further research.

For further information upon this subject, the attention of the Legislature and all others interested are respectfully directed to the report of the State Board of Education.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Act of Congress of September 28, 1850, furnished the following basis, under which the selection has been made, in Mississippi, of this class of lands;

"SECTION. 1. To enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees, and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein; the whole of these swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

"SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this Act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands, described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and, at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and, on that patent, the fee simple to said land shall rest in the State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof; *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of said land, whether from sale or direct appropriation, in kind, shall be applied exclusively, so far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands, by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

"SEC. 3. That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said list and plats; but where the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

"SEC. 4. That the provisions of this Act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known or designated as aforesaid, may be situated."

By an Act of Congress of March 2, 1855, entitled, "For the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," such purchasers and locators, or pre-emptors, are protected from the grant to the States, when made prior to the patents or deeds to the States, and the price of the lands is given to the State in lieu of the land; or, if the lands had been located by warrant or scrip, the like quantity may be located by the State. This provision has, however, now undoubtedly spent its force and need not be republished.

By an Act of Congress of March 3, 1857, the selections of swamp and overflowed lands under the recited Act of September 28, 1850; also, an Act of March 2, 1849, entitled, "An Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining swamp lands therein," (which is of similar tenor and language and of the same effect), "as before that time," made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by actual settlement, are confirmed and directed to be patented to the States.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The original endowment for this University was made by the following grant, under an Act of Congress of February 20, 1819:

"SEC. 2. In addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted in said State another township or quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the Legislature of said State, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein."

By the Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of March 2, 1833, authority was given for the sale of this land, and the proceeds of the sale were to be collected by the Auditor, and invested in the stock of the Planters Bank.

By section 10 of an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of February 20, 1840, "all sums of money belonging, or hereafter accruing, to the Seminary Fund, are hereby appropriated to the use of the University of Mississippi." The funds for the University, and also, from the sales or leases of the Sixteenth Section Lands, were authorized to be invested in bank stock of the Planters Bank of Mississippi. The amounts so invested have, of course, been lost to the schools and cause of education. Sums arising from the leasing of Sixteenth Section lands—less than one hundred dollars—were, under the Act of March 2, 1833, before named, required to be loaned, on personal security, and portions of these loans are yet secure, or may be secured, to the fund.

By an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of November 26, 1821, a Literary Fund was authorized and established for the benefit of the educational interests of the State, which was afterwards invested in bank stock, and that distributed to the counties, and finally lost in the monetary revulsion and bankruptcy of the banking institutions of the State. But little, it is presumed, can be recovered from the wreck of this fund. This appropriation to the bank stock seems, also, to have absorbed the proceeds of the donation by Congress for the benefit of the Jefferson College, and for the seminary of learning subsequently named the University of Mississippi."

By the tenth section of an Act of the Legislature, aforesaid, of February 20, 1840, "all sums of money belonging, or hereafter accruing, to the Seminary Fund, are hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the University of the State of Mississippi."

By an Act of the Legislature aforesaid, of February 5, 1845, certain Commissioners, before appointed, having conditionally purchased, or received, donations of land for the location of the University, the conditions and location are approved, and the reception of the titles authorized; and by a subsequent Act July 28, 1842, the Governor is authorized to appoint a Commissioner to take charge of and preserve this property from waste.

By another Act of the Legislature, of July 26, 1843, the money accruing from the sale of the thirty-six sections "granted by Congress for a seminary of learning," and "all bank stock, in which any such moneys shall have been vested, are constituted the Seminary Fund, a Commissioner authorized to be appointed, and the collection directed, and the Treasurer of State directed to keep the same."

The University was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, of February 24, 1844. A State Commissioner was directed to be appointed by the Governor by another Act of that date; and by an Act of March 2, 1846, the offices of State Commissioner, and Commissioner of the Seminary Fund, were consolidated.

The State Commissioner's office was afterwards, by the Code of 1857, chapter 5, section 5, article 63, abolished, and the duties transferred to the Treasurer of State.

That officer reported, under the date of February 16, 1871, concerning the meager assets found in that Department, showing that but little available funds could be gathered from this source.

The section 161, chapter 3, article 5, of the Revised Code of 1871, requires an examination into the assets pertaining to this office, and such selection, collection, and disposition as may render those of any value available.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Congress donated to the several States and Territories, as an endowment for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, thirty thousand acres of the public domain, for each Senator and Representative as fixed by the apportionment of 1860, under an Act approved July 2, 1862.

In October, 1866, the Legislature accepted the grant, as provided in the Act before mentioned.

The Legislature of 1871 authorized the Governor to receive the Land Scrip, representing two hundred and ten thousand acres, and to give all necessary receipts for the same.

PEABODY FUND.

The following extracts from the annual report of Rev. B. Sears, D. D., General Agent of the Board of Trustees, for the year 1871, relating to the plan adopted by the Board for extending their generous benefactions in aid of the cause of education among the people of the Southern States, and the work accomplished in Mississippi :

* * * "There has not yet been, and there may not ever be, a year requiring more nicety and delicacy than this last in adjusting our action to that of all these States. To say nothing of the agitation of the public mind on questions of surpassing interest to the people, which has characterized the year, and diverted men's attention from the subject of education, actual changes have taken place in almost every State, which could not do otherwise than affect the condition of the schools. Three—namely, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas—have undertaken to introduce a uniform system of public instruction; and all but the last have completed their work. Three or four others have passed through important changes, which, while they will hardly endanger the essential features of their common school laws, may lead to some modification of them.

One or two are endeavoring to enforce the law favoring mixed schools. One has abolished the act establishing the State system of schools, and substituted a county system. Only three of the States receiving assistance from us remain unchanged. When it is remembered that it has been our plan from the beginning to act in concert with the State authorities, wherever it is possible, it will readily be seen in what delicate circumstances we are placed, and what wisdom and prudence are necessary for the successful performance of our duties. And yet it may be justly affirmed that our work has not been impeded. On the contrary—to the credit of the people be it said—more has been accomplished in this than in any previous year. Nothing can be more grateful than such evidence of the progress of public opinion on the subject of education, and of a just appreciation of our aims by those whom we seek to benefit. Whatever differences of opinion there may be on other points, there is a general agreement on this, that the safety and prosperity of a State depend largely upon the means of instruction enjoyed by the people. Conflicting views may be entertained in respect to the expediency of a particular system of public schools; but none are found to exist, in any respectable body of men, in regard to the necessity of some effective system. The embarrassments, therefore, under which we labor, arise not so much from opposition to our plans, or indifference to them, as from delays caused by the uncertainty of future legislative action. So long as the policy of a State is unsettled, it is impossible that sufficient funds should be raised, or proper measures matured, for the support of schools. Even after a well-considered school law is passed, it usually requires from six months to a year for preliminary arrangements, and a much longer time for a complete and uniform organization of schools throughout the State.

"The rules by which I have been governed, the last year, were laid down in a printed circular and card; the former for the information of the public, the latter for the use of those who acted as agents. From the circular, the following paragraph may be here presented:

"'It being impossible for the Trustees, with the means at their command, to assist all classes of Schools, they have, after mature deliberation, and with the approbation of the Donor, determined, for the present, to confine the benefits of the Fund to *Public Free Schools*, believing that in this way the most needy portions of the whole population can best be reached. The entire cost of maintaining Schools is in no case met by the Board; a small part only of the current expenses (rarely more than one-fourth) is contributed, by way of encouragement and aid, and placed in the hands of proper School Officers. The plan of the Board is to concentrate their efforts upon a limited number of the larger towns, selecting those which will, by their example, exert the widest influence upon the surrounding country. The maximum given to any city is $2,000; the minimum is about $300, the number of white pupils which receive aid in any one locality being not less than one hundred.

The amount of aid given to any city or town will be determined partly by the number of children to be provided for, and partly by the amount of money raised by tax or contribution by the people themselves.'

"The card as will be seen, contained more specific instructions:

"FOR WELL-REGULATED PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS,

Continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils, averaging 85, we pay....	$ 300
Not less than 150 pupils, averaging 85, we pay....	450
" 200 " "	600
" 250 " "	800
" 300 " "	1,000

"The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice, and usually three times as much as they receive from the Fund; to grade their schools, and to furnish a teacher for every fifty pupils. At present, we pay for colored schools two-thirds of the rates above named.

"The applications for assistance, made in conformity with these regulations during the year, have corresponded almost exactly with the amount of money at our disposal. The only result of a questionable character is the disproportionate multiplication, in some States, of small schools, barely reaching our minimum number of pupils. A little more stringency in our rules, from year to year, may become necessary. This may be demanded, not only on account of the natural growth of the common school system, and of the number of schools in each State, but because an increased use of our Fund in aid of small schools would tend to lower the standard of popular education. In the larger towns there is generally more enterprise and ambition to carry their schools to a high degree of perfection. They also pay a much larger proportion of the expense, and soon assume the whole. By coming in a timely manner to their assistance, we may be the means of planting institutions that will be permanent, and continue to grow after we have withdrawn our fostering care. In the smaller towns school committees are more liable to yield to considerations of extreme economy at the sacrifice of the quality of the instruction given. The effect, moreover, of their depending on foreign aid for meeting so large a proportion of the expense incurred, will, in many instances, notwithstanding all our efforts to the contrary, be to leave them at last in a feeble and helpless condition. Most of all, the ever-growing demand for assistance in this direction, from thousands of new districts springing into life, will render it necessary to restrict ourselves within narrow limits.

"The progress made in school legislation, and the order introduced in managing the educational interests of the States by means of a larger supply of public school officers, are leading to a corresponding change in the nature of my duties. What I was at first obliged to do myself, in visiting towns and making personal examination of the condition and wants of the schools, is coming to be effected more and more every year, and in a better and safer manner, by the men whom the people have charged with this duty. To superintend the work of others, whose valuable services are freely placed at our disposal; to keep up a correspondence with all the parties interested in any manner in the Fund; to negotiate separately, either directly or through others, with every school assisted by us; to obtain from official sources the necessary evidence that all the conditions made and accepted have been faithfully fulfilled; to make payments accordingly, and to keep accounts of all the moneys received and disbursed; to prepare all necessary papers and documents—these and similar duties have, during the past year, made unusually large demands upon my time.

"From this general view, we pass to a more particular account of what has been accomplished in each State.

* * * * * * *

MISSISSIPPI.

"The School Law, which, in its provisions, is very similar to those of other States already described, has been in existence but a few months; and, consequently, there has not been sufficient time or opportunity to know what its working will be. The first report is yet to be published, the data for which are only beginning to come in. But it is enough for our purpose to know that the deficiency of funds is so great as to preclude the possibility of having schools for the length of time required by our regulations. We can therefore report only such schools as are maintained by the people, without any aid from the State.

"*Natchez*, so distinguished for its excellent schools, is carrying them on successfully, withoutany further assistance from us.

"It can, also, be said of *Vicksburg*, that it no longer depends on foreign aid for the continuance of its schools.

"*Summit.*—The report from this school continues to be, as it always has been, highly encouraging. I cannot do better than let the President of the Board speak for himself. He says: 'In forwarding to you the report of the school for which our town is indebted to you, I was prompted by a desire to represent to you how rich in blessings was the tree which you had planted in our midst. The result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, not in the number of pupils, but in the desire for education that has been awakened through the land. I cannot impress you with the lethargy that prevailed here before your visit, nor can I convey to you the spirit that is abroad at this time. Persons from fifteen to twenty miles around in this country are renting houses, and securing board, preparatory to the opening of the school in September next. At this time, it claims more of public approbation than any school in the Southern portion of the State. At the opening of the next scholastic year, we shall add to the Grammar School a higher department.' In a subsequent letter, written after the opening of the school for the year 1870–71, he adds: 'The school is now held in the new school-house, which is a large and commodious building, having a capacity for 500 children, and which has been built by the voluntary subscription of citizens, at a cost for building and ground of about $9.000. The expense of conducting the school this session will amount fully to $5,000. 'Our town Council has recently appropriated $400 for the establishment of a colored school, and placed it under the control of the Board of Directors of the Peabody School. As soon as a suitable teacher can be found, it will be put in operation.' Our arrangement to pay $1,000 has been renewed.

"*Hazlehurst.*—The arrangement of last year is renewed, according to which our contribution is $1,000, that of the city $2,000 or more, and the number of pupils attending the school not less than 300.

"*Jackson.*—The attendance on the Public Schools of this city was too small to justify a continued outlay of $2,000; and it seemed best to wait till the free schools were better appreciated by the people. But the sum of $700 was promised on the receipt of the following letter of the Committee, dated July 19, 1870: 'I received your reply to my letter some months ago, in which you stated that you would rather not give any donation this year to our city schools. As you have been so liberal to them heretofore, we thought we would wait till the end of the session, and see if we could pay our teachers out of what funds we were able to raise. I regret to say that we have not been able to settle with them for the last quarter. The educational bill recently passed by our Legislature deprived us of every cent of revenue, out of which we expected to pay the teachers. They are poor, and altogether dependent on their salaries for a support. At the beginning of the session, hoping to receive aid from the Peabody Fund, we made no charge for attendance in any of the primary departments of our schools. We conducted them on the free system, according to your suggestion, and on account of it. Had we charged a small tuition-fee, we should have received over $1,000 in this way, which would have enabled us to pay our indebtedness to the teachers. These are the simple facts. In view of these embarrassments. we once more apply to you for relief.'

"*Crystal Springs.*—An innocent mistake in regard to the meaning of our terms, was the cause of an effort on the part of the citizens far beyond my expectation, rendering it proper to pay them $700, instead of $300 or $400, as was originally contemplated. The history of the case is well presented in a letter from the President of the Board, from which I make the following extract: 'The citizens of the town and vicinity have subscribed and paid toward the erection of the school-house, purchase of building-lots, school-furniture, and teachers' salaries, the sum of $3,300. This amount was raised, on the representation of the writer and others, that we would receive aid from the Peabody Fund, to the amount of one-third whatever we raised here. But for the stimulus afforded by your expected aid, I do not think we could have raised $1,000. We regretted to find our mistake. Had we been aware of this previously, we would have curtailed somewhat our building expenses. Considering the amount already paid by the citizens here, who are but poor at best, we cannot ask them for more money, and yet we have a building capable of accommodating 300 pupils, and plenty of children to fill the house; but we are not able to receive them, for the simple reason we have, under a misapprehension, expended our funds on the building, counting on your aid to enable us to employ the requisite number of teachers.'

"*Durant.*—The sum of $300 was given to the school in this place, although the number of pupils did not quite reach 100. This was fully justified by the enterprise of the citizens in raising funds. In the letter making application for assistance, it is said: 'Acting under information we thought reliable, that the Peabody Fund would be used as an encouragement to communities rather than a charity to the poor, we have directed our utmost energies to the establishment of a free school. Beyond our expectations, we have procured subscriptions to the amount of $2,000. Our building committee have engaged the lumber and labor for house. The cost I am unable at present to state, yet I may safely say it will not leave enough to secure competent teachers for the year ensuing.'

"To *Biloxi* we continue to give $4 .0, the Committee providing $1,400, for an annual school conducted according to our rules.

"In *Yazoo City* there are two High Schools—one for males and one for females—besides several smaller schools, all private. The Trustees of the High Schools propose that all these be united and organized into a graded system, and made free. We have offered to pay $300 for 100 actual attendants or $450 for 150, which would embrace the whole number of children in the place."

TEACHERS.

We may establish by legislation the most comprehensive plan of public instruction—a system perfect in general and local supervision, with ample means to carry it on; yet, without good, well trained, earnest teachers, who understand something of the natural properties and powers of the material upon which they are to work, and have the requisite skill to manage, modify, and control with a view to improvement, the whole scheme is practically a failure. The distinguished educator, Victor Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction in France, once said: "The best plans of education cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers;" and the State has done nothing for popular education if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared. Dr. Channing once said, in referring to the schools of Massachusetts: "We boast of our public schools, but they do comparatively little for want of educated teachers." Without good teachers, schools are but a name.

There are two elements which constitute the essential conditions of efficiency and permanency to our system of schools. The first, and most important is, properly qualified teachers. Second, the support of an enlarged and enlightened public sentiment. Our greatest present want is earnest, active teachers, skilled in the science and art of teaching. Of the whole number of teachers—upwards of four thousand—employed in the public schools of the State, comparatively few are qualified for their work. The majority are most lamentably deficient in professional training and skill, and I regret to say, that, in some instances, teachers have been employed who were disqualified on account of immorality. There are, however, many teachers connected with our public schools who are of the highest type of moral and christian character, and in point of literary and professional attainments, cannot be excelled.

The question naturally follows, how are we to secure these essential elements of success? We answer, there are three things absolutely necessary to be done by legislation.

The first is to establish Normal or Training schools for teachers. The second is to provide for the organization and maintenance of a vigorous system of Teachers' Institutes, reaching every county in the State.

The third is, to offer inducements by means of liberal salaries to first class teachers.

The latter will do much to relieve the present pressure.

The State is not in a condition to enter extensively into the establishing of Normal Schools, as obtains in most of the Northern and Western States. We must adapt this agency to our circumstances. The State is expending only eight thousand dollars a year for the support of Normal instruction, and this is appropriated for the training of colored teachers.

The following plan is recommended, which, if carried into execution, will meet the present exigency:

Establish in every county, containing seven thousand educable youth, a High School, or schools, (so as to accommodate both races,) with a Normal department for the training of teachers for the primary schools, or elementary instruction. It should be made obligatory upon the county to furnish suitable buildings, and meet the incidental expenses—the State to pay the teachers. Again, the law establishing scholarships in the Oxford and Alcorn Universities, should be so amended as to require every student who receives the annuity of $100, to pledge themselves to teach in the public schools of the State for a term of at least three years. Such a requirement would be just and equitable, and at the same time an eminently practical measure, in view of the great demand in Mississippi for educated teachers.

This plan, of establishing a system of High Schools for both races, is absolutely necessary to perfect our educational structure. It would be the keystone of the arch. There would then be a complete and unbroken connection from the primary school up to the University. The Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, in one of his able reports, in discussing the question of the relation of higher education to a system of public education, says:

"Every argument that can be adduced in favor of the State's aiding in the work of elementary education, is also an argument, scarcely less strong, in favor of the State's aiding in the work of higher education. Higher education, as well as elementary education, and in some cases, even more so, tends to prevent crime and improve character; to increase the wealth of the State; to promote the happiness of the people; to make citizens qualified to discharge their duties as such; to bring about equality in rights and privileges, among the different classes of society, and to mould our diversified population into one nationality; and these constitute the principal grounds upon which statesmen base their legislation providing systems of education. For the same reason, also, that a State can make elementary education more general, cheaper and better than any other agency it can render the same service to higher education. And, besides, a system of higher education is the necessary complement of a system of elementary education.

* * * * * * *

"Society suffers in all its interests from those who are but partially educated. 'A little learning' is proving itself among us to be, too often, a 'dangerous thing.' * * * What is wanted in the direction of higher education is the establishment of high public schools whenever they can be established with success, and when they cannot be State aid and encouragement to such other institutions as may be deemed well suited to supply the place."

We are expending $100,000 per annum in appropriations to our universities—sound policy would seem to dictate that the State should provide means whereby the people may receive the benefits of this endowment, and, at the same time, build up the universities by supplying preparatory schools, that shall operate as feeders. And especially does the practicalness of this measure appear, when we consider that at the same time we would be supplying the great want of our elementary system of education, by furnishing professionally trained teachers.

The establishment of Teachers' Institutes is the most practical measure to meet our immediate wants. The history of organizations of this character, when they have been regularly and systematically supported, presents ample proof of their utility. The value of Teachers' Institutes as a special agency for the professional training of teachers; the development of the scientific principles upon which education is based; the diffusion of the knowledge of these principles among the people, are a means of securing an enlarged and enlightened public sentiment, and the necessary co-operation between teacher and the people, has been tested by more than twenty-five years, trials, and its utility demonstrated in those States where the most vigorous school systems obtain. It is conceded by all the leading educators in the country, that Institute instruction has accomplished more than any other agency in elevating the standard of public instruction and professional attainment among the great body of our American teachers.

One of our leading American educators, says:

"Teachers' Institutes have inaugurated a new era in the science of teaching. The impetus which they have given to inquiry and earnest thought is generally felt in the sphere of public instruction; they occupy a place which cannot be supplied by any other agency.

The Institute affords means for special instruction in all the modern improvements in teaching to all our teachers, a large class of whom, have not the time or means for a thorough course of study in a Normal College. So popular has this agency for professional instruction become, that in many of the States, large appropriations are made for their support. In some instances, a professional Institute instructor is employed at a yearly salary, whose duty it is to conduct these temporary Normal Schools in every city or district in the State, and the teachers are required by law to attend.

It is recommended that an appropriation of three thousand dollars be made for Institute purposes, and that the funds thus appropriated be disbursed in the same way and manner as now provided by law for Normal Schools.

Appreciating the importance of Teachers' Institutes, County Superintendents were instructed to organize Institutes in their respective districts; accordingly, organizations were effected in eight counties.

The following extracts from the instructions issued will exhibit the plan of organization, and method of conducting County Institutes.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, October, 1871.

The attention of County Superintendents is called to the importance of organizing, in their respective districts, "Teachers' Associations," or "Institutes."

* * * * * * * * * *

Teachers' Associations, having for their object the attainment of a thorough practical knowledge of the philosophy of their profession, the establishment of social intercourse among the members; a common sympathy between themselves and the people, and the securing of unity in professional purpose and action, will, if properly managed and conducted, inevitably secure a higher estimate of their noble calling, and infuse an *esprit du corps*, which is an element of success in every professional calling.

* * * * * * * * * *

I fully appreciate the fact that the inauguration of this measure will be attended with many difficulties, requiring much labor, energy, and persistent effort. Comparatively few school officers are experienced in the management of an Institute, or have the requisite knowledge of its peculiar work.

The indifference of the people, the lack of competent Institute instructors, and last, though not least, the want of means to defray the necessary expenses (no provisions having been made by law to raise or appropriate public funds for County Institutes), are a few among the obstacles to be overcome.

It is not intended, neither expected, under existing circumstances, to perfect these organizations at once, and, indeed, in counties with a sparse population and but few schools, a county organization would be impracticable. The Institute work, under the most favorable auspices, is of slow growth; still, there must be an initiatory step—a beginning, however small or crude our work may appear.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have urged the adoption of this measure as affording the best and only available means for the promotion of special preparatory training of our teachers, and awakening a favorable public sentiment toward the free public school system. I feel assured that Superintendents and other school officers will at once recognize the importance of the measure, and with the hearty co-operation—the prompt, energetic, and earnest support, which has characterized the majority of our school officers in executing all measures, orders or instructionsemenating from the Department in the past, I entertain no doubts as to its ultimate success. Much, however, depends upon the organization and judicious management, if we would secure immediate practical results.

Rules for the management of an Institute are, to a greater or less extent, arbitrary. Systematization, which is essential to all well regulated and successful educational institutions, applies with equal force to the Teachers' Institute.

TIME AND PLACE FOR HOLDING THE INSTITUTE.

The most appropriate time for holding an annual Institute is just before the opening or during the early part of a school term. Teachers will naturally feel more interest in an enterprise of this kind at this time; and, besides, the school will receive the benefit derived from the adoption of improved methods of instruction, discipline, and general school management.

The place for holding the Institute should be selected at some central point easy of access, and with a view to the comfort and convenience of the teachers. It is not advisable, however, where there exists a general hostility of the people toward the public school system, or where a general apathy prevails, unless some influential citizen, or a number of citizens, will co-operate with the school officers and teachers in sustaining it. The County Superintendent, or a committee appointed for the purpose, should take the precaution to consult with the citizens of the town or village and ascertain their sentiments toward the enterprise, also whether the people are willing to furnish entertainment for the teachers, as hotel accommodations in most of the interior towns are very limited.

NOTICE OF THE MEETING.

Notice should be given of the time [illegible] place of the meeting through the newspapers circulating in the county. In case, however, a general notice could not be given by this means, handbills or circulars may be substituted. The published notice should include the names of the instructors, also a schedule of the exercises.

LENGTH OF TIME FOR HOLDING THE INSTITUTE.

A session from three to five days, under existing circumstances, is sufficient for all practicable purposes. The history of the Institute work in other States where it has been successfully carried on indicates, that for ordinary County Institute work, sessions of from three to five days are attended with far more success, as a general rule, than longer sessions.

In view of the fact that the Institute is yet an untried experiment in this State, this rule will apply with special force. The sessions, therefore, should be short, the instruction practical and thorough, and limited to a few of the most important topics.

COMMITTEES.

There should be an Executive Committee, of which the County Superintendent, or one of the School Directors, should be Chairman. At all events, it should be some person acquainted with the teachers of the county.

The duties of the Committee are to procure suitable rooms for holding the Institute and supplying the necessary school apparatus, blackboards, globes, charts, etc.; to engage the lecturers, and one or more instructors, to conduct the daily lessons, [generally, one instructor, with a teacher of music and penmanship is sufficient]—to arrange with teachers to have essays prepared; and, when practicable, secure vocal or instrumental music, or both, to prepare a programme for each day's exercises, and give notice of the time and place for meeting. In a word, to have the general management of the Institute. In making these arrangements, sufficient time previous to the meeting should be allowed for all the necessary preparations.

The regular officers of the organization should be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee. This Committee may appoint sub-committees for special purposes, such as Finance, Business Arrangements, Music, Resolutions, etc.

ORGANIZATION.

In forming a new, or original organization, the County Superintendent may act as temporary chairman, or some other person may be elected. Committees on permanent organization and constitution should then be appointed. Meetings may adjourn for a sufficient length of time to enable their committees to prepare their reports. The organization of an Institute is simple, and should consume but little time.

OFFICERS.

The regular officers, and their duties, are similar to those of all associations and deliberative assemblies. These should be defined in the Constitution and By-laws of the Institute. Strict observance of parliamentary usage in the transaction of all business, promptness and decision on the part of the presiding officer are absolutely essential to success in conducting the Institute.

INSTRUCTORS.

One good instructor, who thoroughly understands the business of Institute instruction, is sufficient for an ordinary Institute. Teachers for special instruction, such as vocal music, penmanship and drawing, may be profitably employed. The instructor should be apprised of the subjects upon which he is to give instruction, in time to make such preparation as will enable him to develop and elaborate the best methods for adoption in teaching, so as to secure the largest practical results. He should be provided with a blackboard, and other necessary apparatus, to illustrate his ideas. For his method of presenting and illustrating the subject will be regarded as a model for the teachers to follow.

In case the County Superintendent, or committee, are unable to secure the services of a professional Institute instructor, they may select one or more experienced teachers to perform the duties. It is recommended that the Institute be provided with the standard professional manuals, such as "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," "Northend's Teachers' Assistant," "Orcutt's Teachers' Manual," "Wickersham's Method of Instruction," "Fowler's Teachers' Institute," "Teachers' Guide to Illustration;" and, in this connection, we would recommend that every teacher should provide himself with these professional works.

FORM OF PROGRAMME FOR DAILY EXERCISES.

MONDAY, December ...., 181..

Morning.	Time.
Calling roll of members	5 minutes.
Devotional exercises conducted by Rev.——	10 “
Reading minutes of preceding day	10 “
Instruction by Prof. Topic: Method of teaching the rudiments of arithmetic, illustrated by model lesson	30 “
Discussion on topic presented, by members	20 “
Recess.	
Vocal or instrumental music	5 “
Instruction by Prof. B. Topic: Method of teaching fractions, illustrated by model lesson	30 “
Discussion of the same by members	20 “
Discussion. Question: Are our courses of study and methods of teaching sufficiently practical	25 “
Instruction in physical training. Calisthenics, etc	15
Afternoon.	
Vocal music	5 minutes.
Instruction reading, primary and advanced, by Prof.	30 “
Discussion of the same	20 “
Instruction in Orthography	20 “
Exercises in Penmanship, by Mr. ——	20 “
Instructions upon moral training, by Prof.——	20 “
Recess.	
Instruction in Geography, illustrated by model lesson	30 minutes.
Sub-lecture on map drawing	20 “
Essay, by Miss ——	10 “
Answering questions from the query box	20 “
Evening.	
Music	5 Minutes.
Lecture, by Mr. ——,	30 “
Select reading, by Miss ——	10 “
Discussion. Question: Resolved, That corporeal punishment is detrimental to good order and school discipline	45 “
Essay, by ——	15 “
Music	5 “

The above form will serve as an illustration for an Institute composed of teachers of ungraded district schools. The programme can be varied each day. Instruction on important subjects, however, may be continued from day to day.

The programme should not embrace too wide a range of subjects. Practical topics, relating to the immediate wants of our three grades of schools, should be selected, and the instruction systematic and thorough.

The President of the Institute should be provided with a programme for each day's exercises, and it will be his duty to see that the order of exercises is strictly and promptly compliedwith.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Institute shall be known as the .... Teachers' Institute or Association.

ART. 2. The object of this Association shall be the mutual improvement of its members in the science and art of teaching, the diffusing of knowledge pertaining to the philosophy of their profession, and the dissemination of information among the people, relating to the system of free public school instruction, to promote harmony of feeling, and unity of interest among its members.

ART. 3. Any teacher or person friendly to the cause of popular education may become a member of this Institute by subscribing to the Constitution.

ART. 4. The regular meetings of this Institute shall be held in each year, at such times and places as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

ART. 5. The regular officers of this Institute shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee; and shall be elected annually on the first day of the first session in each year.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the President (and, ir his absence, the Vice-President), to preside at all meetings of the Institute, decide points of order, preserve due decorum, and regulate the exercises according to the programme furnished him by the Institute.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Institute, note an abstract of the instruction, debates, essays, and lectures, and prepare certificates of membership.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep an account with the Institute of all moneys received and paid out, and submit to the Institute an annual exhibit of his accounts.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to fix the time and place for holding the Institute, giving at least one month's previous notice of the same, and secure the services of competent lecturers, instructors, essayists, and singers for conducting the exercises.

ART. 10. All the regular officers shall be elected by ballot, and the majority shall elect.

ART. 11. Any of the provisions of the Constitution may be amended, and new articles added thereto, at any regular meeting, by giving two days' previous notice of the proposed amendments or additions; *Provided*, Two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of such amendments or additions.

By-laws, in keeping with parliamentary usage, may be adopted by the Institute.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTE.

The first business after assembling in the morning, is the calling of the roll of members by the Secretary. Such methods of responding to the call may be adopted as might be imitated to advantage in the school-room. Responses by a quotation from Scripture, the recitation of a school motto, or moral sentiment, are frequently adopted.

Especial pains should be taken to secure regular and punctual attendance upon each session. Its importance cannot be overestimated.

The calling of the roll is followed by devotional exercises.

The regular order of instruction, as arranged in the programme, now begins.

Various methods of conducting the instruction obtain.

In an article on the subject of Teachers' Institutes, in a recent number of the *Arkansas Journal of Education*, the writer, in referring to methods of conducting Institute instruction, writes as follows:

"The usual method is the easy, but almost ineffectual, pouring-in process. A lecturer, for an hour, more or less, pours a stream of talk into the ears of a silent audience, often inactive in mind as well as body, and sometimes utterly heedless of the lecturer's words, or unable to understand his meaning. Visiting a large Institute recently, addressed by eminent educators, we observed but one listener who sppeared to be taking notes of the matter presented. Question these teachers next week upon the instruction presented, and the result, in most cases, will turn out to be absolutely *nil.* With a large. Institute, the best plan seems to be a modification of the lecture system. The speaker talks slowly and succinctly, and requires notes of his lecture to be taken, pausing after the statement of every leading principle, or important fact, that it may be written down in full. He asks frequent questions, invites inquiries from members, and otherwise draws out their own mind upon the topic in hand. The thorough effectiveness of this method depends also upon the questioning of the Institute, both collectively and individually, upon the whole matter of the lecture, either at its close, or just before the next in the same series is entered upon, with a general review near the end of the session. The teacher must be dull, indeed, who does not bear much away from a meeting conducted in this manner. In a small Institute, it is practicable to adopt what may be called the 'Bible-class plan.' The conductor takes his seat informally before the class, proposes a theme, and starts an animated conversation upon it. He keeps the talk within limits, and to the point, calls upon the older members to contribute their theories and experiences, encourage the younger ones to present their difficulties, and make inquiries, and, at the close of the hour, gives a general survey of the ground gone over. When well managed, this is a very profitable method. It is well, in an ordinary Institute, to have the exercises follow each other in the usual order of recitations in a district school."

We heartily indorse his ideas, and recommend the adoption of the plans suggested.

The "Bible-class system," in particular, is very simple, and eminently practical. Whatever method the instructor may adopt, it should be his aim to adapt the instruction to the circumstances and present wants of the teachers. The majority of our teachers are employed in ungraded schools, and their instruction is principally of a rudimentary or primary character; and, besides, very few have ever received any professional training. An attempt, therefore, to give instruction in abstract principles, or to employ the technical terms of the profession, in presenting a subject, would be an utter failure.

The instructor should never lose sight of the main object of Institute instruction, viz.: The development of the science of teaching, and the best methods or art of applying the principles of the science, so as to secure the largest practical results, or, in a word, to discover truer and better methods of instruction.

Discussions are a customary feature of the Institute, and, when properly managed, are productive of much good. Subjects, or questions of a political nature, involving partizan views, or of a moral character, involving sectarian views, should be avoided. The object should be to elicit truths, and develop thoughts and ideas pertaining to education, which are applicable to the teacher's work. Short essays, containing a few well digested thoughts, add much to the life and interest of the Institute. These should be invariably short.

The most appropriate time for the delivery of the regular lectures of the Institute, is at the evening session; this, however, can be arranged to suit convenience.

The query box is another means of eliciting much valuable information, and exciting interest. Questions upon important and useful topics are dropped into a box, provided for that purpose and a short time each day devoted to reading and answering.

Every opportunity should be afforded the teachers for cultivating the social faculties; one or more social entertainments should be given during the session.

It is recommended that the Superintendents and Directors make all the necessary preparations for holding the first meeting of the Institute.

This enterprise is of no ordinary character. Under existing circumstances, it is a work of great magnitude, and will require much labor and effort. The success of this measure will depend largely upon the earnest co-operation and support of our county school officers. H. R. PEASE,

Superintendent of Public Education.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Under the existing law, a uniformity of school-books is required in each county. It is made the duty of the Board of

School Directors to prescribe the text-books to be used in the schools. The law has been generally complied with, so far as the mere adoption of a schedule of text-books by the Boards of School Directors is concerned; yet, in a majority of the counties, the law is practically *nil.* The patrons of the schools, in many instances, are unable to purchase the books adopted, and those who are able, often neglect or refuse to furnish their children with the prescribed books; and school officers are utterly powerless to enforce the uniform use of books in the schools as the law now stands. In some instances, the failure to secure uniformity is no doubt the result of a want of proper appreciation of its importance on the part of school officers.

The law authorizes the Boards of School Directors to make arrangements for furnishing the schools with books at the actual cost. This is a very good feature, as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. The law should be mandatory, with a penalty attached, and instead of simply authorizing the buying and selling of the books at cost, or with profits, the county should furnish the books used in the schools in the same manner that it furnishes apparatus—such as blackboards, globes, etc. Each school should be furnished with the necessary books prescribed for the branches taught, according to grade.

Teachers should be made the custodians of all such property, and held responsible for the preservation and safe-keeping of the same (the ordinary wear and tear excepted), subject to such regulation as may be prescribed by the County Superintendent. Any teacher using or permitting the use of any text-book, other than the prescribed series of books, should be subject to fine or forfeiture of salary.

Another serious evil connected with our present system of regulating the use of school-books, and one which should be remedied, is, the frequent change of text-books. Under the existing law, the Board of School Directors may adopt a new series of books for every term, or as often as they choose. When once a series of standard text-books have been adopted, and introduced into the schools, no change should be made for a period of at least three years. While I am in favor of progress, and the encouragement and adoption of improvements of all kinds, and especially, in educational matters, I am fully convinced that there is nothing to be gained by frequent changes of text-books. Experience shows that it is a positive detriment to a school, or system of schools, to say nothing of the enormous, and wholly unnecessary expense imposed upon the people. If new discoveries and improvements in class or text-book exercises are made, the teacher should be able to supply any faults or defects of the text-book in use.

The importance of uniformity of class-books in a school, and the essentialness of permanent uniformity in a system of schools, is fully appreciated by every experienced teacher, and is indorsed by all our leading educators.

Hon. E. E. White, one of our most distinguished educational writers, says: "One of the most serious hindrances to the success of country schools, is the multiplicity of exercises claiming the teacher's attention, and the evil is greatly increased by want of uniformity in text-books. It is surprising that Boards of Education and School Directors do not realize the magnitude of this evil and its consequences. There are hundreds of schools in which one-half of the school money is wasted through the diversity of text-books. The schools are thus broken into fragments of classes, and the time of the teacher is largely misspent in hearing pupils, in rapid succession, say off their lessons. Even in Ohio, there are many sub-district schools, in which from two to five different kinds of text-books in the same branch of study are in use. At the recent Institute in Galleo county, a teacher stated that he had in his school, last winter, seven classes in geography, and five classes in arithmetic. It is high time, in our judgment, that the legislative ax was laid at the root of this evil. What is needed is a law making it the duty of Boards of Education to adopt one series of text-books in each branch of study, and making the use of any other books result in the forfeiture of the teacher's salary. In case any Board fails to adopt books, the teacher should be authorized to use the series of which the greatest number of copies is in the hands of the pupils, and no other, under the penalty as above. Give our teachers such a law as this, and the evils of a multiplicity of text-books will soon disappear. To correct the evil of frequent change of books, the law might provide that books, when once adopted, should be used for a term of years, unless changed by a three-fourths, or unanimous, vote of the Board.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report a most marvelous revolution in public sentiment, favorable to popular education, during the past year. The rapid growth of our free schools, and the indications of increasing popular favor, are highly gratifying, full of hope and promise for the future.

No feature of the new system of government met with more determined opposition at the outset, than the school system.

A majority of the wealthy and intelligent classes, unable to divest themselves of the irrational prejudices and passions,—the outgrowth of slavery—clinging with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, to its concomitant social, political, and educational theories,—they contested the introduction of the people's schools with a determination that seemed at times, would overwhelm and destroy them. This antagonism was inspired by a class of idle politicians, and an unscrupulous press, whose acme of ambition seemed to be to thwart every measure and effort looking to the development and prosperity of the State; preferring darkness to light—ignorance to intelligence.

This partizan hostility at length culminated in open violence, particularly in the eastern portion of the State. I have deemed it a matter of duty, unpleasant and painful as it is, to report some of the most flagrant cases of incendiarism, and violence towards teachers and school officers which have occurred since the inauguration of the free school system.

The following extracts are taken from the official records of the Department:

The Superintendent of Amite county reports: "Many threats have been made against persons teaching colored schools, but no overt act has been committed. I have experienced much less opposition than I expected, having no difficulty in establishing white schools, but finding great difficulty in procuring teachers for the colored people, owing to the prejudice existing toward persons engaged in that branch of the free schools."

The Superintendent of Choctaw reports: "That late in the fall of 1870, two churches were burned in that county; also a school-house in April; and another in May, both burned by unknown parties, and the schools broken up. On the night of the 7th of May, Rev. J. P. Lewis, one of the School Directors, while attending religious service, had his buggy literally cut to pieces and destroyed. Since then, Mr. Lewis informs me, that his life has been threatened, and has to-day resigned his office as School Director. Nothing can be alleged against Mr. Lewis. He is a true Republican, and thorough friend to free education, and stands as high in society as any man in the county."

The Superintendent of Chickasaw county reports: "I obtain the following facts—F. B. Emmens and Cornelins McBride, both teachers of colored schools, have been badly abused—the latter terribly whipped by a disguised party; also, that three school-houses have been burned. One of the three, was a church tendered for the use of the colored people as a school-house. The other two houses were built by the colored people expressly for school purposes."

Mr. Jamison further adds: "That I am unable to account for these outrages, unless it be opposition to colored schools—all the damage being to that class of schools. In several neighborhoods, I have found it impossible to obtain teachers for the colored schools, so great is the fear of these disguised men."

Cornelius McBride, to whom reference is made, reports: "I have been conducting a colored school in this county during the present year, with the consent of the white people residing in the neighborhood. I taught the same school before the inauguration of the *free* school system. On Thursday, about twelve o'clock at night, a body of armed men surrounded my house and ordered me out. The moon was shining brightly, and I saw that their faces were blackened. I believed they would murder me, and I tried to make my escape through the window. I was fired at three times, and finally caught, taken to the woods, and beaten in a fearful manner. I again made an effort to escape, and again was shot at three times. A school-house in what is known as the Besly Section, was burned in the night. The teacher was a native Mississippian, and an old man. Mr. Hartnet, a teacher of a colored school, was fired upon twice while returning from Houston, where he had been to make his monthly report."

The County Superintendent of Lowndes county reports: "To give you each and every case of unlawful disturbance against our free public schools in this county, would swell my communication to an unexpected length. I can only say briefly, that several of our teachers have been visited by disguised men known as Ku-Klux. All the teachers were white, and all of Southern birth, except Mr. Farmer, who was obliged to leave the county. Three teachers of colored schools were obliged to close their schools. Just after the demand of the Ku-Klux, that no more free schools should be taught, I visited a white school taught by a lady, and found only four pupils present. The children and their parents were so badly frightened that the school was nearly broken up. I requested the lady to continue, which she did. The circumstances have been such, that, in nearly every case, the teachers could do nothing but obey the demand of the Ku-Klux and close school. One teacher is a Southern gentleman, and a Congregational minister. On one occasion, he went from home several miles and preached to the colored people, the Ku-Klux called on him at midnight and ordered him to close his school, taught on his own farm and in his own house; they also told him he would not be allowed to preach any more. He disobeyed the order, and continued to do what he thought right. They visited him again—called him out—and said they did not propose to hurt him, but wanted to notify him that he could not preach any more; but added, perhaps he might when the election was over. They wanted him to promise them not to preach or teach any more. He answered them by saying: 'Whether I shall obey God or man, judge ye.' I have not heard further particulars.

"Several parties in the county, not teachers, have been violently treated by the Ku-Klux. Other information relating to the Ku-Klux and their intimidations in this county could be given, but at present I refrain from doing so."

In Holmes county, it is reported: "That the same spirit that elsewhere breaks out in the bloody acts of the masked assassin, and the dark deeds of the midnight rider, has only found vent here in *decorating* the colored school-houses with a composition of tar, paint or lampblack, insulting the lady teachers on the street and through the Post-office, and in inditing letters of advice or warning to the County Superintendent—subscribing always the cabalistic K. K. K."

In Oktibbeha county: "One teacher was stoned, and one school-house burned by incendiaries. A colored school was being taught in it at the time."

Prof. Schneider, a teacher employed in the public schools in Warren county, sends the following threatening letter received by him, causing him to abandon his school:

HEADQUARTERS, K. K. K., March 3, 1871.

MR. SNIDER: As it is customary for our Order never to attack any one without first telling him the cause, and giving fair warning, we, having had your case before the Order at the last meeting, you were found guilty of certain misdemeanors, by a unanimous vote, there not being a single dissenting voice.

Charge 1. Associating with negroes in preference to the white race, as God ordained. Guilty.

Charge 2. For being instrumental in the removal of one of our fellow-citizens from the office of Justice of the Peace, in the county and beat where you reside, and placing a carpet-bagger, scallawag and negro in his stead. Guilty.

There was one other charge, but there being a few dissenting voices on this—not guilty.

It is an established rule of the Order never to give a man more than three days to leave the country, but taking into careful consideration your situation and the size of your carpet-bag, we have concluded to extend the time to five days; at the expiration of said time we will wait upon you, if you are in the country. Hoping that you will view this subject in a sensible light, and leave, as we always dislike to use harsh means, our object being to purify our State, and we commence our work on scallawags and carpet baggers, first.

A wronged and outraged Mississippian,
And Chief of the Ku-Klux Klan.

The Superintendent of Wayne county reports: "There was one school-house burned near Waynesboro, March 12, 1871. Cause, or parties engaged in firing the building, not known."

The Superintendent of Winston county reports: "That on or about the first of March, 1871, a band of disguised men visited the house of Mr. Fox, and compelled him to stop teaching a free school. They then went to the house of a colored teacher, and, failing to find him, they amused themselves by burning his trunk and other property, and carried away between twenty-five and thirty dollars in money; whipped the woman with whom he boarded so that she died the second day from the effects. Wm. Kennedy and J. L. Johnson, men of integrity and unimpeachable character, were warned by letter that unless they closed their schools they would be killed; also, the Rev. John Avery, warned in the same way, but continued to teach, his school-house was burned, and he again warned, but, being a man of considerable nerve, he obtained another house, and again commenced his school. That house was burned two days after he began teaching. In every case of violence, or of house-burning, the teachers were those chosen by the people themselves, and in no case did the property destroyed belong to the county, but, in almost every instance, to the colored citizens. The cause of these outrages is opposition to the free school system, especially to that part of the law which gives the colored youth equal advantages with the white. The men who commit these acts of violence are stimulated and encouraged by designing politicians. At present, there is not a colored school in operation in the county. There has been, by burning and otherwise, eleven public schools broken up in this county."

The Superintendent of Monroe county reports:

"About the 15th of February, 1871, the American Missionary Association engaged Miss Sarah A. Allen, of Genesee, Ill., to come South to teach a colored school. The county of Monroe, in this State, being in need of teachers, Miss Allen was sent to that county. She was employed by the School authorities of the county to teach at Cotton Gin, a point twelve miles from Aberdeen. No white family being found that would accommodate this Christian lady with board or lodging, the Superintendent for the county rented a room from a very respectable colored woman, who had purchased a good, large frame house in the town, and fitted it up comfortably at his own expense; and then arrangements were made to have the meals prepared by the colored people and brought to the lady's room. The school commenced, and was taught for six weeks in a very indifferent building, used by the colored Methodists for church services. At the expiration of this time, about eighty disguised and armed men called upon this lonely missionary—some of them going into her sleeping-room—about the hour of midnight, and, with indecent threats, warning her to be gone within three days. She accordingly closed her school the next day, turning sixty-one helpless, harmless ignorant children, that had never before known or had the blessings of a school—weeping away. Miss Allen, who is a beautiful and thoroughly accomplished lady, was before the Ku-Klux sub-Committee at Columbus, and her modesty and retiring manners so won upon the members, that not even the Democrats thought to cross-question her; and her evidence, I was told by Senators, was so convincing, that it would have been worth the while for the sub-Committee to have come all the way to Mississippi for it alone.

"Yours, respectfully, "ALLEN P. HUGGINS."

A teacher in Monroe county writes:

"I am constrained to make you this communication, in view of the condition of our schools. Our County Superintendent, as you are aware, has been maltreated, and has been absent ever since. The Board of Directors is disorganized—nothing can be done. The Supervisors have refused to levy *any* tax. Several of the schools have been broken up, and others ordered by unknown persons to discontinue. Teachers generally have lost confidence, and the pupils are greatly demoralized, under the impression that the schools are bound to close soon, if not immediately. Under these circumstances, I am quite sure that the schools cannot be held together much longer."

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, LAUDERDALE COUNTY,
MERIDIAN, MISS., May 29, 1871.

Hon. H. R. Pease, State Superintendent Public Education:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your circular wherein you require information relative to the burning of school-houses, outrages upon teachers, etc., I send you the following report:

1. In December, 1870, the school-house of D. Webster (colored) was burned by some parties unknown. This school-house was in sub-district No. 3, 6 miles from Meridian, has been rebuilt.

2. The Baptist Church (colored) used as a school-house, was burned on the night of March 6, 1871. This school was taught by Calvin Holly, an intelligent colored teacher, from the North. This case underwent a judicial investigation, but no facts were elicited that would lead to the apprehension of the incendiaries.

REPORT OF JOHN RITER.

"On the night of March 26, 1871, the school-house in which I was teaching was burned. On the evening of the 27th, a party of seven men came to the school-house, and one of them, Joseph McCarty, told me I had better leave the county. Feeling myself unsafe, I came to Meridian, and respectfully submit the above report. JOHN RITER."

The above school-house has been rebuilt, a teacher employed who reports that no one has molested him, and all citizens of the neighborhood denounce the burning as an act of incendiaries.

"I, V. G. Grongert, hereby certify, that on the night of March 10, 1871, a party of men came to my house, and asked me if I was teaching school? I told them I was. They said they intended to give me a lesson. They then stripped me, and inflicted over one hundred and twenty-five lashes, leaving my back one mass of sores. They gave me twenty-four hours to leave the county; not to go by the train but to walk away; also not to stop in Meridian, or I would see some of them there.

"I never meddled in politics, but gave all my time and attention to my duties as a teacher.

"I was solicited to teach school for the most part by members of the Democratic party. Believing it to be my duty to impart to my race the little knowledge that I possessed, I consented to do so. [Signed,] "V. G. GRONGERT."

L. C. Jones, teacher of a colored school, has received threatning letters, ordering him to leave. Acting under advice of leading citizens of the county, he still continues his school.

During the riot in this city several teachers left who were teaching colored schools, alleging that they felt themselves unsafe in continuing their schools.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BAYLOR PALMER,
County Superintendent of Education.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION, HOLMES COUNTY,
LEXINGTON, MISS., May 24, 1871.

Hon. H. R. Pease, State Superintendent of Public Education:

SIR—In reply to your circular, I have the honor to report that nothing has occurred to interrupt the establishment of free public schools, in this district. Good citizens throughout the county have heartily co-operated in the work. Forty-two schools have been organized, and about twenty-five hundred pupils enrolled. The schools yet to commence will swell the number enrolled to nearly four thousand.

The chief hindrances experienced have been the baseless assertions and groundless charges of newspaper scribblers, short of items; and the senseless vaporings of played-out politicians and lazy loafers afraid of popular intelligence. These, and similar agencies, tend to produce the same spirit here that elsewhere breaks out in the bloody acts of the masked assassin, and the dark deeds of the midnight riders. Thus far, however, it has only found vent in decorating the colored school-house here with a composition of tar, paint, or lampblack; insulting the lady teachers of the same school, on the street and through the post-office; and in inditing letters of advice or warning to the Superintendent, subscribing always the cabalistic K. K. K.

But supposing these and kindred annoyances to be the necessary consequences of attempting to establish a free school system, we go quietly about our business, hoping for and trying to hasten the coming of the time when popular education shall consign popular ignorance and the other relics of slavery, in a common grave. M. M. HOLMES.

OFFICE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
TIPPAH COUNTY, RIPLEY, MISS., May 30, 1871.

Hon. H. R. Pease, State Superintendent Board of Education:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your circular letter of ——— date, I would state that one case of threatened violence on one of my teachers occurred on March 3. C. F. Dry, a white teacher of a colored school, was waited on by four or five masked men, and ordered to quit teaching, and quit the neighborhood. They gave as their reason that it was time the negroes were at work. Mr. Dry had taught two and a half months of his time; he is a good and worthy man. He thinks he knows one of the party, and I intend to have the matter fully investigated by the first grand jury we have. Dry taught in District 18. Sometime in December last a school-house in sub-District No. 1, in the northern part of the county, was destroyed by fire. The Director for that District says that one opinion is, that the fire was accidental, and another, that the house was burned to get one in the center of the sub District. A good and comfortable house was built by the people at once, and a fine school has been taught in it for four months.

Your obedient servant, T. B. WINSTON,
County Superintendent Public Education.

COLUMBIA, MISS., June 15, 1871.

Hon. H. R. Pease, State Superintendent Public Education:

SIR—I have only one case to report, under the instructions contained in your circular. In sub-District No. 10, some persons, unknown, have, on several occasions, during the past three months, annoyed the teacher (Miss Martha Edmonson), by breaking rotten eggs in the school-room.

Very respectfully, O. H. DAVID,
County Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Oktibbeha county reports only one case of school-house burning, and the maltreating of a teacher.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

The following recommendations and suggestions are respectfully submitted to the Legislature:

CHANGES RELATING TO COUNTY SUPERVISION.

1. That the law regulating County Supervision of Education be so amended as to abolish the Board of School Directors, and the duties prescribed for them be performed by the County Superintendent, with such modifications as the change would necessitate.

2. That the office of County Superintendent be made elective, in the same manner as other county offices; that an election be held at the time of the general election, in November, next, to fill the office of all incumbents whose term of office shall expire January 1, 1873, and thereafter, at the regular

county elections; that no person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent of Education who does not possess the following qualifications, in addition to those prescribed by the Constitution, to-wit: An irreproachable moral character, a diploma from a college, or other institution of learning authorized to confer literary degrees, or a certificate of qualifications from the State Superintendent of Education.

3. That in case of death or resignation, or, if no person having the qualifications prescribed be chosen at the regular election, the office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be filled by appointment, as now authorized by law; *Provided*, All such appointees have the qualifications before mentioned.

4. That the Superintendent elected or appointed to the office shall give a bond in the penal sum of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, conditioned as the bonds of other county officers, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office; that no person shall, whether elected or appointed, enter upon the duties of the office until commissioned by the State Board of Education, which commission shall be issued on receipt of satisfactory evidence of his election and qualifications prescribed by law; and if any County Superintendent elect shall fail to furnish such evidence within thirty days after the election, then the office shall be deemed vacant, and may be filled by appointment.

5. That the County Superintendent may be removed from office by the State Board of Education, for willful neglect to perform the duties of his office, or for malfeasance, gross immorality, or other just cause shown.

6. That he shall faithfully execute any and all instructions emanating from the Department of Education.

7. That he shall be authorized to appoint, in each Supervisor's District, six persons, who are tax payers, or patrons of the school, who shall constitute an advisory Board for such district. The duties of this Board shall be only advisory, and without compensation. The Superintendent to meet with such Board at least twice in each year, for the purpose of estimating the cost of conducting the schools, locating and purchasing school sites, building, repairing, or renting rooms or buildings for school purposes, and conference relating to the school interests of the district.

8. That the County Superintendents be paid an annual salary, in quarterly installments, and that there shall be three grades of salaries, as follows: In counties having a scholastic population not exceeding three thousand, to constitute the lowest grade of salary; in counties containing not less than three thousand, nor more than seven thousand, to constitute the second grade; and all counties containing more than seven thousand youth of legal school age, to constitute the first, or highest grade of salaries; and, in addition to the regular yearly salary, the Superintendent be allowed one hundred dollars for every one thousand pupils over and above fifty per cent of the scholastic population of the county, who have been in regular attendance in the public schools of the county, for a period of

four months during the year. (This is intended to operate as an incentive to secure a large and regular attendance.)

9. That the Superintendent be required to make the enumeration of the scholastic population of the county, instead of the Assessor, as now provided.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Superintendent recommends the establishing of a minimum and maximum monthly salary for each grade of the common schools. For the Third Grade, a minimum salary of not less than thirty dollars per month, and a maximum of fifty; for the Second Grade, a minimum of fifty, and a maximum of seventy-five dollars per month; for the First Grade, not less than seventy-five, nor more than a hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. The salaries of the Principals of High Schools to be regulated by the State Board of Education. It is believed that this plan will correct a wrong that has been practiced to a considerable extent in many counties—that of a very unjust discrimination between the white and colored teachers.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

That the State appropriate from the school fund the sum of three thousand dollars for the maintenance of Teachers' Institutes in each county employing twenty-five teachers, and to consolidate two or more counties when they employ less than twenty-five teachers—the Auditor to issue his warrant in payment of Institute Instructors, upon the certificate of the State Superintendent and approval of the Governor.

TEXT-BOOKS.

That no change shall be made in the series of text-books regularly adopted, for a period of three years.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

That in each county containing a scholastic population of seven thousand, there shall be established one or more High Schools, with a Normal Department for the professional training of teachers for the elementary schools.

RAISING SCHOOL REVENUES.

1. That a school tax be levied upon the taxable property of the State sufficient to defray the expenses of teachers' salaries, and collected as other State taxes are, except the school tax, which shall be collected in currency.

2. That the moneys derived from the direct State tax, together with the funds accruing to the "Common School Income Fund," shall be apportioned annually, by the Auditor of Public Accounts, among the several counties of the State; and such apportionment shall be made *pro rata*, according to the number of youth of legal school age, who have received instruction in the public schools for a period of four months during the year. That the State Superintendent shall furnish the Auditor of Public Accounts with a report of the average attendance in each county; the Auditor to issue his warrant, payable to the County Treasurer, in United States currency, for the amount apportioned to the county, and said funds shall be inviolably appropriated for teachers' salaries.

3. That the County Treasurer shall be the only custodian of

the county school funds. The County Superintendent to issue his warrant or certificate upon the County Treasurer in payment of teachers; and that no warrant shall be issued unless there shall be sufficient funds in the county or city Treasury, as the case may be, to pay such warrant.

4. That the Common School Fund now in the State Treasury, in State warrants, and the State loan of the Chickasaw Fund, shall be funded in State bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest.

5. That the management of all lands donated to the State by the General Government, and dedicated by the Constitution to school purposes, shall be placed in charge of the Department of Education, under the direction of the Legislature.

6. That the Board of County Supervisors shall be required to levy a tax upon the property of the county, of a certain per centum upon the State tax (a maximum limit to be established) to pay the County Superintendent's salary, and for school-house and the incidental expenses of conducting the county system of schools—the County Superintendents to furnish the Board of Supervisors, on, or before the time fixed by law for levying the county taxes with an estimate of the necessary expenses for the purpose indicated above, and the taxes thus levied shall be collected in United States currency.

7. That the county and city authorities be authorized to levy license taxes upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping of dram-shops; that all moneys thus derived shall be paid into the County or City Treasury, and placed to the credit of the "Teachers' Fund."

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT ALLOWED A DEPUTY.

That the State Superintendent shall be authorized to employ a deputy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500, to be paid in quarterly instalments, upon the certificate of the Superintendent.

With a competent assistant, the State Superintendent would be enabled to visit each county, at least once each year, for inspection and consultation with school officers, attend Teachers' Institutes, deliver educational addresses, and thus awaken an interest in the cause of education. As it now is, the State Superintendent is obliged to remain at his office in order to transact the current official business.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR,

The Superintendent earnestly recommends a change in the school year. The scholastic year should commence September 1, and terminate August 31. This change will afford ample time for the preparation of the annual report of the Department. Under the existing law, the Superintendent has only fifteen days to prepare his annual report. It is utterly impossible for the Department to secure reports from seventy County Superintendents, and gather up other material and data necessary to prepare such a report as the interest of the public service demand.

Experience proves, that as a rule, frequent changes in a State system of education are fraught with more or less peril to the interests of education. Radical changes should be considered with great care and caution. I am satisfied, however, that our system is exceedingly defective, and that the interests of public education demand a radical change in the present school-law. I therefore commend these measures of reform, and trust that they will receive that consideration from your Honorable Body which their importance demands.

CONCLUSION.

I regret, exceedingly, that I am unable—on account of the limited time allowed for the preparation of this report—to submit as elaborate a report as the interests of education in our State would seem to demand. There are many questions of school policy of much practical importance, the discussion of which, I have been obliged to omit—such as, the establishment of thoroughly graded schools in the principal towns and cities—the co-education of the sexes as a question of utility and economy. I desired to have presented the importance of education in its relation to crime and labor, also, as a question of economy; to have pointed out the imminent danger of our institutions from illiteracy, to have shown that the "uneducated ballot is the winding-sheet of liberty;" to have met some of the fallacious objections that are urged against popular education; such as: "the danger of over-educating the masses;" "private schools confined to the 'upper classes;' " the rich not to be taxed to educate the poor," and to have given my views upon sectarian schools, and sectional prejudices.

Every consideration of sound policy, the dictates of an enlightened humanity, every interest connected with the prosperity of our State, demand that education shall be made universal.

I commend our system of public education to the fostering care of the Legislature. It is a sacred interest, exceeding every other in its importance as a measure of State policy, when viewed in its relation to the intellectual, moral, and material prosperity of our Commonwealth.

H. R. PEASE,
State Superintendent of Public Education.

STATEMENT A.

SHOWING the Expenses of the Department of Education for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Salary of State Superintendent	$ 3,000	00
Salary of Clerk to State Superintendent	1,124	94
Salary of Secretary State Board Education	243	00
Printing	5,039	26
Furniture	48	20
Rent	666	66
Postage	416	29
Stationery	64	89
Fuel	42	90
Gas	35	30
Mileage of State Superintendent	18	60
Contingent	19	55
Total	$10,719	59

STATEMENT B.

SHOWING the Amount of the Common School Income Fund due, Apportioned to the Several Counties of the State, May 1, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF EDUCABLE CHILDREN	PRO RATA SHARE DUE COUNTY.
Adams	11,259	$ 6,374 64
Alcorn	4,424	2,504 78
Amite	5,235	2,963 96
Attalla	6,303	3,568 65
Benton	3,152	1,784 61
Bolivar	4,440	2,513 84
Calhoun	3,502	1,982 75
Carroll	5,672	3,211 40
Chickasaw	6,289	3,560 72
Choctaw	8,082	4,575 88
Claiborne	4,467	2,529 12
Clarke	825	467 10
Coahoma	2,384	1,349 76
Copiah	7,688	4,522 66
Covington	1,715	970 99
DeSoto	10,836	6,135 16
Franklin	1,043	590 52
Greene	1,024	579 76
Grenada	3,709	2,099 97
Hancock	1,100	622 80
Harrison	1,678	950 05
Hinds	10,231	5,792 50
Holmes	7,398	4,188 62
Issaquena	1,255	710 56
Itawamba	3,050	1,726 84
Jackson	1,859	1,052 53
Jasper	3,682	2,084 68
Jefferson	2,763	1,564 36
Jones	1,515	857 74
Kemper	3,913	2,215 46
Lafayette	4,994	2,827 52
Lauderdale	5,752	3,257 25
Lawrence	2,208	1,646 46
Leake	3,547	2,008 25
Lee	5,093	2,883 56
Lincoln	4,238	2,399 47
Lowndes	9,368	$ 5,303 99
Leflore	2,486	1,407 53
Madison	3,594	2,034 80
Marion	1,946	1,101 79
Marshall	9,122	5,164 72
Monroe	8,374	4,741 21
Montgomery	6,544	3,705 10
Neshoba	3,040	1,721 19
Newton	3,171	1,795 37
Noxubee	7,359	4,166 53
Oktibbeha	6,515	3,688 96
Panola	8,542	4,836 33
Perry	1,182	669 21
Pike	4,390	2,485 54
Pontotoc	4,200	2,377 96
Prentiss	4,659	2,637 85
Rankin	5,213	2,951 46
Scott	3,040	1,721 19
Simpson	2,455	1,389 98
Smith	3,100	1,755 16
Sunflower	895	506 73
Tallahatchie	2,524	1,429 04
Tippah	3,735	2,114 69
Tishomingo	3,639	2,060 33
Tunica	1,287	728 67
Union	4,196	2,375 70
Warren	7,702	4,360 69
Washington	4,712	2,667 85
Wayne	1,705	965 33
Wilkinson	5,411	3,063 60
Winston	3,327	1,883 68
Yalobusha	3,651	2,067 13
Yazoo	6,325	3,596 39
Total	304,762	$172,550 35

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING the amount of Interest on the Chickasaw School Fund, apportioned and still due the seveeal Counties comprising the "Chickasaw Session," for the year 1871.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT APPORTIONED.	AMOUNT DUE.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL.
Alcorn	2,729 30		
Benton	2,653 67	$ 1,328 48	
Calhoun	1,706 15		
Chickasaw	15,333 21	2,305 75	
Choctaw		453 67	
DeSoto	6,359 43	3,183 15	
Itawamba	5,599 84		
Lafayette	4,742 03		
Lee	1,691 14	1,692 07	
Lowndes	1,195 04	298 80	
Marshall	11,033 73		
Monroe	4,063 44	1,356 69	
Oktibbeha		953 83	
Panola	32,081 01		
Pontotoc	3,081 80	1,542 83	
Prentiss	2,719 98	1,361 68	
Tallahatchie		51 69	
Tippah	5,446 07		
Tishomingo	2,699 68	1,351 52	
Tunica	18,879 79		
Union	2,700 01	1,361 67	
Yalobusha	1,515 81		
Total	$ 126,231 15	$ 17,241 83	$ 815,227 73

REPORTS

OF

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

OF

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

CHAS. C. WALDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

There are in operation, under control of Board of School Directors, City of Natchez Public Schools, as follows :

High Schools, white	2	
Grammar Schools, white	6	
Primary Schools, white	7	
Total number of white schools		15
Grammar Schools, colored	4	
Primary Schools, colored	8	
Total number colored schools		12
Total number of Public Schools		27
The number of pupils enrolled in white schools, is		448
Average attendance		381
The number of pupils enrolled in colored schools, is		528
Average attendance		445

The number of teachers employed in the public schools, city of Natchez, is twenty-eight, at an expense of $10,858 33, for the term of eight months.

The total number of children educated in the public schools of Natchez, during the past year, is 976; at an average expense per pupil of less than $12 00.

Usually our public schools are in session ten months of the year, but, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever, our schools were not opened for the fall session until November, two months later than the regular time.

The white schools of the city are all located in the Institute Building, the property of the city, and among the best of the kind in the State. It is conveniently arranged, moderately well seated, and supplied, to a limited extent, with maps, globes, and philosophical apparatus. There are now employed in this building, four teachers of the first grade, two of the second, and seven of the third, and the attendance of pupils is excellent.

The colored schools are scattered through the city, and occupy such places as could be conveniently provided ; but several of these are wretchedly poor, and all wholly unfit for school purposes; consequently, the schools do not show the full attendance our large colored population would warrant.

In order to remedy this evil, and provide decent accommodations for the colored children, the Board has caused the erection of a union school-house, which is now almost completed, and will be ready for occupation in about a month. This building is constructed of brick, in the modern style of architecture, and can be made to accommodate about twelve hundred pupils. It is, doubtless, the handsomest and best building of its kind in the State, and the interior arrangement is after the best models. The Board of School Directors has been diligent and faithful, and cordially co-operated with the Superintendent in all efforts to establish the schools on a permanent basis, and to elevate them to a high standard of excellence, and our efforts have been rewarded with encouraging success.

There are four private schools in the city; two under the auspices of the Catholic denomination, and two other private schools—one each for boys and girls. The attendance at these schools is very good, and they are, I believe, very finely conducted.

The annual report of the public schools for the county of Adams is also transmitted herewith, and shows an amount of work, which will, I think, bear favorable comparison with that of any other county of the State.

There have been, during the year, in operation in the county two white schools of the grammar grade, and fourteen colored schools of the primary grade, taught by sixteen teachers, six of them being white, and ten colored. The aggregate attendance in these schools is over six hundred. The amount paid to teachers is $3,301 00—making the average cost, per pupil, only about $ 5 50.

During the year, the Board has erected seven commodious frame school-houses, at a moderate cost, on sites donated for this purpose. The other schools are located in wretched out buildings with the exception of the white school, which is kept in a first-class building, formerly used for a seminary. During the year this Board has disbursed for erecting buildings, rents, school furniture, and incidental expenses, $16,825 64; and we have now a balance on hand, at the beginning of the year, of $4,653 71.

The City Board begins the new year with a balance of school system. They would then sympathize with the institution.

If the law were so changed as to require a Teachers' Institute to be held in each county for at least one week in each term, compelling teachers to attend, and requiring that one or more of three trustees who have been elected by the patrons of each school shall also attend for the purpose of selecting teachers for the coming term, the comparative value of each teacher would be known all over the county. None would be sought for but those competent, and no others would teach.

Said trustees could, in addition, fully represent their school, overlook and certify to the teacher's faithful compliance with his contract, and approve his accounts. They could, in connection with the County Snperintendent (who should be bonded), manage the system more intelligently and effectually as to the interests of each school than the Directors can.

These remarks have been suggested by the difficulties they mention, as those difficulties actually present themselves in the history of the system in this county.

Another difficulty which we have suffered from, is the depreciation of warrants. Experience, however, is suggesting the remedies for this, and they will be applied.

The private schools entered in this Report have only been kept up when the public schools were suspended, and have generally been taught by the teacher previously employed in the same neighborhood in the public school.

There is yet a scarcity of suitable school buildings; many of the schools have been taught in churches too large, too open, and destitute of desks. Some sites have been purchased with good buildings on them, and several houses have been built. The school term this year has been four months. Teachers have been employed for next year, for five months. We run the country schools in leisure months, before planting and gathering crops.

The corps of teachers for next year is inferior to that of this year. Low wages have drawn many of our best teachers out of the profession.

ALCORN COUNTY.

F. A. BEASLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

My annual report for 1870 gives particularly the statistics for that year. I therefore construe the request to make up and forward Report for that year, as meaning a summary, only, of the history of the schools; or else as applicable to those counties from which no schools were reported for last year. The schools were opened on the third Monday in October, 1870, and continued to the end of the year—two months and three weeks. Thirty-six schools were established, 1,900 pupils enrolled, and the average attendance reached nearly 1,500. The entire expenditures for the term, including teachers' salaries, repairs of several houses, and construction and purchase of a few, and incidental expenses, were $6,871 98, and the entire income of the fund for that year was $6,592, or $279 short. The estimate made was sufficient, but the Board of Supervisors did not levy accordingly.

The difficulties met with in this county were mainly an undefined opposition to free schools, which seems to have existed throughout the State, in greater or less degree—an opposition to a change of books; an opinion that the system was the cause of heavy taxation; and the apprehension that the races would be mixed in the schools. Those objections, however, have been nearly removed, or at least greatly modified, by a better understanding of the law, and the actual working of the system. We have had better schools than the private schools were. The public schools have been kept up where private schools could never have been sustained. The people now see the necessity and the benefit, economically considered, in the adoption of one set of books for each study and in all the schools alike; and, in my opinion, a judicious management of the system will, in a very short time, render the public schools a very dear institution to our people.

There are, in my opinion, real obstacles to complete success which may be removed; the greatest of which is, the failure of patrons to appreciate the difference between a qualified and able teacher and an incompetent one. This can be rectified only by contrast of the two. The country schools have heretofore been too thinly attended to employ competent teachers. They have had a dynasty of usurpation. The uneducated have no right to teach; and such many of our "school masters" have been, and still are. The people say, "he can teach *our* children." So he can, and for the next century, if "our children" have no teacher but him. Good instructors must be forced into such schools. This can only be done by fair wages. The law does not give competent teachers enough, and the Directors feel called upon to make a sweeping "economy," cutting down that poor allowance, and driving teachers into other business or other States. I would suggest that such "rigid economy" amounts to almost wholesale waste, when it drives good teachers out of the profession, and fills their places with men who choose between the school-room and the wood-yard, or plow-handles.

The Board of Directors, by the law, are crippled in their powers. They base their contracts on a fund yet to be created, and may be rendered unable to pay them by a refusal of the Board of Supervisors to levy their estimate, as has been done in this county for two years. If there is any necessity for a Board of Directors, their control should be complete and absolute in their department. There will be always a certain amount of prejudice with the Supervisors against the management of the School Board, because expenditures for education are outside the province of the former. It would be better than at present, if the Supervisors had the responsibility of the $1,085 21. Both these sums are, however, in State Certificates of Indebtedness—a fact which greatly depreciates the real amount on hand.

It is earnestly desired that our Legislature will, at its present session, provide for the payment of school taxes in money only. As it is now, School Boards are compelled to receive and disburse State paper, which is always greatly below par, and in some instances, almost valueless. This fact greatly inflates the expenses of schools, and often causes these expenses to assume an appearance of extravagance, when, in fact, schools are actually maintained only by skillful financiering with nearly worthless warrants, and an exercise in the expenditures of the most rigid economy.

Our Board of Supervisors, late in the year, levied a school tax for the year 1872, payable in cash; but when the new Code came into effect, what then remained of this tax to be collected was paid in State Certificates of Indebtedness. However, money enough was collected to meet nearly all expenses, and our school warrants are now at par, with funds enough due and in the treasury to carry on our schools for many months to come.

Our County Board has established but few schools, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in providing buildings for their use; and one of the few buildings that we were able to rent, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Much credit is due the property owners of the county for generous donations of school sites, and liberal encouragement of the public school system. The Board will erect several more school-houses, and, if possible, will establish schools wherever they are necessary to accommodate all the educable children of the county.

Accompanying this report is a table of School Statistics, as required by law; but I found it impossible to make this part of the report as full and complete as could be desired.

With the cordial support of all parties, which we are rapidly acquiring with the harmonious co-operation of our local school authorities, which has marked our progress up to this time, and especially with the popularity, efficiency, and skill in the State

Educational Department, which so pre-eminently distinguishes our present administration, we feel certain that the time is near at hand when the public schools of Mississippi will be inferior to none in the country; and when that times comes, we are condent that the public schools of Natchez, and of Adams county, will be found inferior to none in Mississippi.

AMITE COUNTY.

WM. H. YEANDLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The undersigned, County Superintendent of Amite county, begs leave to submit the following narrative report:

The present school system went into operation in this county on the first day of January, A. D. 1871 (the Superintendent and Board of Directors having been appointed near the close of the year 1870). Previous to that time very little interest was ever taken in order to advance the cause of education; there were very few private schools in the county and but a small number of competent teachers; the private schools were taught very irregularly, being kept open but a few months in the year, the colored population were almost totally unprovided for, there being but one school in the whole county.

As soon as the free school system went into operation all classes seemed to have awakened to the importance of the subject, and early in the spring there were forty-eight schools in full operation; the Board of Supervisors levied a tax of fifteen thousand dollars for Teachers' Fund, and twenty-five hundred dollars for School-house and Contingent Fund.

The present administration thought it advisable to rent rather than build school-houses, which could only be done at a great outlay. It was thought that by an economical course the first year the people would gain confidence in the system and thus lend their aid to advance its interest; consequently, but few new houses were built, and those only in localities where it was impossible to do without them. A majority of the buildings used during the year were obtained free of rent, which was a considerable saving to the county. The whole number of schools in operation during the year were sixty-four, with an average attendance of about twenty-eight scholars each. There are about five thousand children in the county, so it readily appears that quite a number failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered—no doubt on account of the poverty of many families, who were forced to keep their children at home to work in the fields.

When the present administration came into office there could be found no records or any information in regard to the old school funds of the county. The Sixteenth Section Lands had been sold and notes taken in payment therefor, which are now completely worthless, the notes having been lost and no record ever kept of them. The county during the war loaned all the funds then on hand for war purposes. On searching the records of the old Board of Police, it is found that the county is justly indebted to the School Fund to the amount of seven thousand dollars. Demand has been made on the present Board of Supervisors for the amount, but as yet no settlement has been obtained. At the commencement of the year considerable difficulty was experienced in regard to obtaining teachers for the colored schools, on account of the prejudice existing against those engaged in teaching colored children; but before the year ended the evil was remedied, the schools were well filled, and the advancement made by the pupils was not only commendable to themselves, but exerted a great influence in doing away with the existing prejudices.

It is my opinion that the present system is too cumbersome,—the Board of Directors are not only a great expense to the county, but, as they meet only once a month, they have the tendency to delay business that should be done immediately. There should be a County Superintendent, with a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his entire attention to the subject. He should give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and be held responsible for the working of the school system in his county.

There were sixty-four schools in operation in this county during the year 1871. The salaries paid the teachers were one hundred dollars for those of the first grade (there being but two engaged at that rate); seventy-five dollars for those of the second grade, and fifty dollars for those of the third grade, per month. The salaries have been considerably reduced for the ensuing year and I have no doubt but all the teachers will be re-engaged at the reduced rates for the year 1872.

The present Superintendent, in resigning his position, would state, that during his continuance in office he has met with the greatest courtesy from all classes, and every effort made to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

ATTALA COUNTY.

J. H. ALEXANDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

In presenting this, our annual report of the operations of our School Board during the past year, we deem it proper to make the following statements: We began and continued the work under embarrassment. The District within which our operations have been confined, is one of limited resources. We have no railroad communications with other sections of the State. Our locality affords no natural facilities for transporting the productions of our soil, or for bringing among us the commodities which we must necessarily purchase. No large towns nor villages, except the county seat, exist as centers of enterprise and public spirit. The fertility of the soil is not equal to that of many counties in the State. The wealth of the county is comparatively small. We have no capital employed in manufacturing enterprises. Our population comprises a laboring class, who engage in agricultural pursuits, and who expect from their labors little more profit than bare subsistence.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

It will then be seen that the circumstances of the people have not been favorable to the success of private schools. Prior to the year now ending, no other kind have been attempted. In former years, neighborhoods have often established schools which flourished for a short time. A few of these gained some degree of reputation. Among those which gained an honorable name, we mention Long Creek Academy, in the western part of the county, and Planters Academy in the southern part. At no other points outside of the town of Kosciusko have schools ever been established which justly claimed reputation and permanency.

In the town of Kosciusko a female school of high standing was established something more than twenty years ago. This institution was chartered as a college, and was under the control of the Masonic Fraternity. At some periods in its history, it was well patronized. But it was frequently conducted on a scale no higher than that of a common grammar school. In the same town, a Male Academy has been in existence for many years. It was, however, sometimes suspended for want of patronage; but at other times, it was prosperous, and afforded to boys the means of preparing for college.

In addition to these which we mention, other schools have occasionally been maintained, for a few months at a time, in various neighborhoods of the county. It will therefore be seen, that private schools were never successful. The truth is, but little interest was felt in them. Their existence gave no stimulus to the spirit and cause of education. They failed to awaken enterprise of any kind among the people, which is the legitimate effect of good schools. The best we can say for them is, that they afforded slight opportunity to the more energetic and enterprising youth of the county, to acquire a limited and imperfect education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools established during the year, have, in a great measure, supplanted all others. They have been conducted harmoniously, and have received a liberal patronage. We believe they have merited the approbation of the people. We date the origin of our operations under the public system on the 21st of November, 1870. On that day our Board of School Directors was organized. The Superintendent and Directors entered immediately upon the work of putting the full system into operation. The preliminary steps required several months of perplexing labor; but the work was accomplished without interruption. The county was divided into ten sub-Districts. Neighborhoods were visited, the census of educable children taken, and locations for schools determined, teachers examined, and certificates granted. In the meantime, an estimate of the expense in maintaining schools was made, and laid before the Board of Supervisors. That Board levied a school tax of $12,000, on the property of the county. The taking of these preliminary steps thoroughly awakened the public mind to the importance of giving to the system encouragement and patronage. Feelings of opposition were laid aside. All desired to share in the benefit of public schools. Accordingly, about the middle of February of the present year, the first school tax was collected, and about the same time public schools were opened in the county. Some of our schools however, were not opened until the summer season. But, during the year, the majority of children in the county had the opportunity of being in school.

A reference to our statistics will show that fifty-eight schools were in operation during the year. All these, with few exceptions, continued four months. Nine colored schools were established. For these, we had difficulty in procuring teachers. We anticipate less difficulty in the future, and will no doubt be able to find men who will devote their time to that class of our population. Three of the nine schools to which we have alluded were taught by white teachers. Most of the schools taught for the benefit of the white population were schools of the second grade; but in the majority of cases, primary schools would have answered the purpose. All our public schools were prosperous and well conducted, and met with no disturbance from any source.

PUPILS IN SCHOOLS.

The majority of pupils in the public schools were classed in the primary department. I found from the reports of teachers and from inspection of schools, that the school children of the county fell below, in their attainments and stage of advancement in study, what I had previously supposed they would do; yet we found pupils in some schools who were proficient in the rudiments of English education. But it is evident that the youth of the county have enjoyed advantages during the year such as they never enjoyed before. The total number of enrolled pupils of the public schools, was 2,435. Of these 467 were colored. The average attendance, including both white and black, was 1,709. So far as we can ascertain, 418 pupils were enrolled in the private schools of the county.

TEACHERS.

We used all possible efforts to obtain worthy and well qualified teachers. The Board had in its employment during the year sixty-four teachers. The majority of these had previously been engaged in private schools. They held certificates as follows: Eight First Grade; fifty Second Grade, twenty-seven Third Grade. We give our teachers credit for industry and honest effort in the discharge of duty. Their influence did much in popularizing the public system. In many instances their compensation was small for the amount of labor performed. The average salary paid to teachers was $44. They received their salaries monthly, and in the currency of the county.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

I found among teachers much variety in the manner of conducting and controlling schools. Teachers themselves seemed to feel the need of conference with each other, and that without this they would be unable to keep pace with the improvements of the age. At my suggestion, therefore, a Teachers' Institute has been organized. We look for good results from this institution.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Early in the year the Board made a selection of school books. A plan was devised for furnishing schools, but unforeseen difficulties hindered the introduction of books. This laid us under the necessity of using, for the time, some books which we did not at first adopt. Such was the only course we could pursue without closing the schools, which we had started with the assurance that our books would be furnished by the time they would be needed. It would have proved prejudicial to our educational interests if we had suspended the schools after they were opened. Besides, we felt it to be necessary to deal prudently in making a change of school books, which had been for some time in general use. Determining the question of school books is usually a matter of difficulty with our School Boards.

SUGGESTIONS.

So far as we may make suggestions, we would venture the opinion that our system would work more satisfactorily if all the finances pertaining to the school interests of the county were placed under the entire control of the School Board. In this case, School Directors could be paid by warrants issued by the County School Board.

We believe each County School Board should have the power to establish at least one high school, in which pupils may acquire a classical education, and be prepared for entering the classes of the State University.

It would, in some instances, be well for County School Boards to have the power to compromise claims against debtors who gave notes for the loan of Confederate money.

SUMMARY VIEW OF OPERATIONS.

Reference to our reports will show the following items, which we present in summary form:

Number educable children (white)	3,794
Number of educable children (colored)	2,509
Total	6,303
Public schools	58
Private schools	22
Teachers in public schools	64
Teachers in private schools	22
Pupils enrolled in public schools	2,435
Average attendance	1,709
Average salary paid to teachers	$ 44 00
School tax levied	12,000 00
State School Fund	3,568 65
Peabody Fund (for school in Kosciusko)	400 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries paid teachers	$13,073 00
Salary paid Superintendent	775 00
Amount paid County School officers	607 00
Balance in School Treasury	1,626 00

Our report has been hastily prepared; it will, however, serve to show the gratifying result of our year's work. Our Board of School Directors is composed of prudent and discreet men. They have performed their duty faithfully, and have, we believe, given satisfaction to the public. At the same time, the Superintendent is gratified on having had the support and approbation of the people of the county.

BENTON COUNTY.

G. N. DICKERSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have reported the same scholastic population as in my last; because I had no means of ascertaining any change that had, or might have occurred.

You see a great discrepancy in the number of educable children in the county, and the number enrolled in school. I cannot explain it, or account for it, only on the ground of carelessness in parents and guardians, for our schools were in every part of the county. Only three places in the county not occupied, and no application for any of them for I had teachers to supply them.

Where a blank occurs in the report on school-houses, the schools were taught in churches, which were built for the double purpose of school and church.

Private school property is used by the public schools; and the private schools that I have reported were taught by the teachers who taught in the public schools first.

We had sufficient means, in Auditor's warrants, to run us this year, without special tax; which I will show here, as I think it does not properly come under the head of "Interest on Chickasaw Fund," for 1871. Our means for 1871 were as follows, viz:

Amount due from Tippah county	$4,200 00
Amount due from Marshall county	500 00
Railroad stock from Marshall county	400 00
Total	$5,100 00
In addition, we have received from the State this year, the "Installments of the Chickasaw Interest" for November, 1870, and May, 1871, as reported	$2,653 67
November installment for 1871, still due	
From "Teachers' Fund," as reported	1,784 61
Total	$9,538 28

The November installment on Chickasaw Fund, now due for 1871, and the poll tax for 1871, will pay us out and leave a balance, but I cannot now tell how much. The school officers that were paid, were paid this year directly from the county; which will make our expenditures of the School Fund only $11,073, and of that amount, we $1,498, for beneficiaries who were taught after the 4th of July, 1870.

The poll tax assessed in the county is $2,540. Collected now, $1,498, as reported.

The Board of Directors adopted the University series of text books, and made arrangements with the publishing company to furnish them to an agent here, which has been done, and the agent now has on hand about $1,000 worth of books—very few yet sold. The arrangement is ample to supply the county fifty per cent. cheaper than the regular retail price, to be paid for only when sold.

A few of our schools did not run quite four months. The pupils had to stop to labor, and I thought it best to stop the schools in consequence. Hence the discrepancy between the average price per month, and the total amount of teachers' salaries.

No lectures given, except what I gave in my school visitations.

BOLIVAR COUNTY.

B. K. BRUCE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The recent date of my appointment will, I hope, serve to sufficiently account for the brevity and informality of this report.

Entering upon the duties of my office (December 4, 1871), I found the school affairs of the county somewhat confused; I found no school in operation, and the school fund almost exhausted.

This, in my opinion, is in consequence of the absense of the late Superintendent for the last four months, and of irregularities and delays in the collection and disbursement of the School Fund of the county.

So far as I have been able to learn, fourteen schools (eleven colored and three white) have been established, and in existence in the county, on an average of five months each, and with an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

It has evidently been the object of the Board of School Directors to secure churches, etc., in suitable localities, for the use of schools, by paying a small rent instead of attempting in the present condition of our School Fund, to erect school-houses. So far as my investigations have extended, this course has been pursued by the Directors with considerable success.

Several suits have been instituted on notes given in payment for school lands, with every prospect of a favorable termination. Others will be instituted as soon as evidence is sufficient to give confidence as to their issue being favorable.

The absense of the late Superintendent, and the delay in the appointment of a successor, has prevented an official meeting of the Board of School Directors, consequently no estimate of the amount of tax required to support the schools for the coming year have been made to the Board of Supervisors, and no tax levied. The fact that the time in which the tax could have been levied has now passed, and that, without a tax we can have but few, if any, schools the coming year, will, probably, be sufficient grounds for the suggestion that immediate legislative action is the only remedy in the premises. I am authorized to state that I have the concurrence of the Board of School Directors in the above suggestion, and I would earnestly request the co-operation of the State Board of Education in this behalf.

It affords me pleasure to say that the free school system has been favorably received by the greater portion of the citizens of this county.

CARROLL COUNTY.

F. CAPERS ADAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of School Directors for this county was organized December 5, 1870, with Hon. Walter Gould, President and Superintendent of Education. At this meeting, steps were taken to secure the collection of all debts due the School Fund of the county.

At the January meeting of the Board, forty-four schools were located, and thirty-three put in operation. Before the meeting in February, Judge Gould was removed from the office of Superintendent, and until the appointment of Captain Solon M. Sykes, in April following, the Board was left without an addviser. They, however, continued to locate schools and employ teachers, and by 1st of June, forty-eight schools had been put in operation.

On the 21st of June, I received the appointment of Superintendent, relieving Captain Sykes, who, owing to his residence in that part of Carroll taken to form Montgomery county, had been disqualified to act in this county. Twenty schools have since been located and put in operation, making in all, sixty-eight for the year 1871.

They have been supported out of the fund levied for 1870. We have now on hand the fund levied for 1871, and some two thousand dollars of the Common School Fund, apportioned by the State some six weeks since, to sustain the school in 1872.

We have moved along quietly—no disturbance. The great masses of the people favor a system of public education, but think that some change should be made so as to reduce the expenses attached to the Superintendent's services, and the per diem and mileage of members of Board of Education. Many of our best citizens would cheerfully donate lands and build houses for school purposes, if our Board would make the schools permanent.

We have levied no school-house tax—the liberality of our citizens precluding the necessity. I would suggest, however, the use of the different township funds in the purchase of modern school furniture and repairs of school-houses, belonging to the several townships. Much of this fund, through carelessness of school officers, has been lost. Our attorney, Colonel Somerville, thinks many debts due it, and regarded now as worthless, may be recovered; and the Board has given him entire control of all debts and claims due the township fund. I submit, that the State Board of Education ought not to claim the right to say what salaries County Boards should pay their teachers. This ought to be left to them.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

R. B. WOOLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

We made short lectures at all the primary or third grade schools, and all the schools that I did not visit my Directors filled my place. The last Board of Directors were fully alive to the free public system, but our first Board was not, which impaired our progress of free public education. We labored under all the disadvantages that could be brought to bear by the opposition to our much needed system of free public education.

We began our operations as Superintendent of Public Education, November 27, 1870, but did not get my Board organized until December 5, 1870, after which we were regularly engaged in our school system. The Board of Supervisors lacked discretion in appointing men of reading character upon the School Board, which very much impeded the status of our school system afterwards. They saw the point and canceled the Board of School Directors, and appointed men of undoubted character, and who are fully alive to the free school system by taxation. Our representatives are, or have been opposed to our free system of education, and to-day they are opposed, except Frank Holloway (a Democrat). He says the system is good, and should be cherished by all good citizens. Our Hon. Senator, Thos. W. Castle, did so, and is now doing all that he can to demolish the free public schools. Oh! shame, where art thou? By the census of 1860—you will just foot up the statistics for that census and see our condition; here is my true statement—though to save to speak of (Webster), five hundred and sixty could neither read nor write, let alone speaking the English language correctly. Upward and onward is our course, until we reach that position, that education and nature has destined us. The number of schools in the county of Choctaw is eighty-five, making eighty-five principal teachers, assisted by sixteen teachers, amounting in all to one hundred and one teachers. Number of male teachers seventy-two, of female eachers twenty-seven. Number of males, colored, one; of temales, colored, one. Total number of all teachers one hundred and one.

I have received nothing for my services except county warrants, which amounts to two hundred and sixty-one days' faithful service, as laid down in the field book of operation—amount of $1,305 00 up to December 23, 1871. Due yet four days' service up to December 31, 1871. The total amount of school bill, for the year 1871, is $23,000 00, which leaves us minus $6,774 31. If we can get the proper dividend from the State, we will be able to pay out all indebtedness, which amounts to more than our friends of free education expected. The amount of expense for the Directors is about $1,400 00, making about $2,700. I would respectfully submit to the honorable State Board of Education, that the County Superintendent be required to give bond of not less than $5,000 00, to be approved as other county officers, and that we have no Board of School Directors, but have trustees appointed (at least three) to each school, without compensation. Now of sixteen schools, as located by my honorable Board of School Directors, for the colored youth of Choctaw, thirteen of which have been successfully run, except one which was burned down on the last Friday night of September, 1871. We organized for the county of Choctaw proper, for the year 1872, on November 15, 1871, under adverse circumstances, as known, are opposed to the free school system by taxation; the majority of the people are in favor of the free public school system, and are giving it steady maintenance, and we hope that the State will give her undivided honor for her attention to our free public schools; and our Secretary of the School Board for our county (Mr. A. Hutto), has not kept anything like a faithful record of the boards of proceedings. The County Treasurer, Mr. A. Smith, has not done his duty as an officer. These are stern facts, and we ask reference to respectable citizens of the county of Choctaw and Montgomery, as now divided by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. We respectfully ask of the Honorable State Board of Free Public Education, that they hold sacred the institution of free public education, by taxation, etc. And we earnestly ask the Congress of the United States to lend her charitable hand to sustain the free public schools of the State of Mississippi. To-day one year ago, the little children did not know what education meant, but, it is a source of pleasure, that there is scarcely a family, either white or black, but some one of its members can read; and how pleasant it is. These are facts, and I respectfully submit them to your honorable consideration.

I will furnish a more faithful report on my return home.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

J. W. STRYKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The accompanying report is intended to extend from the first organizing of public schools in the county to the present time. When the present system was inaugurated, it was looked upon with suspicion, but I am happy to say that it now meets the approbation and approval of the more intelligent and greater part of the community. We have, as yet, obtained very few judgments in court; what few we have, havebeen by default, and the executions have been returned without finding any property. We, doubtless, would have obtained some judgments, and collected some money, if there had been a November term of the Circuit court in this county. One note, reported heretofore, has been paid, but was all absorbed, and more too, in paying Court costs incurred by the former Boards of Township Trustees. The school lands in this county have nearly all been leased for a period of ninety-nine years. Some of the leases seem to be informal, and not strictly legal, and we have entered one (a trial) suit in order to recover the land. Our School warrants have never been depreciated. By a little careful management and co-operation on the part of our teachers, we have been enabled to keep them at par, and our teachers and all others to whom we were indebted have received the full amount of their warrants in currency.

The law regulating the salaries of teachers has operated against us, as far as regards teachers of the first grade, as we find it almost impossible to employ any possessing the necessary qualifications to take charge of our town schools for so meager a salary. I think that should have been left with the Boards of School Directors, and let them decide what salary they would pay. The amount of money reported as Special School Tax will not be all realized, as there was a mistake made in the assessment, which, when corrected, will reduce the amount about ten or fifteen per cent.

COAHOMA COUNTY.

J. CORCORAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have the honor, in addition to my statistical report, to inform you that we organized our schools in this county in March last, have had fifteen schools running, averaging an attendance of about six hundred pupils; have met with encouragement in opening the schools throughout the county, the people giving their churches, etc., for the use of schools. We have built eleven school-houses during the past year, and the future for the free schools in our county looks very flattering. The people are very willing to pay tax for school purposes.

COPIAH COUNTY.

GEORGE J. MORTIMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The School Directors of Copiah county re-organized in January, 1872, by the election of two new members, the two of the one-year term having expired. Up to the first of February, thirty-nine schools were established; now have fifty-four.

Near twenty thousand dollars was levied by the Board of Supervisors (prior to the late election), to pay teachers, and one mill on the dollar for school-house purposes; none of which, for school-houses, blackboards, benches, books and needful repairs to houses, my Board seems inclined to appropriate. We look for a more intelligent interpretation of the law.

The masses of the people begin to appreciate the free school system, although there are a few to find fault—these are the would-be reformers.

Efficient teachers are yet required for the rural districts. Most communities confide in the choice of the Superintendent as to the teachers to be assigned.

I consider the suggestion of the Governor, to abolish the County Directors, a good one, and such as will meet the approval of a large majority of the people. They think it cumbrous and expensive, and more efficiently to be supplied by the aid of volunteer local trustees or directors, as the practical working of the County Directory is but an expression of the wish of the several sub-School Districts which could be better obtained by the direct contact of the patrons of the schools with the Superintendent. There can be no possible doubt but that an efficient and devoted administration of the school law canrof bgened, if a suitable salary belii fixed and adequate com puɐ ʎlpuıʞish for the services -abvit such persons as can ǝuoıʇɐsuǝd philantta ǝzob libeallyiven thropic plan to educate the public. No fear need be entertained to increase the powers and pay of this very responsible position. Give to the Superintendent ample scope, and let the

State Board have power to remedy any defects or lack of service. All the intelligence with which I have met, agree as to these particular points. The system, through the representation of a Board of Directors, has now fully introduced itself to the approval of all the people (the working of which, to most of us, was new and untried), and now the necessity is to simlify and economize.

There are only some five or six First Grade schools, the others being intermediate and primary. No subject so demands the attention of the Legislature as the one of free schools for all the children. Congress, as well as all christendom, seems to be waking up to this great truth.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

E. W. LARKIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

We had twenty-four schools in operation in this county during the year 1871, taught by twenty-five teachers (a change of teachers having taken place in one of the schools). Seventeen schools were taught four months; four, three months, and two two, months. Three schools were of the mixed grade, one of these ranking as Grammar, and two as Intermediate.

The difficulty of securing teachers for colored schools was so great that, though we offered higher salaries, it seemed for a time that this branch of the service must prove a failure. We finally gave employment to the only two persons who offered themselves for the work, waiving all question of qualification.

The Board of Directors adopted for use in the schools of the county, Felter's arithmetic, Guyot's geography, Kerl's grammar, Wilson's readers (to the Third inclusive) and spellers, Spencerian copy-books, Wells' natural philosophy, and Kerl's composition and rhetoric. We did not get the new books into general use last year, as we did not receive them until it was too late.

Salaries of teachers, $40, $60, and $80, according to grade, were paid with warrants, which were cashed by the Treasurer on presentation. No teacher in the county losing a dollar by any shaving transaction.

Not much was done in the way of visiting the schools. I was myself engaged in teaching, which left little time at my disposal, and the school term, at first arranged for six months was reduced to four, and this also interfered with my plans for visiting.

Though several of the public schools were continued one, two, or three months after being closed as public schools, at the expense of the neighborhoods, I did not report them as *private schools*—though, perhaps, I should have done so—as it would involve my counting the same pupils twice in the grand total column. There were two private schools, continuing six and three months respectively, omitted in the tabular statement, by mistake. The number of pupils in each was about twenty.

In regard to claims, nothing has been done during the year. Some of the claims were in process of collection by suits instituted before the business came into our hands. We have simply permitted such suits to take their course. In other cases, in the ambiguity of the law, with which I was also imperfectly acquainted, and in the absence of instructions, I waited for more definite information, not being certain whether I would be allowed to renew notes or payment of the interest, or be expected to collect at once principal and interest for investment in the Common School Fund. I am still in uncertainty about the matter. The new Code has not yet come to hand.

The schools maintained hitherto in the county have been, with scarcely an exception, temporary, irregular and desultory. Gathererd for a brief time—ten months perhaps, at the longest, for a simple engagement—opportunity has never been offered, for digesting a system of study, classifying properly the pupils, and getting into use a uniform and suitable set of school books. The books in use generally includeed all the varieties that a judicious teacher would not commend, with few that he would. The people have never been accustomed to act in concert in this matter. Very narrow views, instead of a liberal policy, which would also be the wise one, have ever been in the ascendant. It has not been customary for any one to help a school when his own children were not of the precise age to be benefited by it. When his turn came to want a school, his neighbors have returned the compliment with indifference on their side. A permanent school does not exist; and the idea that a school is an institution to be established and provided for as a public benefit, as a common necessity in every community, is still waiting patiently to be born.

The school law, in the main wise and sensible, is yet in some points open to criticism. The Board of Directors, as recommended by the Governor, might with advantage be abolished, and their duties devolve upon the Superintendents, to whom salaries remunerating them adequately for their time and labor should be given. If the Boards are retained, it would be better to leave their selection to popular vote by the whole county, choosing two each year; of course distributing them in due proportion through the county. Appointment by the Supervisors on the present plan, will not be as likely, I think, to give us the best men for Directors.

I cannot help thinking that section 49 is a little in fault in not allowing Boards of Directors some discretion in the case there stated, when representatives of twenty-five educable children apply for an additional school. It gives undue advantage to caprice and unnecessary dissatisfaction with existing arrangements.

The law establishing free scholarships in the universities would give important aid to education, if so modified as to require of the successful candidate some definite amount of scholarship, sufficient, for instance, to enter the "freshman" class in college. The scholarship now required, supposing there is no competition, or very little, need not be much above zero.

I can now report a much better state of feeling toward the public school cause than I was able to do one year ago.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

S. S. MONTGOMERY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I submit to your honor my annual report of the condition of the public schools, school funds, etc., in the county of Franklin, for the year 1871; also, the following remarks, which, should you feel disposed to do so, you may publish in the EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

In my last annual report, I stated that the whole number of public schools in this county, for the present year, would probably reach forty. From the report I have just made and forwarded, you will see that we have gone beyond that number; have organized and had in successful operation forty-four public schools, twenty-eight white and sixteen colored. It has been my aim, while acting in the capacity of County Superintendent of Education, to do justice to all; to offer the opportunity of attending school for a period of not less than four months in the present year to every child of legal school age in the county. Although, as is shown by my annual report, there are upwards of 200 educable children in my county who have not attended the public schools for a single day, yet this is not attributable to any negligence on the part of the school officers; it was not owing to there being no schools established within reach of them, but to an unwillingness on the part of some to give patronage and encouragement to the free school system, and to a want of proper appreciation of the blessings of education, on the part of others. Some preferred to patronize private schools, while others preferred to patronize no schools at all, the latter thinking, perhaps, that because they had lived in the "back woods" all their lives, and had escaped being devoured by owls and bats, their offspring could do the same. A large majority of the people of my county, I am happy to say, are favorably disposed towards the public school system, and are willing to make large sacrifices to keep the schools in operation. The only difficulty we have to contend with, is an insufficiency of funds with which to pay off the teachers. The tax levied by our Board of Supervisors for Teachers' Fund, amounting to $4,600, the State apportionment to the county amounting to $592, together with other sums which have been paid into the School Fund, amounting in the aggregate, to about $6,500, is the only money we have had to operate with, in carrying on the public schools. This amount, it is apparent to every one, is wholly inadequate to pay off forty-four teachers for four months, at an average monthly salary of $50, consequently, many of our teachers have been unable, as yet, to collect all that is due them. I mention this fact to show that it is not the fault of the school officers, or any other officer having the control and management of the funds, that the teachers have not been paid every dollar that their warrants have called for. The funds have not been squandered, as the enemies of the public school system have labored assiduously to make it appear, but have been honestly applied to school purposes as far as they would go.

From all the information I have been able to procure relative to the Sixteenth Section Lands, if the proper efforts are made, a considerable amount can be realized from them, as many of these lands have been leased to parties who are solvent, and have expressed a willingness to liquidate their indebtedness. About 1,600 acres of these lands, which are almost valueless, remain unsold. All of the old school notes and papers relative to which I reported in my annual report for the year 1870, have been placed in the hands of an attorney employed by the Board of School Directors. Being no longer a school officer, selfish motives cannot be ascribed to me, in offering the following suggestions.

It is very evident that the amount and kind of pay allowed County Superintendents for their services, is insufficient. No officer in the county has the amount of labor to perform, and so great a responsibility resting upon him, as the County Superintendent of Public Education. He should be paid a fixed and competent salary, paid in currency, and not in county warrants, worth from forty to sixty cents on the dollar.

It is my opinion, and I am satisfied that a larger majority of the members of the Boards of School Directors, concur with me, that the tax payers could well be relieved of paying that amount of tax required to pay the members of said Boards, for their services. If the County Superintendents are men of brains, of energy and integrity, as they should be, with a salary sufficient to justify them in devoting their whole attention to the work, they can attend properly to all of the business connected with the public schools in their respective counties. Let the people, whom they are appointed to serve, watch and criticise their actions. They will do it for nothing, instead of paying men to do it.

GREENE COUNTY.

JOHN W. M'INNIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

My report is somewhat delayed, in consequence of sickness. It is impossible for me, under the condition of public matters, to give such information as is desired, from the fact of the public records having been burned twice, to-wit: in 1863 and

1871. The School Funds that were in the county prior to 1860 have all been neglected so much, that they have all been wasted. There has been one school-house burned this season—on the night of November the 30th. It was a colored school, and the wherefore is left to conjecture; but it is supposed that it was burnt on purpose.

The schools have been going on quietly, and there has been no interruption; but there is a want of appreciation on the part of the beneficiaries; for very often not one half of the pupils attend school, and no valid excuse is rendered. I would suggest a change in the School Law—that when there fails to be in attendance two-thirds of the scholars enrolled, on an average, that it be left to the discretion of the Superintendent to dismiss the school. It is almost impossible to get the Directors to attend the meetings of the Board, or a quorum of them. I have had but one full Board since it was first organized, and there is no power vested in the Board or Superintendent to compel attendance. The Board should be made a court of record, and authorized to fine for non-attendance. There has been two resignations, and the newly appointed members have failed to qualify.

The law should be so amended as to authorize the Superintendent to perform the duties when the Board fails to attend. The result is, when a quorum of the Board fails to attend, no business is done; and those who do attend, either have to be paid and no public business done, or they get no pay, which discourages the attentive members of the Board.

HARRISON COUNTY.

HON. CALEB LINDSEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I regret that since my annual report of the 28th of February last, there is nothing encouraging to be said for the free school system of this county. The Board of Supervisors have refused to make a levy sufficient to meet the expenditures that had been incurred up to the above date, and as soon as the Board was known to be influenced and controlled by the enemies to the system, all confidence on the part of builders of school-houses and teachers was lost to such an extent that not a house could be built or repaired, nor a teacher hired.

Although the estimates, as required under the 31st section of the school law, had been made, yet the schools had only been partly put into operation. After waiting upon the Board of Supervisors a sufficient time, I procured, through Col. Thos. J. Humphries, a petition to Judge Green C. Chandler, for a writ of *mandamus* to force that Board to make a levy sufficient. The petition, Clerk's certificate of the action of the School Board, and Judge Chandler's letter to me, are all submitted. The Board of Supervisors have, since the first estimate was made and submitted, levied three mills at two levies, a mill and a half each time, amounting to twenty-nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($2,968). The amount of nine hundred and fifty dollars and five cents ($950 05), the *pro rata* share of this county, due from the State Income School Fund, added together, make the sum of thirty-nine hundred and eighteen dollars ($3,918); this latter amount taken from the estimate first submitted to the Board of Supervisors, of ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars ($10,497), leaves still to be levied and collected the sum of six thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($6,579), to meet the outstanding liabilities, and put into operation the schools in the northern and eastern portions of the county.

At this time we have no public schools in operation, no teachers or builders of school-houses asking for employment; County school warrants are being offered and shaved at half their face value. Confidence in the system seems to be gone, even with those most interested.

Under the head, "General Statistics," I have been obliged to repeal much of the last report. Under "Financial Statistics," the report is meager and imperfect, owing to the county officers not furnishing me with the proper figures; therefore, I submit such as are furnished.

The "Private School Statistics" have been obtained at some trouble, and expense of good feeling. It is unpleasant to feel insulted when in the discharge of what we consider a lawful duty. The excuse for such want of cordiality is, "that the school officers of the State and county have nothing to do with a private school," and not forgetting to speak of taxation, etc. I forward the catalogue of the Pass Christian College, a Catholic Institution, thrifty and popular.

There are two other high schools at Pass Christian for boys and young men; also two high schools for young ladies besides others of a primary and mixed grade, none of which publish a catalogue.

The opposition to the free public school system mainly on account of the cost to the property owners of the county, the change of the negro from a state of slavery to that of freedom, and the consequent deranged and prostrate condition of labor and finances, may well be considered as a reason for a change in the school law. The primary object of our law-makers should be to make laws so plain and simple that they may be understood, and be executed understandingly; such cannot be said of our school law now in force. To give due weight to the above reasons for opposition to our school law, and to amend it so as to make it cheaper and easier of execution, is certainly desirable. To make the scheme more practicable and beneficial to every child, the law should be changed so as to make it more simple anp forcible. To cut the system down so as to embrace what are now called and understood to be the second and third grades. To preserve the Normal School College and Universities features of the law, then scholars could pass from the lower to the higher grades, as the higher schools are provided with preparatory departments. To render the law less complex and cheaper, it should abolish the School Directory, and require the County Superintendents to do all the work for better pay in mileage and per diem. To require County Superintendents to report to the State Board of Education, there to receive instruction and correction, such as he can understand and appreciate. To compel the Boards of Supervisors, under a penalty, to make such levies as shall be submitted to them. To abolish the sub-school district system, and locate the schools of the county, to suit the geographical, topographical, and populative condition of the county. To require the people of each neighborhood to build their own school-houses, to be paid for out of the School-house Fund. To require the school fund to be levied and collected before any contracts are made for its disbursement; then contracts with builders and teachers can be made at fair rates. To change the theory for a more prac, tical operation of so important a law requires more experience and reflection than I have.

HINDS COUNTY.

JOHN C. TUCKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

In compliance with law, I herewith submit to you, in addition to the Statistical Report, a brief statement in regard to the schools in this county.

I am happy to be able to report, that during the past year the cause of public education has prospered, and that, in many respects, I can report progress.

There is evidently a growing interest, which, though far from being as active and voluntary as it should be, is still so much more lively and so much more easily awakened than formerly, that I am greatly encouraged, and look forward to the future with expectations that we shall soon have much better schools—schools in which *all* the children of the county may be educated, in the support of which the taxpayer may consider his money well invested; and which the entire community may feel willing and anxious to encourage and sustain. Some of the obstacles to success have been removed; many of the notions of the people are giving place to ideas reformatory and practical in their nature; many, heretofore indifferent to such matters, are becoming convinced of the fact that our common schools are worthy of their attention and support. Believing that the most practical method of improving the character of the schools was to raise the standard of teachers' qualifications, I have made this my constant aim.

I believe there is no surer way of injuring the schools than certificates to grant to a great number of teachers of moderate abilities. Many of this class will teach for half price rather than not at all, proving a dear bargain to those for whom they labor.

In my opinion, there is nothing better calculated to elevate the standard of the schools in the State of Mississippi, than for school officers to unite in their efforts to make teaching *a profession that will pay.*

Let those who teach receive a just and liberal compensation, and none be employed who are not well qualified.

The operations of the free school system are becoming more apparent in the attendance of older pupils, and in the consequent complaints of small private schools that have been with difficulty sustaining themselves in competition with this new element of strength and popularity in the common schools.

The reasonings productive of these results are short and simple, viz: "If I am required to pay taxes to support a free school, and competent teachers are employed, I will patronize it in preference to the private school." Again: "It is a matter of economy with me. Before the inauguration of the free school system in this State, I sent three children to a private school, paying a monthly tuition of fifteen dollars; costing one hundred and twenty dollars for the year. During the past year my children attended the public school, in which the same teacher was employed, and the school continued the same number of months; my tax for the support of free schools amounted to but twelve dollars, thus leaving a difference in my favor of one hundred and eight dollars."

The necessity for more abundant school accommodations is constantly making itself felt. *We need more school-houses!*

Owing to the limited tax levied for school-house purposes (one-half mile on the taxable property), the Board of School Directors have been unable to erect school buildings where they were really needed. We hope, during the coming year, that those whose business it shall be to levy school taxes, will consider well the importance of an ample fund for building purposes.

There is a sad deficiency in school apparatus in nearly all of the schools in the county, and much time and teaching is wasted for want of sufficient and proper means of illustration. One of the great needs of the schools is a suitable supply of maps, globes, charts and black boards.

The requirements of the law relative to each county adopting and using a uniform series of text books has been generally complied with. This book question is one of vital importance to the welfare of our schools, and should be impartially and carefully considered. In uniformity there is economy, and a great saving of time and labor.

It will be seen by reference to my statistical report that sixty-nine public schools have been maintained during the past year, for a term of eight months. The average monthly salary paid teachers is seventy-four dollars; no distinction is made on account of sex or color. I consider it proper in this connection to state that the salaries of teachers are paid in school warrants, which warrants are never worth more than the market value of State meney; owing to the fact that the Sheriff has collected the school tax in State money and not in United States currency.

I would recommend that the school law be so amended as to aequire all taxes levied for school purposes to be paid in United States currency—thus placing the public school system on a solid enduring greenback basis.

Arrangements were made in the early part of the year with the Mississippi College and Central Female Institute, at Clinton, to employ in the preparatory departments of each of these institutions, one teacher; thus affording an opportunity to the youth of Clinton and vicinity to attend thes schools ree of all charges. Similar arrangements were effected with Tougaloo University, for the colored youth residing in the northern part of the county.

During the past year, I have examined one hundred and twenty-three teachers; out of which number, ninety-eight received certificates of the different grades. Free scholarships for Oxford University, have been granted to Masters Percy Fisher, Albert Pierson, and Amos W. Burnett; and for Alcorn University, to Masters Henry Johnson and John Moore.

The mount expended for school furniture since my last annual report was made will not exceed nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The teachers of this county met in convention at Jackson on the 8th day of July, at which time a permanent organization was effected, to be known as the "Hinds County Teachers' Institute." Addresses were delivered by the State and County Superintendents, after which the election of officers took place and important resolutions adopted. The Institute adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Teachers' Institutes are among the best promoters of a general interest in education, and of zeal and efficiency among teachers. Through this medium, teachers are furnished with instruction and practical thoughts which will be reproduced by them, and give character and efficiency to their work.

I would suggest that the present method of levying school taxes be changed; that this power be taken from the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, and given to the Boards of School Directors; in short, give the *full* and *entire* management of schools and school finances to the school officers.

I would respectfully recommend that an annual salary be paid to County Superintendents, out of the School Fund, in monthly or quarterly installments, and that such salaries be graded by the Legislature, according to population and the amount of labor to be performed.

Compulsory attendance, a measure seemingly arbitrary, would be just, and will be popular, I hope, when the public sentiment shall have been educated to an appreciation of the great moral influence of universal education.

The following summary of statistics as taken from the statistical report, will show you at once the general condition of schools and school finances during the present year:

Number of public schools in operation............	69
Number of teachers employed.....................	71
Average salary of teachers per month............$	74 00
Number of months in which the schools have been maintained	8
Number children of legal school age..............	10,231
Number pupils enrolled in public schools..........	3,540
Number in average attendance....................	3,010
Average cost per month of each pupil attending school, for tuition.......................$	1 24
Amount expended for teachers' salaries...........	35,236 70
Amount expended for repairs, rentals and furnishing apparatus for schools.................	7,143 38
Total amount expended for school purposes, including salaries of school officers..............	44,904, 19

CITY OF JACKSON.

The Board of School Directors were appointed in the early part of October, consisting of Messrs. Thomas E. Helm, James Williams, Rev. W. C. Crane, Charles W. Loomis, Rev. Thos. Anderson, and Hannibal Moore.

A school tax of seven mills on the dollar was levied by the Board of Aldermen, on the taxable property of the city; schools were organized, and the following named teachers were appointed:

SCHOOL NO. 1—WHITE MALE.

Prof. Thomas Savage, Principal.
Prof. H. A. Spangenberg, Teacher of Higher Mathematics.
Miss Lizzie Morton, First Assistant.
Thomas Morgan, Second Assistant.

SCHOOL NO. 2—COLORED MALE AND FEMALE.

Miss Mary A. Smith, Principal.
Miss Fannie Burwell, Assistant.

SCHOOL NO. 3—COLORED FEMALE.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell, Principal.
Miss Minnie C. Mitchell, Assistant.

SCHOOL NO. 4—WHITE FEMALE.

Miss M. C. Dabney, Principal.
Mme. M. C. Julius, Teacher of French and Drawing.
Miss Mary Johnson, Assistant.

SCHOOL NO. 5—COLORED MALE.

Isaiah Mitchell, Principal.
Mrs. Lizzie Furness, Assistant.

The teachers of Higher Mathematics, French and Drawing, were employed at the earnest request of the leading citizens and tax payers of the city. The schools are well supplied with modern school furniture, maps, charts, blackboards, etc.

There has been a growing conviction in the minds of our teachers that children have been required to sit too long without exercise, causing not only weariness of body, but also mental lassitude. To give vigor for languor, I have recommended frequent recesses for primary schools and calisthenic exercises have been successfully introduced.

The special tax levied for school purposes is being collected very slowly, and fears are entertained that the schools will be obliged to close as early as next March. Such will be the result unless the present Legislature, by a special act, provides a penalty for non-payment of city taxes, similar to that of the county.

Arrangements have been entered into with Rev. B. Sears, general agent of the Peabody Fund, by which the city schools will receive fifteen hundred dollars from the Peabody Fund during the year 1872.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Fair Lawn Institute, located in Jackson, was founded in March, 1866. Not having at that time buildings suitable for school purposes, the school was opened in the Christian Church, which was kindly offered free of rent. During the summer of 1866, a lot was purchased, and a building was ready for occupation January, 1867. During the past year the school was incorporated, and pupils can now take a thorough course and receive diplomas as in other female institutions. There are four teachers employed, and the Principal, Miss Mary Moseley, has acquired an enviable reputation as a teacher. The average number of pupils is eighty-five. It is a private enterprise; no one save the Principal being interested in the property.

Mississippi College, is situated at Clinton. In the general bankruptcy of the country consequent upon the war, this, College lost its endowment, but it saved its buildings, apparatus and libraries, though in a somewhat injured condition.

A debt of several thousand dollars had been incurred, on account of which a judgment had been obtained and an execution was about to be levied upon the property. Such was the state of the institution when, in the fall of 1867, the Board of Trustees resolved to resume the exercises which for five years had been virtually suspended. The former President having resigned, the Rev. Walter Hillman was elected to the position. Through his influence money was obtained in the North to partially repair the buildings and to stay the threatened execution. With one assistant and eleven students, he commenced the rebuilding of the educational edifice. During the four years which have passed since that time, the number of its students has constantly increased and its faculty has had to be correspondingly enlarged; so that in the session of 1870–71, there were catalogued one hundred and fifty-three students, and a faculty of seven was employed. The present session (1871-72) has opened with the promise of a larger attendance than was obtained even during the last. Measures have also been taken to raise money to pay off the indebtedness, and to put the college again on a permanent basis.

The Central Female Institute, is located at Clinton, Rev Walter Hillman, A. M., President, with a Board of Instruction consisting of eight members. This institution closed with one hundred and and twenty-three pupils, on June 30, the eighteenth annual session since its establishment, and the fifteenth since its present President was placed at its head. During these eighteen years of its existence it has had an aggregate attendance of about two thousand. Unlike most Southern institutions, it did not suspend its regular exercises even for a single day during the entire war.

Its patronage comes principally from the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, though other, and sometimes, distant States are represented in its pupils. In the perfection of its organization and the character of its instruction in, its means of illustration and other appointments, it deservedly stands at the head of the female schools of the Southwest.

I cannot close this report without saying a few words in behalf of the teachers of this county, who have given me their hearty and undivided support during the term of my official connection with them in their arduous duties. We have been co-workers in the same great and honorable calling, and while we may not have been able to do all we desired, yet I think we have no reason to feel ashamed of what we have been able to accomplish. I would admonish them to strive with firmness to do their duty; to be faithful to the great trust committed to them, so training the young minds placed under their charge that they may grow not only in intellectual, but in moral strength.

HOLMES COUNTY.

M. M. HOLMES, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting the accompanying report, permit me to call your attention to the following statement, which is a partial summary of the operations of the public school system in this county during the past year, and measures the degree of success it has attained in the first year of trial, so far as can be done by figures:

Number of schools established	60
Number of teachers employed	67
Average salary of teachers, per month	$ 74 75
Length of school term, in months	6

Number of children of legal school age...........	7,398
Number of pupils enrolled in school..............	3,700
Number of pupils in average attendance...........	2,500
Percentage of number enrolled upon number of school age.........................	50
Percentage of average attendance upon number enrolled	67
Average cost, per month, of each pupil for tuition.$	1 25
Average cost, per month, of each pupil in average attendance..............................	1 85
Cost of tuition for the year......................	27,795 00
Cost of building, repairing, purchasing, furnishing, and renting school-houses........................	8,902 41
Contingent expenses..............................	569 99
Total cost, including salaries of officials, and expenditures of every kind...........................	41,467 80
Estimated value of school property on hand.......	12,296 10
Balance in the Treasury..........................	23,186 88

My appointment as County Superintendent was dated on the 22d day of October, 1870. The first meeting of the Board of School Directors was held on the 2d day of November following. The first public school commenced on the 9th day of January, 1871. Since that time the work of organization has steadily progressed, not, indeed, as rapidly and thoroughly as could be desired, but perhaps as much so as could reasonably be expected under the embarrassing and peculiar circumstances attending it.

Schools have been established within reach of all the children, except in a portion of the Yazoo bottom, in the western part of the county. Here, on account both of lack of buildings and scarcity of teachers, but four schools have been started, where ten or twelve are needed. These will be supplied during the coming year.

I made a firm resolution at the commencement of operations, to sign no warrant drawn on an empty treasury; in other words, to make no outlay unless funds were on hand to meet it when due. The people were told that they must provide school houses at their own cost. This has put their liberality and public spirit to a severe test, and created quite a sentiment in favor of building school-houses by taxation.

But seven school-houses now belong to the public. Two of these were built with township funds before the present law went into effect, two have been purchased, and three donated. Rent has been paid for five. The remainder have been provided by the people free of charge. This course has left a balance of several thousand dollars in the treasury to the credit of the School-house Fund, which will be expended in constructing school-houses where most needed. If the present policy is continued, in a few years the county will be supplied with comfortable school-houses for the accommodation of all the children, without the tax becoming in any way burdensome.

Nearly all the teachers in the private schools, which were in operation before the present law went into effect, have been employed in the public schools. This was a decided advantage, both in securing the best talent available, and in preventing all rivalry between the private and public schools, by merging the former into the latter.

Much difficulty was at first experienced in securing competent teachers for the colored schools. This, however, has been overcome, and the colored schools will now compare very favorably with the white in the qualifications of teachers, the progress of the pupils, and the interest manifested by the patrons.

A Teachers' Institute was held in March, continuing three days. It was well attended by teachers and others, and a good degree of interest manifested.

The Sixteenth Section Fund has been very badly managed in most of the townships. In some, no money or evidence of debt has been turned over, and in quite a number there is no data to show anything in regard to past management. It is almost impossible to find out the true *status* of affairs in these townships, while in others, a good record is shown, and quite an amount of solvent notes on hand.

Four things are absolutely necessary for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient school system:

1. A school law which will provide for or authorize adequate means for carrying on the schools in a manner suited to the present peculiar condition of affairs.
2. Efficient school officers to execute the law.
3. Live and well qualified teachers.
4. The co-operation of the people.

To insure success in Mississippi, these conditions must be fulfilled in the order named. The first two granted, the rest will follow.

The first responsibility then rests with the law-making power. The experience of the past year has proven that the present law needs modification in many particulars. Its working machinery is too cumbersome. It contains too many contradictions, and its language admits of too many different constructions to be effective. In the present condition of public sentiment a school law should be plain and simple in its provisions, with as few details as possible, and couched in language that all who read can understand.

The present system works very well when all the officials connected with its management act together in harmony. When differences of opinion or conflictions of interest occur, however, so complicated is the machinery that it is at once clogged and its usefulness impaired if not entirely destroyed. The remedy, however, is not easy to prescribe and is still harder Frequent changes in a school law are not desirable—indeed they are frequently for the worse, resulting in a great measure from the attempt to cement together incongruous parts by legislative enactment, instead of commencing at the foundation and building up a simple but comprehensive system.

If the present plan of organization is continued the law needs to be made plainer and freed from its many contradictions. If any change is made I would suggest the following:

1. A county school tax of four mills upon each dollar of taxable property, to be collected as other taxes, and paid over to the Treasurer of the School Fund in the respective counties, and used only in payment of teachers' wages.
2. Abolish the Board of School Directors and transfer the powers and duties of said Board to the County Superintendent, who should receive a stated salary, with allowance for necessary expenses, and required to give bond for the faithful performance of duties.
3. Authorize the County Superintendent to make an estimate of the amount necessary to maintain the schools six months in each year, and if the State School Tax is not sufficient for that purpose, the deficit to be levied upon the county by the Board of Supervisors upon the certificate of the County Superintendent. The County Superintendent, also, to make an estimate of the amount required for building, repairing, contingent expenses, etc., the Board of Supervisors to levy the same, but not to exceed four mills upon each dollar of taxable property.
4. Authorize the County Superintendent to appoint one person for each school to assist in its management, under his general direction.

Of course there are objections to this, as there are to every other plan, but in the present condition of affairs, it offers less objections than any other.

The policy of dividing the county into small sub-districts, I believe to be a bad one. The reports of the school officials of the States where the sub-district system has been in operation for years, abound with details of its abuses, and the testimony is almost unanimous in favor of its abolishment, or change into the town or township system. If this is found to be the result in the older States, how much more runious would it be in Mississippi, where separate schools are provided for the races.

In most of the counties the township system will hardly be found practicable. In this county, for instance, it would be a convenient and proper sub-division in only two instances. In fact, we have been able to find no plan of sub-division that would work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I will say that the growth of the free school system in this county, small though it be, is in advance of my expectations at the outset, and believe that with wise legislation it will soon be placed beyond the light of an experiment, and regarded as an accomplished fact and acknowledged success.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

W. T. ELLIOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

I now proceed to give you the history of the free public school system in our county, from its organization to the present time. The Board of Supervisors was slow in appointing School Directors for the county. They appointed six at their meeting in November, 1870. The Board met soon after their appointment, and organized; laid the county off in six districts, each Director taking a district. They then divided it into twenty-three sub-districts, each Director took the census of the children of school age in his own district, white and colored. They met and adopted such rules and regulations as would best promote the peace and harmony of our public school system, and to incur as little expense on the county as they could well get along with. The citizens preferred repairing and building school-houses themselves, rather than have a tax to build them; therefore, there was no school-house tax levied. We started some of our schools in the month of January, and some not until February and March, and some again, not until the busiest time with crops was over, which made them late finishing those taught in the busy time; crops were small; the children did not receive the benefit of them as I would like them to have had. It is my opinion, that it would be a better plan and more profitable to the children generally, to start all our schools the first of January, and if we can run them six months, have three months in the winter and three after crop time.

I visited schools in the busy season and found them so small that I considered it a waste of time and money, in settlements where there were children plenty to keep up a large school. I inquired into the cause, but found it was no fault of the teachers, as they had to be kept at home to help work in the field. We have had fifty white public schools in our county during the past year—forty two males and eight female teachers. One male teacher in the first grade, twenty-two in the second grade, and nineteen in the third grade. Six females in second grade and two in third grade. First grade teachers we gave eighty dollars per month; second grade we gave sixty dollars per month, and third grade we gave forty dollars per month.

Colored children in our county are not numerous, and so scattered that it is a difficult matter to get enough in one settlement to make a school; we have made every effort we could to have them at school, but have almost made a failure. There are three or four settlements in the county where we have enough of colored children to make good schools, if we could get teachers. We have no colored teachers in our county that is qualified to teach, and white men will not engage in it in our county. Our schools last year did well—reports from every school were favorable. One thing retarded the progress of the children—that was books; they were not furnished with such books as they should have had. We intend to remedy that evil. I was, and still am, in favor of a uniform system of text books; it certainly would facilitate the advancement of the pupils, and be a great help to the teacher in discharging his duties. Experience has long taught me, where a teacher has thirty or forty students in school and those furnished with books of different authors, he cannot help but make slow work. In my visiting schools the past year I found this to be the case. Our public school system, by proper management, I think, will do well in this county. The people, generally, think well of it, and I believe are well satisfied with our management. From the time our schools commenced until they were finished, not a single difficulty occurred in any one of them. In regard to paying our teachers, I think we have funds sufficient to pay them for their services last year. The Board of Supervisors only levied a tax of four mills upon the dollar in 1871 for School Fund.

In conclusion I would remark that I know of nothing at present to suggest that would advance the general educational interest of the county. It depends much, in my opinion, on having a Board of School Directors who take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and such I think we have in this county; and furthermore, the Superintendent should be a man who feels the weighty responsibility that rests upon him in employing good teachers—men of good moral character, such as can teach both by precept and example—and also, he should show by his indefatigable industry in the supervision of all the schools in his county seeing that all the teachers are faithfully discharging their duties. In so doing our school system is certain to prosper.

JACKSON COUNTY.

JAMES L. OSBORN, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the past year there have been eighteen free schools organized in this district—thirteen white, and five colored. The total number of enrolled pupils attending, were six hundred and nineteen. Average daily attendance, twenty three.

There has been but one house and lot purchased by the Board, for school purposes, at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid in three annual installments. Three houses, rented at an average of $9 16⅔ per month; all other houses used for public schools were furnished by the patrons of the same; but one house was furnished with seats and desks, at a cost of sixty-four dollars. All public schools were closed on the completion of a term of four months, there not being sufficient funds under control of the Board to continue them for a longer time.

The organization and support of public free schools in this district, is attended with many serious difficulties. The majority of the people are poor, and the district is very sparsely inhabited. As an illustration, I refer to sub-district number four, composed of one hundred and eighty square miles, which has a scholastic population of seventy, and the total State tax for the year 1871, on the property in this county, is but little more than three thousand dollars.

I find many supporters of the free school system; but there are a few leading, wealthy men, who use all the means in their power to embarrass the progress of free public education.

The collection of the tax for the year 1870 was enjoined by a few tax payers, causing a delay of several months, which was finally compromised by the Board reducing its estimate, and the tax payers withdrawing the suit.

This district has no property of any considerable value. The valuable Sixteenth Section Lands were all leased previously to the organization of the present Board of Directors, and the proceeds derived from the lease have either been misapplied or lost by bad management of school officers, previously or during the late rebellion.

The notes and accounts found in the hands of the County Treasurer, amounting to about nine hundred dollars, have all been placed in the hands of attorneys, for collection.

The remaining Sixteenth Section Lands (not leased) are of but little value. Lands in this county, accessible to transportation, have long since been plundered of their valuable timber.

The private schools in this district are of such an unimportant nature that it is impossible for me to obtain statistics of a satisfactory nature. The teachers of private schools are unable to furnish me with the information necessary to make my annual report complete. The Live Oak Academy, the only private school in this district of any value, has been closed most of the past year.

The following changes in the school law, I think, would be of great benefit to the system in this county:

"The abolishing of the Board of Directors, and making the Board of County Supervisors *ex officio* Board of School Directors." A further change, it would seem, is demanded as a matter of justice to County Superintendents, viz: "That they be allowed the same rates of mileage allowed by the present law to members of the Board of Directors or Board of County Supervisors."

JASPER COUNTY.

S. J. BINGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

On entering upon the duties of my office, in May last, I found about thirty-five schools in operation. About seven have been put in operation since—making in all, forty-two public schools taught during this year. About ten or twelve private schools have been taught.

Schools have been established in every neighborhood that has applied for a teacher, and no preferences have been shown to the white over the colored people. The claims of each have been consulted, and every request, coming from either white or colored, has been granted. There have been no mixed schools of white and colored children ; and I feel justified in saying that the people of Jasper, white and colored, are opposed to mixed schools.

From such data as I can lay hands on, I think about fifteen hundred children have been enrolled in our schools this year.

The public school system, as inaugurated in our State, met, at first, with great opposition. The opposition now is not so great as at first, but many feel that the taxation to support this system of schools is arbitrary and unjust.

I and the School Directors of my county have worked well together, and we have agreed on every plan set on foot for the interest of public school education; and the people of the county have cheerfully acquiesced in all of our plans, and no obstacle or hindrance has ever been thrown in our way as school officers.

The School Board of Directors failed to order the levying of a tax, in the spring of the year; and although the tax was ordered in September, there was a failure on the part of our Board of Supervisors to levy the tax, so our treasury has been empty all the year. Our teachers have been paid off in school warrants. We will be able to pay the teachers a small amount of cash in a few days, from the funds received from Jackson. We find that there has been a large amount of money due the school fund of this county, but only a small part of it will be available. Many of the notes are out of date; some are bankrupted; and some of the parties giving the notes are dead.

We are hoping that the school laws will engage the attention of the next Legislature, and that the obscurities will be removed, and that they will be made so simple and plain that plain men can understand them.

Your proposition for a convention of County Superintendents and educators of youth, for the purpose of interchanging views on the subject of education, is certainly a good one, and will result in good to the whole State; and, but for the expense we would recommend you to call such a convention.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

L. LONG, SUPERINTENDENT.

On the first of October, 1870, when our present School Law came into operation, W. G. Millsaps held a commission of County Superintendent of Education for Jefferson county. Daniel G. Buie was appointed by the Board of Supervisors of said county School Director for sub-District No. 1; C. B. Richardson, for No. 2; Thomas Reed and Merriman Howard, for No. 3; Robert Cox, for No. 4; and E. G. Wood, for No. 5. Board of Directors met, and organized according to law. A levy was ordered for school purposes of $10,000. No public schools were opened until about the first of February, 1871. Superintendent W. G. Millsaps resigned his office in January; also C. B. Richardson resigned his office as School Director about the same time. W. W. Wade was appointed to fill his place.

On the 9th of March, 1871, I received my commission for County Superintendent of Education, and at once entered upon the duties of my office. There was one white and two colored schools in operation in the county. There has been in successful operation during the year fourteen white and seventeen colored public schools for four months, and in the early part of the year, 1872, the number will be increased to thirty-six, if places can be furnished for their opening. There has been a commendable liberality on the part of the citizens to assist in furnishing places to open schools. The Board of Directors did not recommend a sufficient amount to be levied to meet the wants of the public schools to put them in comfortable and successful operation. It is true, the business of the county has been depressed, and the county heavily in debt; and some time will elapse before the public schools of our county will be provided with all the modern improvements and accommodations that will place them on a footing to be carried on with efficiency and success.

The sparseness of the white population renders it very difficult to organize good sized schools. We have but three in the county, with assistant teachers. The colored population being much in excess, have larger schools; consequently, have a larger *pro rata* fund to sustain their schools. There are only two colored schools that employ assistant teachers. A large number of our schools are of a primary grade.

We have been very successful in securing teachers that have been interested in the success of the public schools—having been previously engaged in teaching for a profession, and eminently qualified for the position. The schools are mostly made up of young pupils, and, with a large number of them, it is their first opportunity at school. Our schools mostly started primary—some few pupils would rank second grade. We have four schools that have started as graded schools—three white and one colored. What I understand by a graded school is to have a sufficient number of pupils to form a school of primary grade, a like number for second grade, and a like number for first grade—the departments made up entirely of pupils advanced and pursuing studies according to grade. In our primary, there are a few pupils of second grade; I class mixed grade also in second grade. We have no school I class first grade. The graded schools I speak of are schools of sufficient number to employ a primary and secondary teacher, and the school classed so as to make them nearly equal as to numbers. The schools have been well regulated, and I believe properly conducted.

I am happy to report, that there has been no disturbance or complaints that have come to my knowledge from any of the public schools under my charge—on the contrary, I have been highly gratified to witness the courteous deportment of pupils towards the teacher, and their readiness to comply with the rules of the school; also a cheerful compliance on the part of the teachers to conform to the instructions of the Superintendent, in order to promote a uniform system of instruction throughout the county.

In 1861 and '62, there was a very fine Township School Fund. During the war parties got broke up, and the consequence was, the School Fund was, or a large part of it, lost by the fortune of war. Hence, at the commencement of our public schools education, as well as our School Fund, was on a very low basis.

Our prospects as to the success of the public schools are encouraging. There are no private schools, or schools of any description, that stand opposed to the interests of the public schools. The private schools that were in operation at the time our school system was adopted, gave way to the public schools as fast as they were organized and put into operation. All we need is time and means to place Jefferson county on a fair footing for educational privileges. Fourteen schools have been opened since about the first of October—some for the first time. The delay was on account of getting a suitable place for opening. The rest of the schools prefers to open in February or March, as being more convenient for the pupils to attend.

A distribution has been made of the Teachers' Fund to each school in the county. According to their scholastic representation, in 1871, amounts to $3 14; for 1872, will be about $4 00 *pro rata.*

I have thus given a brief history of the commencement of school operations and opening of the public schools of Jefferson county.

JONES COUNTY.

K. M. WATKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

To H. R. Pease, Superintendent of Education:

SIR—I wish to call your attention to the following facts: I received my commission as County Superintendent of Education for the county of Jones, the last of October. I immediately made known the same to the Board of County Supervisors, who appointed School Directors. I appointed a meeting of the Board. This was the first of November. I failed to have a quorum. Appointed, by advertisement, another meeting; met and organized, etc. Met again Thursday after the second Monday in December; failed again, owing to the Clerk not appearing. Met again, December 11; sub-districted the county, etc.

The above facts will make plain to you the impossibility of my making a report concerning the educational condition of this School District. I have used every means in my power, since I received my commission, and I find it absolutely impossible to make a report in time that would be of any importance. During the coming year, I shall exert myself zealously for the promotion of education for this county.

KEMPER COUNTY.

WILLIAM KELLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In sending up my annual report as County Superintendent of Education, I beg leave to transmit herewith a duplicate narrative report.

On page one of my annual report, will appear the general statistics of white and colored youths of legal scholastic age; total number 3,913, as taken last fall. Our schools for this county, were classed as follows: whites, 10 primary, 34 mixed grades; total number of white schools, 44; colored, were 16 primary, and two mixed grades; total colored, 18, making in all 62 public schools.

The public schools were conducted in this county four scholastic months, after which, three private schools were organized, and are still existing; not a single private school was in operation in the county, during the term of the public schools.

On page second of my annual report, will be seen that an average of 992 white pupils were taught four months in the public schools of the county during the year 1871. On page three appears an average number of 573 colored students, who have received the benefit of the public schools for the same term. This number, added to the average number of white students (992), makes a total average of 1565. This number would have been greatly increased by the addition of many colored children, if a sufficient number of teachers could have been procured.

On page four appears the number of school sites—one purchased and 59 donated. I mean by this, that 59 school-houses were built by the citizens and donated to the county; two were erected by the county, and paid for out of the interest arising from the money collected and due for Sixteenth Section Lands. All the houses that were used for colored schools were donated.

Under the head of school lands, on page five, 940 acres appears unsold; a decrease as will be seen from my last annual report, for the reason that some of these lands had been sold to individuals several years ago. A part of the purchase money had been paid, the debtors came forward, tendered balance payment, and the Board executed deeds, etc. The aggregate value of public school property, being $2,440, and that of private school property $2,000, is estimated upon school-houses alone.

Under the head of financial statistics, on page six, will be seen the amount realized for Teachers' Fund, from the levy of five mills, being $6,246 69. The amount of interest due on loans is estimated at about $500. As many of these claims were compromised, the exact amount could not be definitely ascertained. The amount of principal and interest collected by our Attorney, A. G. Ellis, Esq., and paid into the County Treasury, is $1,764 05.

On page seven of my report, is duplicated the amount apportioned to the county by State—$2,215 46. On page eight of my report, only $158 in fines appears to have been collected and paid into the County Treasury. No licenses appear to have been collected. The amount of poll tax ($1,844) is reported up to December 1871. The nature of claims on page eight, is explained, as also on page nine. The amount of claims on page ten, regarded good, and worthless, may not be exactly correct, but will approximate very nearly. On page eleven, $8,227 40 of outstanding claims are reported; this amount may be increased, as some of the township notes are yet out, but we hope to be able to get them all in soon. On page twelve of my annual report will be seen, that the total cost, or amount due teachers is $14,800 59. $582 35 was paid to the County Superintendent of Education $4,600 to the Secretary of the Board; $997 to School Directors, and to the same for mileage, $328 90, making to teachers and school officers, total $17,019 58, showing a deficit of $4,766 38; this deficit will be decreased, when we consider that the amounts due County Superintendent of Education, Secretary of the Board, and School Directors, and to be paid out of the county funds; the same having been issued in county warrants, making $1,953 35 to be deducted from $4,766 38, leaving a net deficit of $2,813 03; this decrease may be accounted for in two ways; first by injudicious management by the Board in establishing schools, and secondly, by the extravagant prices paid to teachers. We found, after it was two late, that forty schools, properly located, would have given every child in the county, both white and colored, the advantages desired, and that good teachers could, or might have been employed at a much less salary. At the time however, when the Board established the schools, and contracted with teachers, they were uninformed as to the financial condition of the county relative to school funds, or the amount that the Board would be able to control. We are satisfied that we can run the schools in this county four months during the ensuing year, and close with a surplus on hand. Upon the whole, our schools have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, when we consider the political prejudices brought to bear against us, and the free school system generally. I visited most of the schools in the county; those not visited were conducted in the early part of the year, and, from their locality, could not be reached by me in consequence of high water; they were, however, looked after by the members of the School Board. I found the schools in a healthy and prosperous condition, and as a general rule, teachers doing their duty; and, with few exceptions, parents and guardians lending their influence, by word and action, to make the schools what they should be—" institutions of learning, morally, religiously, and intellectually."

I have made this report in great haste, much of my time having been taken up in trying to get the required statistics from the officers of the county desired, and not so elaborate as I could wish, nor so perfect; hoping, imperfect as it is, that it will meet your approval.

I desire to suggest for your consideration, a change in the present school law, experience having taught me that the Board of School Directors of this, as well as every county in the State, is an expensive institution, and a superfluous organization, and ought to be abolished ; they hold meetings of form only, at a cost of over five dollars each a day—a multitude of useless school officers, at an enormous expense, and no benefit whatever to the cause of education. Under the law, now, the Board of County Supervisors have control of the Sixteenth Section claims, and could also control the said lands. Abolish the Board of School Directors, and place the management and control in the hands of the County Superintendent of education—pay him a stated salary. I see no reason why the County Superintendent could not manage the business, if he be a good, live man, with the proper energy. The whole system would work like a charm, and many thousand dollars be saved to the State. I could state many objections to the Boards of School Directors, even in this county. While I believe my Board is composed of good, honest, pure men, yet a sense of justice compels me to say, that they have done no earthly good whatever, in this county; they have, however, located, or did locate, last year, too many schools by twenty, and their meetings were only meetings of formality, at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars to the county. I can establish and run the schools of this county, and give every child equal advantages—run the schools six months in the year, and come out with a surplus of money in the treasury.

I have written this letter in haste; should have done this under the head of "Remarks," in my last annual report, but for want of time. I trust that these imperfect suggestions will fully meet your approbation, and that you will lay the matter before the Legislature, that immediate and prompt action may be taken in the premises.

I respectfully submit the following report of the attorney employed by the Board of Directors:

DeKalb, Miss., Dec. 7, 1871.

To the Hon. Wm. Kellis, Sup't Public Education in Kemper Co.:

The undersigned begs leave to report the following as his acts and doings in behalf of the Common School Fund placed in his hands for collection and settlement, to-wit:

Am't collected and paid County Treasurer	$1,650 00
Am't paid out, by order of the Board	139 05
Am't collected on account of rent of land	25 00
Total amount collected and paid out by me	$1,814 05
Total am't on hand and not paid over	60 00
Total amount	$1,874 05

This is the net balance after deducting all the expense of settling the business and collecting the money. In addition to this amount collected and reported, I have secured, by deeds to the School Fund, two hundred and forty acres of land, which had been sold by the Township Boards, and partially paid for by the original purchasers. I now hold these deeds, and the land is subject to the disposal of the Board of School Directors. On a part of the land, I have collected twenty-five dollars rent for the present year, as shown above.

I have also secured, by deed of trust on real estate, the sum of seven hundred dollars, which will soon be due, and the money collected.

I have in my possession eighteen hundred dollars in Teachers' Warrants, which have been given me as collateral security to secure the payment of notes to that amount now in my possession and unpaid. This amount would long since have been paid over but for the fact that the teachers have not been paid, and no funds reported with which to pay the said warrants. So soon as these warrants are paid I will have the said sum of eighteen hundred dollars to pay over to the treasurer. By far the greater part of the notes turned over to me were on parties who had long since died, moved off, gone into bankruptcy, or in other ways become unable or unwilling to pay.

I have sued on and recovered judgment on about two thousand dollars of these notes, and will eventually collect the money on, perhaps, the greater part thereof. I still have notes to the amount of several thousand dollars, which are totally worthless, and it would be a useless outlay of money to attempt to collect them by law. Possibly I will be able to get something on some of them, after a while, by way of a compromise.

I have several hundred dollars worth of notes on hand, besides those before mentioned, which I think are good, and the parties will pay them as soon as they can raise the money.

Your honor is well aware of the fact that the funds were in a very bad condition when they were turned over to the present officers, and that most of them would have been a total loss to the county, but for the steps we took to compromise with the parties, in which way a good deal of the money collected by me has been received—taking, in many cases, fifty cents on the dollar of the principal—losing all the interest.

I have labored hard and continuously to collect the funds, and I suppose I would not exaggerate were I to say I have traveled one thousand miles during this year, looking after parties owing the School Fund.

In several of the townships the notes were reported as lost or destroyed, and I only received copies and lists of the lost notes. I have settled some of this class of the fund, and gave receipts against the lost notes.

I have, in all things, worked to the best of my skill and ability for the good of the School Fund, and hope to be able, within the next year, to report the entire matter settled up.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. ELLIS,
Attorney for the Board.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

W. F. ELLIOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of School Directors appointed by the Board of Supervisors, was organized on the 17th day of November, 1870.

Finding the amount in the county treasury sufficient to run the public schools in this county (of the Chickasaw Fund) for ten months, it was thereby ordered by the Board that the public schools be taught for the time above mentioned.

At the January term of the Board of Supervisors, they passed an order to loan the county twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of building a court-house, whereupon, the Board of School Directors desired to have the schools taught five months instead of ten.

The Board of School Directors failed to recommend a levy for School-house Tax, or for any other purpose, for the year 1871.

The public schools were patronized and sustained by the public, almost unanimously; in some locations, the public school system met with some opposition at first, but such cases were an exception and not the rule in the county.

As a general rule, the citizens furnished houses, fuel, etc., free of charge.

Quite a number of the schools were continued after the free schools expired, by private subscription.

The Superintendent has not been able to obtain anything approximating a correct statistical account of the private schools taught in the county for 1871.

I would respectfully recommend that the administration of the public schools be conducted by one County Superintendent and three trustees in each sub-school district; the financial interest of the public schools be administered by the Board of Supervisors.

I further recommend, that all school funds be collected in United States currency, as the interest of the public schools, suffer from fifty to seventy-five per cent. discount, on the State warrants, being the only pay received.

In reference to the school fund loan by the Board of Supervisors, there have been paid back to the County Treasurer fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents.

The reason why the annual report was not forwarded sooner was from the fact that the blanks were not received until December 1871, and it required some time to make them out.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

BAYLOR PALMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am happy to inform you that the public school system, in its operations in this county, has met with decided success. In establishing the system, there was much opposition to be overcome and prejudices to be allayed. It was with the utmost difficulty that teachers could be procured, but this difficulty was of short duration. After a few schools were in successful operation and teachers promptly paid, it met with more encouragement from teachers and the public, upon the establishment of schools; several teachers were driven away and several school-houses burned. A better state of feeling now prevails. There was at first much difficulty in procuring suitable teachers for colored schools; but I sincerely hope this difficulty will, in a great measure, be overcome next year. There should be more power given, both to the County Superintendent as well as the Board of School Directors. The Directors should levy taxes, attend to the financial affairs of their counties, regardless of the Board of Supervisors. Their meetings should be limited, subject to order of the County Superintendent. Many errors have been committed, and some unnecessary expenses incurred, in establishing the system, which in future will be obviated; every effort will be made on my part to establish the system on a firm basis. The city of Meridian, having three thousand inhabitants, as required by law, has been declared a separate School District. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen have appointed the following Board: M. Williams, E. V. Early, J. W. Smith, and A. Wolfe.

In regard to the claims held by the Board, the attorney entered suit in four cases, and was successful in gaining them in behalf of the county; one of the parties paid the judgment; the remaining parties have taken an appeal. We will open the public schools for the ensuing year under more favorable auspices. An excellent corps of teachers have been employed for all the schools, both white and colored, in the city of Meridian, and also in the county. A Teachers' Institute has been formed in accordance with your instructions—there has been but a partial organization, however. The next meeting of Teachers' Institute will be held at Meridian, January 15, 1872.

There is no indebtedness against the schools of the county. Teachers were paid monthly, in warrants. In some cases teachers were compelled to sacrifice their warrants, at a discount in some instances, of thirty per cent. Globes, maps, etc., for the use of public schools, have not been furnished by the Board of School Directors. In regard to the poll and license tax, the Treasurer informs me that he will be unable to make his report before January, 1872. More than fifty school-houses, occupied formerly by private schools, have been turned over for the use of public schools. The President of the Baptist Female College has done much to injure the system. He is continually demanding the employment of himself and corps of teachers, while he publishes his school as a denominational school exclusively. Is he entitled to any benefits from the school system? The above report is perhaps somewhat meager, yet it is as full as I can make under the circumstances. I would earnestly recommend to the Legislature some change in regard to the payment of teachers; at least the first grade should remain open to be fixed by the Board of School Directors. The salary of the County Superintendent should be by the year—this would cause him to give his whole time and attention to his duties.

LEAKE COUNTY.

H. H. HOWARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

In my report for 1870, I stated the time of the organization of the Board of School Directors of Leake county. The organization was effected on the 16th of December of that year, and but two other meetings were held during that month. Little more was therefore done, except to provide for a census of educable youth, and for sub-districting the county. At that time there were no funds available for school purposes, if we except seven hundred dollars to the credit of the School-house and Contingent Fund.

Active labor was continued until the census and sub-districting the county were completed. The result of these labors is seen in my report of statistics herewith, showing the aggregate number of sub-districts to be fifty-five, and the number of educable youth three thousand five hundred and forty-seven in the county.

It was deemed to be unadvisable to establish any schools without a certain prospect of being able to pay the claims of teachers at maturity. A careful estimate was early made, therefore, to provide means for the payment of teachers, and to procure, in accordance with the law, a supply of text-books which should be uniform, for the county. This estimate, consisting of five mills for Teachers', and one mill for Contingent Fund, was at once presented to the Board of Supervisors for its action. Upon consideration, the Board refused to make the levy—claiming discretionary powers, and alleging as the grounds of such refusal, that the taxes were already too burdensome upon the people. After a delay of something over a month, becoming better informed as to the law, this Board reconsidered the subject and made the levy. Reliable provision having been thus made for the payment of teachers, twenty or more schools were very soon established; and subsequently, others, at different times, have been put into operation, until the aggregate of schools established in the county during the year, numbers forty-five.

A supply of text-books, embracing many of those recommended by the honorable State Superintendent, was purchased for use in the schools of the county.

No expenditures have been made either for school furniture or school apparatus. With little difficulty, and without cost to the Board, buildings have been obtained for most of the schools. In some instances, buildings needing slight repairs have, at a small outlay, been made to answer.

As my report shows, all of the public schools of the year, save one, are embraced in the primary and mixed grades; and the term of no school has extended beyond the period of four months.

All teachers employed by the Board have been promptly paid in accordance with contracts, which fact has done much to secure for the school system the firm and active support of all the teachers. The Board fixed the compensation of Second Primary School, at thirty-five dollars per month; and for First Primary, forty dollars; and for mixed grade, fifty dollars per month. The average salary paid per month is forty-five dollars and seventy-five cents.

In order that the system, in every rightful mode, should be commended to the favor of the people, persistent efforts have been put forth to disabuse the public mind of erroneous opinions with regard to it, and to disarm all prejudice against it. In this interest the reasonable wishes of neighborhoods have been consulted, and, whenever practicable, complied with.

The desire has been general, that resident teachers should, if found competent, have the preference, in order that unknown, and perhaps unwelcome, persons might not be imposed on communities. For the purpose of conciliation, so natural a wish has been generally respected. To this end, most applicants for schools, when found competent, have been recommended to visit the patrons and obtain from them a petition to the Board to contract with them for that particular school; and while this is not a requirement of law, it has proven to be a very prudent measure and to secure the happiest results.

The educational condition of this county prior to the establishment of the new system was anything but satisfactory. In this county containing, as it did, at least three thousand five hundred and forty-seven educable youth, there were not, during the year 1870, to exceed eighteen schools. Among these there were not above two possessing any just claim to be rated above the primary grade. It is now impossible to ascertain the number enrolled in these schools, or the average attendance during the year, but the demands for labor were so urgent and so well enforced, and withal, such general apathy upon the subject of education, that the attendance was very irregular and confined mainly to the smaller children.

I believe that six hundred is a large estimate for the number of pupils enrolled in the private schools of the county in 1870; and that four hundred is a large estimate for the attendance for that year.

On reference to page three, of report for 1871, it will be observed that the total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the county for the year is one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and the average attendance is one thousand and seventy.

There were many causes which wrought powerfully against the establishment of the new system in this county. Among these I should name partisan feeling, which opposes without discrimination, all measures, however good, which are supported by the opposite party; and bigoted prejudice, which looks for no good thing out of Nazareth, and which deems it impossible that any system can be good which is in use or had its origin amongst traditional enemies. These conditions, added to the question of increased taxation to educate the white and colored poor, furnished an inviting field for the small demagogue; and in this county, at least, so inviting a field has not wanted active and disingenuous laborers.

Yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, the free school system has made steady and enduring progress in the solid esteem of the people of Leake county; nor, in my opinion, will a just appreciation of a system fraught with so much of good to the many, be wanting in this people, so long as faithfulness and economy shall characterize its operations.

LEE COUNTY.

J. B. GLADNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Herein I present you a narrative of the organization and progress of the public schools in Lee county.

The Board of School Directors held their first meeting January 7. The members were intelligent, high-toned gentlemen, whose action might well command the respect of the people. By the first of July seventy teachers had been examined; the census of the educable children had been taken; the county had been divided into fourteen sub-Districts, corresponding with the townships; fifty-six schools had been established and taught; sixty-eight teachers had received pay in currency, for two months. Warrants have been issued for the balance, some of which have been taken up, and the remainder will be canceled by the end of the year. They have never been worth less than State warrants. There will be no balance of funds on hand for the next year, but there will be no debt to pay.

I have been at a loss to know how to set down the number of private schools, because there were no private schools in operation concurrently with the public schools. We have had about twelve private schools in operation since the expiration of the four months' term of the public schools. As to private schools, I have copied the figures of 1870, but they are not now correct, since two-thirds of the private schools have been entirely discontinued since the organization of the public schools.

As to the results of the organization of the public schools in this county, in order to save comment, let the facts speak for themselves. I invite attention to the following comparative view:

Amount expended for teachers' salaries (white)..	$15,649 00
" " " " " (colored)..	275 00

Proportion—$56 for white to $1 for colored.

Per centum of white children at school..........	67
" " colored " " "	25
Average per cent. of white and colored at school..	53

Proportion of total white population to total colored population	2 to 1
Average number of pupils taught by each teacher	25
Average per cent. of those enrolled in public schools in attendance	62
Cost per month of tuition of each pupil in public schools	$1 40
Cost per month of tuition of each pupil in private schools	2 50
Per cent. of total school population in attendance in private schools, 1870	20
Number of teachers	40
Per cent. of total school population in attendance in private schools, 1871	6
Number of teachers	15

The above exhibit of disparity between the amount expended for white and colored teachers, was not the result of any partiality on the part of the Board of School Directors. They are not the men to be biased by prejudice, fear, or favor, Only one application for a colored school was rejected, and that was late in the season, when applications for the establishment of white schools were also rejected. This was done, because the number already established was thought to have exhausted the funds.

There was probably a number of reasons why more applications for colored schools were not made. I will only suggest that the colored people are mostly engaged in planting cotton, which requires the labor of their children nearly the whole year.

Those few persons that have no more delicacy of feeling than to cant the cry that white men are taxed to educate the "nigger," may look at these figures.

There is no doubt, however, that some of the best and most intelligent men in this county, as well as throughout the State, have lent the weight of their moral influence against the public school system. Schools are greatly dependent upon moral agencies for their efficiency, and those who have lent their influence against the public schools should be the last to suggest their want of efficiency. But in order that the public schools may be successful, the objections of good and intelligent men must be obviated. My opinion is, that politics is the chief foundation of opposition. The same motives that have actuated religious denominations in contending about the education of the young, move politicians in the South in regard to this matter. They proceed upon the idea that whichever party controls the education of the colored people, will also control their votes. The Republican party established the public school system in Alabama, but the Democrats now control the State government, and carry on the public schools.

In view of the opposition on account of politics with which the public school system meets; in view of the impoverished condition of the people of the South; in view of the ignorance and destitution of the colored people; in view of the relation of guardian to the colored race, which the Government of the United States has heretofore assumed, I would most respectfully ask you to inaugurate memorials to Congress, asking them to provide for the education of the colored people, out of the revenues of the United States.

Let every State and Territory of the Union share with the the Southern States the honor of raising this downtrodden race.

LEFLORE COUNTY.

L. D. VINCENT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Leflore county was created late in the second session of the first Legislature, and was organized late in the summer of 1871.

I assumed the duties of the office of County Superintendent, after the organization of the county. I found one public school in operation in the county, and no private ones. I found no public school fund on hand, and no possibility of having any before the collection of taxes in December; and worse still, I found but little interest manifested in the establishment of free public schools.

The intelligent and wealthy people of the county considered a free school system an innovation—an experiment—a departure from the cherished customs of a chivalrous people, who had, in bygone times, made it a misdemeanor to teach a colored person to read or write.

There were several so-called schools in operation when I assumed my duties; but the teachers were without certificates or contracts, and had commenced, hoping to be recognized at some future time, as teachers of public schools. They averaged from two to thirty scholars each, without books, seats, etc. But few of the teachers had any idea of the duties pertaining to their position; they had never taught before, but were willing and anxious to teach colored schools and suffer persecution, for fifty dollars per month—steadily keeping one eye on the County Treasury, and the other on some neighbor, to see if he was pleased to have a colored school taught in the neighbor hood. This was the rule, but there were some noble exceptions. Some of these schools were recognized as public schools. By the first of December we had twenty-three public schools in operation, with a good class of teachers, established in such buildings as we could get—churches, cabins, corn-cribs, etc.

Five mills on the dollar were levied for "Teachers' Fund," of which tax about thirty-five hundred dollars was collected.

The Board of School Directors sent to the Board of Supervisors, on the fourth of October, the following estimate for School House Fund, viz:

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
COUNTY OF LEFLORE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
GREENWOOD, Oct. 4, 1871.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of said County:

In compliance with sections 31 and 32, of the General School Law, we make this report to your honorable Board, and estimate, as necessary, and recommend to your honorable Board, a levy of five mills on the dollar of taxable property, for school sites, construction, and rental of school buildings, necessary contingent expenses, and deficit in Teachers' Fund, and respectfully submit that this is the least amount with which we can afford school facilities to all the children of the county. We also call the attention of your honorable Board to the necessity of an immediate levy of this tax.

By order of Board of School Directors.

Respectfully submitted,
L. D. VINCENT,
President of Board.

This was returned by the Board of Supervisors to the Board of School Directors, with the endorsement, "Postponed," which was a mild but effectual means of suppressing free schools during the winter months, and depriving us of school funds during the year 1872.

There is not a house of any kind now in the county under the control of school officers.

Many of the best citizens of the county were, and are, in favor of free schools, but they forget that it takes money to provide school-houses and pay teachers, and seem to forget that the prosperity of the county, and the welfare of all, depends upon the intelligence of the people.

For particulars as to what we have done in the short time since we commenced operations, and in regard to the status of our schools and school funds, I refer to the tabular statement accompanying this.

I consider the present school law defective and impracticable, and not in accordance with the progressive ideas and advanced enlightenment of the present age.

With this report I sever my official connection with the public schools, and I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting alterations in the school law.

The County Superintendent should receive a salary of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars per year, according to the number of schools and scholars in his county, and should give bond in double the amount of his salary, for the faithful performance of his duty. He should be appointed, as they now are, by the State Board.

The present Boards of School Directors are useless, and a hindrance to the proper development of a free school system, in which they feel but little interest, or of which they have only a limited knowledge. There should be three trustees in each township or fractional part of a township, which trustees, or a majority of them, together with the County Superintendent, should constitute a Board, to meet twice during the year, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of all business pertaining to the schools and school funds of the county, such as levying school taxes, directing the collection of the same, establishing schools, etc. This Board should be compelled by legislative enactment to levy an annual tax for schools and school-houses, with furniture, etc., proportioned to the number of schools and scholars in the county, and the number and kind of houses wanted.

It may be urged as an objection to this plan, that but few land owners know what township and section their land lies in.

Hoping and trusting that the time will come when every class of citizens will realize the importance of a well established free school system, and give the same their moral support and encouragement, while the State and county governments extend a material pecuniary assistance, and by a wise and liberal policy, establish free schools in fact, and not in name.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

J. N. BISHOP, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting to you my annual report, I would respectfully call your attention to those statistics, showing that there were opened during the past year in this county fifty-three different schools—twenty-four white and twenty-nine colored; with an aggregate attendance of 3,291 pupils—1,086 white and 2,205 colored, taught by seventy teachers.

The merits of these schools were such as to give general satisfaction.

The qualifications of the teachers will compare favorably with the teachers of any county in the State.

We have had more or less trouble in securing the services of competent teachers for our colored schools. I presume this obstacle will be in the way until we can educate in our Normal and High Schools colored teachers who will be better prepared for this avocation than a large number now in the school room.

At the commencement of our public schools, the Board engaged the services of teachers on the class of their certificates, and not according to the grade of the school they were to teach. This resolution was rescinded, and the services of teachers were engaged at such salaries as would be justifiable, making the average salary paid to teachers during the year, seventy-eight dollars per month, with an aggregate of $24,910 issued in warrants to teachers up to January 1.

School-houses have been procured on the best terms possible with the following results:

Number purchased	4
" donated	33
" erected	4
" rented	14

Warrants have been issued for the purchase of school buildings to the amount of $6,608 00.

Warrants issued for erecting and repairing school buildings, $1,989 00.

Warrants issued for rent of school buildings, $779 00.

School furniture has been purchased for a few of our first-class schools, at a cost of $1,678 00.

Also, have been purchased apparatus, consisting of maps, charts, globes, etc., at a cost of $1,105 90.

There have been expended for incidental expenses, $3,337 00.

This amount includes cost for fuel, stoves, moneys paid students holding "Free Scholarships," moneys due beneficiaries, and all costs incurred not mentioned in other enumeration of expenses. A summary of all school warrants that have been issued, give a grand total of $40,406 00.

This amount is in full of all expenses from the commencement of our public schools up to January 1.

After making due allowance for the probable assets accruing to the School Fund of the county, the School Board asked that a tax be levied of $21,000 00 to make up the deficit in the Teachers, and School-house Fund.

This tax was levied in April last, according to sub-districts, and was being collected, until a faction arose here, consisting of men directly opposed to the public school system, who, by their erroneous statements and fabulous reports of the anticipated assets, influenced the Board of Supervisors, contrary to law, to rescind the school tax and order that all school moneys then paid be returned.

It is due the people of Lowndes county to say that this spirit of opposition to the public school system was not universal. All who had been patrons of the public schools, and a large number who had not received any direct advantages of the schools in their midst, were willing to pay the school tax and to encourage the continuation of the public schools; but, as I have before stated, there are men around us who cannot accede to the liberal spirit of the day, by encouraging the education of the masses.

The rescinding of our school tax and the outrages perpetrated by the Ku-Klux in the northern and eastern portions of our county, brought gloomy prospects for the continuation of our public schools.

I am glad to say that time has made changes that speak forcibly in favor of the continuation of our school system.

The places occupied by the rescinding Board of Supervisors have been filled by men who will carry out the provisions of the laws. The actions of the Ku-Klux have been arrested by the timely aid of the general Government, the school tax has been levied and collected for the school year, our schools are in a flourishing condition, and the indications are that all exertions made to carry out the requirements of the school system in our county, will meet with success.

The former Chickasaw and Sixteenth Section School Fund of the county, I have found in a deplorable condition.

The Chickasaw Fund not used for school purposes at the commencement of our public schools, amounted to about $7,000 00. There have been realized $3,180 00, with solvent credits of about $1,000 00—the balance was used during the war by the Board of Police for various purposes, and is considered insolvent. Suit has been brought for its recovery.

There was turned over by the former Board of Trustees of the Sixteenth Section School Fund, notes and papers amounting to $39,649 00, with $13,642 50 in Confederate money.

A large portion of these notes are utterly worthless, the makers of them being dead, removed from the county, or bankrupt.

There has been collected and paid to the County Treasurer, $14,501 03. Twenty-six suits have been instituted during the year for the recovery of moneys due on doubtful papers. A large number of notes for small amounts are on hand and are considered solvent.

The income of the common school apportioned to this county, amounted to $5,303 99.

Fines have been paid into the County Treasury to the amount of $692.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

My observation in the management of the school system has been such as to convince me that our school law is very defective, and should be so amended as to give more assurance to all persons who are directly interested in our public schools. One very objectionable feature is, that the present law makes provisions so that our school tax can be paid in State certificates. The result of this is plainly known to all—our credit is reduced, teachers and others have no assurance that they will receive due recompense for labors rendered and materials furnished.

I would earnestly recommend that our school law be so changed as to require our school tax to be paid either in currency or school warrants. This would restore confidence in our credit and enable the public schools to be sustained at an expense of about twenty-five per cent. below the present rate of expenditures.

Also, I would further recommend that a change be made in that section of our school law where it requires the county to be divided into sub-school districts.

This is also detrimental to our credit, and causes many persons in different portions of the county to be deprived of equal school facilities.

I think the law should be so changed that, in every county and incorporated city of more than 3,000 inhabitants, all should pay the same school tax and have one general school fund. This change will, as I have before stated, add to our credit, give to all equal school facilities, and obviate the complicated task of collecting and having so many different school funds in the county.

School sites, and a large number of school buildings have been procured—the people living in the sub-districts where these school privileges were granted, have been taxed to defray the expenses, and for this reason the doing away of sub-school districts can be effected without any detriment to our school system.

After taking into consideration the great expense that has necessarily been caused in organizing so many schools in the county, an expense that will not have to be met again, and the probable changes in our school law that will increase our credit, it will be plainly understood that all school expenditures will be greatly reduced in time to come, and the benefits of our schools will increase as experience teaches of their value. These advantages will cause all things to work together for good.

MADISON COUNTY.

JOHN WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I regret exceedingly that my time is so limited for the preparation of anything approaching an elaborate history of the free school system, since its inauguration in the county of Madison.

The educational condition of the county prior to the establishment of the new system, was, indeed, almost worthless, in fact, in alchaotic state; but on the 2d day of January, 1871, more than fifty (50) free schools were put into operation under the law, the opening of which, I am proud to say, was hailed with delight by all the people. We had no opposition at the commencement, and to-day the people of Madison are a unit on the system of common schools. No tax with us is more readily paid than the school tax. The good work is hardly begun, and yet it already gives promise of large and most useful results. We should, without a doubt, have made our schools a palpable success during the year, had it not been for the heavy tax levied and collected, for the purpose of building a jail, in my opinion, worthy of any Northern State, and altogether too expensive for any county, at this time, in the commonwealth of Mississippi; better, by far, the thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) or more, expended in building this superb structure, was placed to the credit of our Teachers' Fund. Owing to this seeming extravagance on the part of the authorities of Madison county, we could only levy a tax of twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500), for school purposes. Hence, the fact of the great indebtedness incurred during the first part of the term; but at the end of June, 1871, although the Board of School Directors began to find their incompetency, the people were not cast down, but on the contrary, cheerful and hopeful, and now I hasten to thank our people for the many kindnesses shown us in the important duties we have so imperfectly performed. We feel that though

> "Our path has been thorn and briar,"

that we can well afford,

> "To labor and to wait."

The average attendance of pupils during the months of October, November, and December, have been very meager, owing, of course, to the state of the roads, and the bad condition of our school-houses. We have but few good buildings in the county, many needing repairs, and other things necessary to make a school-house comfortable and attractive; unless this is done, the children will not attend regularly. Why? Because the windows, the roofs, the walls—in fact, the entire building—makes them feel all is "stale, flat, insipid, unprofitable." We have, in many instances, furnished stoves, maps, globes, and blackboards, in fact, greatly improved the state of things; but yet much remains to be done, and I see no way to accomplish it apart from national aid; we need, throughout the Southern States, Congressional assistance. The South is too poor to maintain the system of common schools. The nation freed and thrust upon us this terrific amount of ignorance, and, without assistance from some quarter, the proclamation of emancipation will become a sad failure. Why? Because, far better the colored people of the South were allowed to remain in slavery, than to be clothed with citizenship, and to remain in ignorance, which is bondage indeed. As long as they are in their present state, they will be dependent; educate them, they will become independent—they will be men. Mississippi, as I said, is too poor for this great change in her governmental affair; but it can be improved, for, in my opinion, the clause in the Constitution in relation to investing our School Land Fund, etc., in United States bonds, is a grave error, and should be stricken out at the earliest moment. We cannot afford, at this time, to invest any portion of our School Fund. I would therefore suggest, that at the next State election this most important matter be submitted to the people, *pro* or *con.*

Education is the solid, enduring basis of government; apart from this, this mighty republic would soon become a sightless monument of despair; but if we educate, we cannot fail to christianize; this, and this alone, can make us a great people and the union of these States a palpable fact—a stern reality Let Congress then, give to our State five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) out of the Alabama Claims, or from any other source, for her School-house Fund; and she will cheerfully give every educable person in the State equal school advantages. Will not our Representatives in Congress, then, insist upon an appropriation for free schools? If successful, the people will once again feel their American citizenship. Such a step would be in the right direction, and would lead the people not only of Mississippi, but of the South, to say: "God bless the Old Flag, forever."

I am in favor of compulsory education, at once our schoolhouses are put in order. Let a statute be enacted without delay on this subject; it cannot do the system harm, but, on the contrary, its wondrous effects would be felt immediately. If attendance on our public schools was compulsory throughout the State, the future lives of the scholars might thus be portrayed; one-third farmers and miners, one-third mechanics and artizans, and one-third politicians, money-changers and idlers. The requirements of the last section are well attended to in our present school system, but the best interests of the State are sadly sacrificed by our neglecting to develop the productive capabilities of the two former classes. By all means, let us have in Mississippi a compulsory system of education.

Our teachers are very far from being "up to the mark;' they lack, in almost every instance, a knowledge of the art of teaching; in a word, many of them do not know the first principles of school government. We therefore need a change, but, as long as we are in poverty, it cannot be made; therefore, our schools will, for some time to come, be at a low standard. "Newer and fresher blood." is necessary in teachers, before we can, by occular demonstration, show the people the beauties of the common school system.

Our great want in Mississippi is a white Normal School. I do hope, that at the next session of our Legislature, some action will be taken by that body, in relation to the establishment of an institution of this kind. I would respectfully suggest the purchase of Madison College, Sharon, Madison county, for this purpose. It can be bought at a low figure, with all its modern university apparatus, and valuable museum.

Sharon is a delightful spot, and for the salubrity of its air, may be termed the Montpelier of Mississippi. I hope our able Senator and efficient Representatives will labor, not only for the purchase of this College, but for an annual appropriation, shall I say—for "Sharon Normal School?"

Dr. Holland said: "I hold the teacher's position second to none. I have no words to express of the importance of the office; still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives, the noblest enthusiasm, the finest culture, the broadest charities, and the most devoted Christian purpose." "Why, sir," adds the Doctor, "a teacher should be the strongest and most angelic man that breathes. No man living is intrusted with such precious material; no man living can do so much to set human life to a nobler tune; and no man living needs higher qualifications for his work." If the instructor teach well, he must "act out himself," always possessing the power as a tactician, to simplify, analyze, and illustrate—not in one given way for each subject—but in many ways, as necessity demands. Instruction is perfect, only when the instructor is master of the subject to be taught, developing plans and illustrations, as their need is manifested; thus outbeaming to the taught the inspiration which elevates to a plane of broader sight, wider comprehension, and larger faith.

The teacher's knowledge of methods, and of the peculiar manner of teaching employed by distinguished instructors, cannot be too extended. Let it come to him, however, not from the text books, which the pupils use, but from discussions, magazines, and works on instruction.

Let every teacher in Mississippi subscribe for an educational journal or two—but, especially, THE MISSISSIPPI EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

In conclusion, let me entreat the Legislature, about to convene, to abolish, instanter, Boards of School Directors, throughout the State. They are, in a majority of instances, "more ornamental than useful." The County Superintendent should enter into bonds, and be paid a monthly salary—say, of $1,800 per year—so as to enable him to keep a horse, and do his whole duty.

Let this be done, and the system of common schools would be conducted, by far, more satisfactorily to the people.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

L. C. ABBOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

In footing up the amount of expenditures, I have not included the amount paid the County Superintendent, the School Directors, or the amount expended for books, stationery, etc., as those bills are paid from the county, and not from the School Fund.

I have put down the amount of poll tax collected in the county, which, it is hardly necessary to state, was paid into the State and not into the County Treasury.

I have nothing to say in relation to the schools in Marshall county, except that they have, thus far, been successful and given general satisfaction. We have a good class of teachers; an efficient Board of School Directors, and the people almost universally sustain the free school system.

While I do not arrogate to myself superior wisdom, I do question the propriety of having two school funds in the county. Under the present law, the amount allowed for Teachers' Fund is entirely inadequate, while the amount allowed for School-house Fund is greatly in excess of what is required. If the separate school funds are to be continued, I am of the opinion, which opinion is concurred in by the School Directors of this county, that at least eight of the ten mills on the dollar, which is allowed to be levied for school purposes, should be for Teachers' Fund.

MONROE COUNTY.

ALLEN P. HUGGINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of school interest in Monroe county, Miss., at the close of the year, 1871.

The disturbances in the county, produced by night-riders, or Ku-Klux, had, during the fore part of the year, 1871, a most damaging effect upon the schools; in fact, twenty-six schools of the county that were in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, were, during the month of March, entirely broken up, and the teachers compelled to receive pay from the pupils, if the schools were continued. Estimates were made by the Board of School Directors for the expenses of the school for 1871, in March, and submitted the estimate to the Board of Supervisors. The latter Board refused to make the assessment, fearing the Ku-Klux, and no tax was collected until in November, 1871. The Board of School Directors were (some of them) compelled, through threats and fear, to resign, and a new Board, almost entire, was appointed. A new estimate was made out, but the amount collected was quite insufficient to meet the liabilities of the schools, and conduct the system thoroughly for the year 1872, which the estimate made proposed to do. Some thirty-five or forty schools were successfully taught through their terms of four months in the county, and ten or eleven thousand dollars worth of valuable school property, in the way of school buildings, secured to the school interest. School furniture, and apparatus, of good quality, to the amount of three thousand dollar,s was secured, and all has been paid for.

The amount of school tax collected direct from the people of the county, amounts to some $17,000; the amount received from poll-tax, $6,000; and the amount of Common School Fund from State, $4,700.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

W. H. PARKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Taking into consideration the fact that the school system was new and unpopular, the progress made in our county is quite noticeable.

At least ten private schools were in operation when I assumed charge of the schools of the county, and, at the present time, there are none—all having been superseded by public ones. We have one free high school at Winona, numbering one hundred and thirty pupils, which is in a highly prosperous condition, and the county is well supplied with schools in nearly every portion. There is a lack of experienced teachers, and I would suggest that some steps be taken to organize institutes specially for the instruction of teachers, having present good qualified instructors and lecturers. It seems necessary that the examination of teachers should, in every case, be public, and, if the patrons, and especially if the Directory would be present at the examinations, they would be enabled to make a selection of teachers much more intelligently.

I would recommend the abolishment of the present system of constituting the County Board of School Directors, substituting, in place of the six members from the whole county, which we now have, a Board of three members from each sub-district, to be appointed by the County Superintendent, and to serve without compensation, making it obligatory upon them to visit the schools of their district at least once a month, and we would thus be enabled then to do away with much expense, and place the schools directly within reach of the members of the Board, and add much to the interest and efficiency of the schools. Inasmuch as the Directors are the most intimately connected with the schools, and best understand their necessities and requirements, it seems quite proper, and I would recommend, that the power of levying the tax for carrying on the schools be placed in their hands. This can be done by having a session of all the members of the county, presided over by the Superintendent, in which they can estimate the amount of funds needed, and recommend the same to the Board of Supervisors, making it obligatory upon the Board of Supervisors to levy the amount so recommended; and when it is necessary to build school-houses in any of the sub-districts, the Directors of that sub-district shall advertise for sealed proposals for at least three weeks, and then select the lowest responsible bidder, said contracts to be submitted to the Superintendent for his approval.

I would suggest, further, that the Superintendent's salary be fixed by law at a specified rate per annum, and that the power of contracting for and dismissing teachers be placed exclusively in his hands.

The salaries for first grade teachers I consider, in many instances, too low. Teachers of ability, experience, and first-class qualifications can find more lucrative fields of labor than teaching schools at present rates. Therefore, I would recommend that the salary for first grade teachers be left discretionary with the Superintendent; provided, that in no case shall the salary exceed $125 per month.

Thanking you for the information and assistance rendered, by which I have been enabled to make the school system in Montgomery county popular and progressive, and feeling confident that in another year, with the continuation of your aid, we can make still greater progress.

NEWTON COUNTY.

C. S. SWAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I desire to make a few remarks in reference to the schools of our county, in connection with my annual report. There was a direct levy of five mills on the dollar of State tax made by our county, which levy, together with our *pro rata* from the State Fund, is ample for the present year (but as our schools advance we will have to raise the fund for teachers); and our fund for the coming year, 1872, is five mills, direct tax, on the dollar of State tax, together with the *pro rata* share from the State which will not be sufficient to meet our demand. I would here suggest, that four mills of the School-house Fund be added to the Teacher's Fund for this county, as we have now school-houses enough for the next two years, having built fourteen at a cost of $5,000. If we should need more school-houses, the people in the different districts say they will provide houses suitable, if they can get the teachers. Some counties in the State have been fortunate in having honest Commissioners disbursing the old school Sixteenth Section Fund, which now furnishes them a nice little income to make up any deficit that may arise, and thus keep life in the schools. But I regret to say that we are less fortunate in this county of Newton. Most all the school lands have been sold—some for cash, and some for God knows what—and the money squandered among certain parties calling themselves School Commissioners, and the notes taken by them for said lands have been taken up and new individual notes given, and some have been allowed to go out of date; others have been taken up with Confederate money since the surrender. Over one thousand dollars has been squandered in this way. Some few notes I have put in suit, with little hope of realizing anything out of them.

As to the free school system, the masses of the people are very ignorant and prejudiced against it, through a few designing sharpers, who have little education, but wish to keep the masses in ignorance, that they may better rule and run the county machinery to their own use and benefit, as they have done for years gone by. It is a hard pressure to fight under, there being but few of us who pull together in the cause of education. The opposition was so great at one time that they commenced burning our school-houses, but when reminded by prompt rebuilding that they were taxed to pay such folly changed from that to trying to run off teachers. It is with difficulty that we can keep a teacher to fill one term, especially colored teachers. The School Directors became demoralized, and are afraid to do much to advance the schools from fear of being ostracised by the community in which they live. I think we should have special legislation for this county abolishing the Board of School Directors—

1. Because they hardly ever act in concert, thus producing confusion.

2. It is hardly practicable to obtain a full Board in this county who are intelligent men and free from prejudice to the free school system. Hence, you see, the difficulties the Superintendent has to labor under.

3. The expense to the county for per diem and incidental services, amount to over $2,000 annually, which would more than pay the salary of the Superintendent and other expenses incidental.

I would suggest that the Superintendent of the county draw a salary of one thousand dollars and upward, payable out of the State Treasury upon the order of the State Superintendent, and to enter into bond equal to the amount of salary approved by State Superintendent.

NOXUBEE COUNTY.

CHARLES B. AMES, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of School Directors of the county organized September 5, 1870. Not much progress was made until January 1, 1871. Since that time, the cause of public education has been slowly, but I think surely, gaining. The Board has carefully abstained from urging the establishment of public schools in those sub-districts where they were distasteful to the mass of the people, thinking it better to wait until such time as public opinion should call for them.

In the course of the year now closing, one or more public schools have been established in every sub-district in the county, except one; and the prospect now is, that in the coming year, there will remain but one private school in the county—that is the high school under the experienced management of Professor Thomas S. Gathright.

This Board is embarrassed to some extent, for the want of experienced teachers, and we can see no immediate source from which the want is to be supplied.

I think it would be better if the School Board was made independent of the Board of Supervisors.

There has been but one school-house built in the county this year—the one at Mushulville, but it has been thought prudent not to establish colored schools in some parts of the county. The opposition to the free school system, however, is dying out, and application has been made recently for a colored school, in a part of the county not heretofore thought congenial. The freedmen prefer working in parts where their children can have the benefit of attending school.

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

DAVID PRESSLY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of School Directors of this county is composed of six members, who, by their local interests, are intimately identified with their fellow-citizens.

With regard to intelligence, morality, and industry, they are proper representatives of the people whose educational affairs they have been appointed to superintend.

At the beginning of the schools, early in January last, the Board endeavored to carry into practical operation the letter and spirit of the school law. Accordingly, public schools were established in important localities in every part of the county.

There was, also, a universal desire manifested by the citizens to enjoy the advantages of the public school system. This desire was exhibited in the form of petitions addressed to the Board, soliciting the establishment of schools in particular neighborhoods, and signed by patrons representing more than twenty-five pupils within the ages of five and twenty-one years. As these petitions were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the school law, the Board had no hesitancy in allowing them.

During the first part of the past year, as many as forty public schools were established, embracing a term of four months. Salaries of fifty, seventy-five, and one hundred dollars per month, according to the grade of schools, were promised to teachers.

In the fall months of the year, a number of children, who had realized the heat and burdens of summer labor, were anxious to enjoy the benefits of the public school system; accordingly, arrangements were made, in obedience to the school law, for the establishment of twenty additional schools. A few of these were organized during the month of September, and embraced a term of three months. As there had been a considerable decline in the price of provisions—consequently making the cost of living less—a change was ordered in the hire of teachers; salaries were reduced to forty, sixty, and eighty dollars per month, according to the grade of the school.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The total number of schools established during the year, is	60
Of this number there are white schools	30
Of colored schools	30
Total number of white pupils enrolled	1,326
Males	644
Females	682
Total number in average attendance, as per monthly rep't	1,008
Total number of colored pupils enrolled	1,351
Males	654
Females	697

Total number in average attendance, as exhibited in monthly report	1,112
Total number of pupils enrolled, white and colored	2,677
Total number of teachers employed in the public schools.	68

Of this number, 58 are whites—males 39, and females 19.
The number of colored teachers is 10—males 7, females 3.

Some of these teachers were comparatively inexperienced but they were competent to conduct the primary schools, and to these their labors were confined.

In the intermediate and high schools, we were fortunate in securing the services of competent and experienced teachers, who had been, for a number of years, successfully employed in the education of the young.

Harmony and good feeling have prevailed. During the operation of the schools, a good understanding has existed between the teachers and the patrons. Only one school out of the sixty failed to be taught the full term contracted for. This terminated ten days before the regular time, in consequence of the declining health of the teacher.

Only one instance of appeal from the decision of the teacher to the Superintendent has occurred. This was in a case of discipline, and was amicably adjusted.

Courtesy and respect have been extended to all persons officially connected with the public educational system. I am not aware of any insult being offered to any School Director or teacher.

Only two edifices were burned. These were houses in which colored children were being taught by colored teachers. These deeds were perpetrated by persons unknown, and during the darkness and silence of night. I am happy in stating that these lawless acts were not approved of by the citizens in the immediate neighborhood. By their prompt assistance, the teachers secured suitable houses, and continued the schools. After a cessation of only two days, in each instance, the exercises were resumed and carried on without any additional interruption, to the close of the term.

In my tour of visitation among the schools, I have received the most cordial and welcome entertainment. In many instances, the patrons have met me in the school-room, and by their personal presence have manifested their high appreciation of the teacher's fidelity and the pupils' advancement. I was frequently requested to address the schools, and with these requests I endeavored to comply to the best of my ability.

THE POLICY OF THE BOARD.

The Directors have not deemed it expedient, in the incipiency of the public school system, and in the present state of the country, to invest large sums of money in splendid edifices, costly furniture, and fine apparatus. The lumber left from the construction of our school-houses has generally furnished the material out of which the mechanic could make the seats, desks, and blackboards necessary to the accommodation of the scholars. We have endeavored, by an economical distribution of the School Fund, to extend the advantages of a liberal education to the largest number of pupils.

The resources placed at our disposal are not sufficient to meet the necessities of the occasion. We, therefore, recommend a special effort, not incompatible with the interests of the common people, be made to increase the Teachers' Fund.

In the operations of the Board, no discrimination has been made in favor of persons on account of sex, or race, or color.

THE EFFECT.

The operations of the public school system have communicated a fresh impulse to the cause of intellectual advancement. The refining influences of education have been experienced in every part of our country. The poor man, with his numerous offspring, the disconsolate widow, with her bereaved children, and the lonely orphan, have all had the advantages of free tuition extended to them.

This is only the foretaste of a better state of things. With the gradual progress and development of the system, blessings heretofore unknown will be realized. What our country now needs, is a uniform series of judiciously selected text books—a company of conscientious, competent, and effective teachers, and a sufficient fund to keep the schools in regular operation. The possession of these important elements will secure a higher standard of public instruction, and advance the general educational interests of the country.

PANOLA COUNTY.

H. J. HARDIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of School Directors of this county held their first meeting December 5, 1870.

Immediate steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the present School Law. Owing to the lateness of the season, and the fact that a large proportion of the pupils were the children of the laboring classes, and must attend school, if at all, during the winter months, it was deemed best to erect no school building for the first term, but to use such as could be procured.

From January 3, to March 1, forty-nine schools were established, and commenced—nearly all of which were continued for a term of four months.

The success of this first term of the public schools, while not all that could be desired, was, on the whole, encouraging.

After the close of this term, the Board turned their attention to providing school buildings for such neighborhoods as had none, and during the past summer and fall, twenty-eight have been erected, and several, that have been donated to the Board, have been repaired.

A part of the schools commenced their second term November 27, and the rest will commence January 1, at which time we shall probably have about sixty in session.

The Board has experienced considerable difficulty in procuring efficient teachers for some of the schools—particularly the colored ones; but we trust this evil will be remedied in time.

The tabular statement, in regard to schools, shows a large number of private schools. Most of these were merely a continuance of the schools, after the term (as public schools) closed, and do not represent that number of separate schools.

With good management, I consider the prospect of the success of the public schools of this county as good.

PIKE COUNTY.

W. J. PERSELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

The financial statistics show the condition of the old School Fund as accurately as can be made according to the information at hand. By reference to this report, it will be seen that the county has sustained a heavy loss in school funds, including principal and interest, to the amount of $16,749 61. This loss is attributed chiefly to the bad management of officials who, having had charge of the funds, loaned them out to individuals who have since become insolvent or bankrupt, taking their promissory notes with only personal security.

The new public school system, though much disapproved of by some at the outset, grows more into popular favor as it becomes better understood, and already the privileges and blessings of public education are beginning to be deeply felt and appreciated by a majority of the citizens of this county. Wise legislation, a sufficient means and judicious management, cad hardly fail to make the systlm a perfect success.

We anticipate now no difficulty in carrying forward the schools effectually and satisfactorily, but the want of money. Last year our public schools were fifty in number, and the number of teachers in the same, was fifty-nine. The term of public schools continued four months. The average monthly salary paid to teachers was about $50, and the total amount thus expended for the entire term, was $12,000. The per cent. of special tax levied for public school purposes the present year, being one-fifth less than it was last, while the number of schools required (in order that school facilities may be furnished to all the educable youth) is greater, unless our distributive share of the Common School Fund should exceed the apportionment of last year. Our Teachers' Fund will be quite insufficient to liquidate the salaries of the teachers that will be required to take charge of so large a number of schools.

In answer to inquiries in reference to private schools, I have to state, that according to such information as I have been able to obtain from teachers and other persons, who were residents of the county previous to the commencement of the late war, schools of this character were usually sustained, in many portions of the district, from three to ten months in the year.

These schools were supported in part, by the interest money accruing from the Sixteenth Section School Funds, also by the interest of the Common School Fund; which was an appropriation made by the State, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, entitled, "An act to promote common schools in the State of Mississippi," approved March 9, 1850; and also, "An act supplementary to the same," approved March 15, 1852.

The interest upon these funds furnished a very inadequate sum with which to supply school facilities to the youth of an entire county. The distributive share paid per annum in the way of interest was about three dollars per scholar. The balance of the salaries paid teachers was raised by private subscription. During the war but few schools were kept in operation, and those were confined chiefly to the towns lying on the line of the railroad. Soon after the surrender, some efforts were made to re-establish private schools. In some of the towns they were put into successful operation, but in the rural districts nothing worthy of note had been accomplished up to the time of the inauguration of the present public school system.

In the fall of 1868, an excellent school was established in the town of Summit, to which was given the name "Peabody School," for the reason that it is supported in part, by a munificent donation from George Peabody. The agent of that fund, Dr. B. Sears, came to Summit in the summer of 1868, and proposed that if the citizens would contribute $2,000, he would appropriate $1,000 from the Peabody fund, and thus raise a joint fund of $3,000, by which a first-class school could be started at this point.

This proposition was readily accepted by the Mayor, and a tax was levied sufficient to produce the sum of $2,000, and the school opened on the first day of November, A. D. 1868, with twenty-seven pupils, and two teachers. The first session closed June 30, 1869, with 142 pupils. The Council again levied a tax of $2,000, and Dr. Sears furnished $1,000, and the second session opened on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1869, and closed June 30, A. D. 1870, during which time, 229 pupils were enrolled, and instructed by four teachers. At the close of each session, the whole school was subjected to a rigid review of their studies in a public examination; and so rapidly had it obtained in public favor, and attracted to itself so much of general approbation, that when it was made known to the citizens of Summit that the building occupied could no longer accommodate the school, an association of gentlemen of the town, incorporated for the purpose, erected a stately building, two stories high, with eight commodious apartments, separated by airy halls, and at a cost of about $7,000—in which building the third session of the school opened, with a corps of six accomplished teachers. A high school was now attached to the Peabody School, under the same government and same principal. The third session closed June 30, 1871, during which time, 349 pupils had been enrolled—300 in the grammar school, and 49 in the high school. The leading objects of establishing the high school was to educate young gentlemen and young ladies for teachers, and prepare students for a college or university course. The fourth term of this school opened on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1871, under circumstances as auspicious as ever. It will doubtless compare favorably with the best schools in the State.

The little town of Magnolia, situated ten miles south of Summit, on the railroad, is noted for its good schools—both public and private. The schools there, for three years past, have been taught by two highly accomplished ladies holding certificates of the first grade; and the number of pupils enrolled at present in the public schools of that place is 140.

As many as two private schools had been quite regularly sustained in the town of Osyka, until the new school system was put into operation, in A. D. 1870; since which time they have been converted into public schools for a term of four months in each year. The aggregate number of pupils in attendance while they were conducted as private schools, was 75; whereas, the number enrolled as public school scholars, taught by the same teachers during the last session, was 150.

Oak Grove Academy, situated five miles south of Holmesville, is a flourishing institution, and affords superior educational advantages to advanced pupils. It was attended during the last session, which closed June 30, 1871, by a respectable number of young men who wished to prepare themselves for teaching school—several of which have since been employed to take charge of public schools in the county. The Principal of this school is a thoroughly classical scholar, and understands well the theory and practice of teaching. The school was established in 1868, by several intelligent and enterprising men of the neighborhood in which it is located, who properly appreciated the advantages and blessings which a liberal education affords, and who were desirous of educating their children at home. So far, they have accomplished their object. The school is, doubtless, one of the best in the State. Since the inauguration of the public school system, it has been constituted a public school of the first class, for a term of four months in each year, and is free for all youth of legal school age who reside within the limits of the district.

In the little dilapidated town of Holmesville, a public school of the first grade was sustained four months during last year, and another term has been recently commenced. A small private school is usually kept in operation for three or four months in a year.

I will now conclude by saying, that I heartily indorse the views of Governor Powers, in his message, where he recommends the abolishing of County School Boards, and the appointing of three School Trustees in each sub-district, who, with the aid of the County Superintendent, can easily manage the public school business of the county. I made the same suggestion in my annual report of last year. This plan has been thoroughly tried in the State of New York, and it works well.

The high, moral and literary character of the Peabody Public School, of Summit, in this county, as well as its remarkable success, entitles it to special notice; and, forms although it but an item in the great system of education which you are laboring to advance, it may be interesting to you to know something of its history, and the actions of the Superintendent and Board of Directors of this county in relation thereto.

In the summer of 1868, Dr. B. Sears, general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, visited Summit; and, finding a thriving village of 2,000 inhabitants, doing a business of over a half million dollars annually, deemed it an eligible point for a public school, that might be made of advantage to the town and surrounding country, and therefore proposed to donate a thousand dollars from the Peabody Fund, if the citizens would raise two thousand dollars—thus constituting a joint fund of three thousand dollars, to be under the control of the Mayor and Councilmen of the town of Summit. This fund was immediately raised, and a few citizens, to-wit: W. H. Garland, J. B. Quin, T. R. Stockdale, and C. E. Teunnison, were appointed by said Mayor and Councilmen, a Board of Directors, and the school was put in operation on the first day of November, 1868, with two teachers—Rev. C. H. Atkin, Principal, and Mrs. Josephine Newton, Assistant—and twenty-seven pupils. The same session closed June 30, 1869, with 142 pupils and three teachers. The second session opened on the first Monday in September, 1869, and closed June 30, 1870—during which time 229 pupils were enrolled, and instructed by four teachers. The third session opened on the first Monday of September, 1870, and closed June 30, 1871, and 300 pupils were instructed during the session.

This school, even before the close of the second session, had made such a profound impression upon the people of Summit and the surrounding community, that a large number of citizens from the country removed their families here to educate their children; and an association of citizens, incorporated for that purpose, erected, by private subscription, a stately building, with eight commodious apartments, separated by wide and airy halls, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars—in which building the third session of the school was held.

At the close of each session, the pupils were subjected to a thorough examination in public, of so extended and general a character as to preclude the idea of any special lesson having been prepared, and showing that it was simply a review of studies; and the progress made by the pupils, as shown by their examination, was gratifying in the highest degree.

In the winter of 1870-71, when the County Board was establishing public schools in the county, we found the Peabody Public School in successful operation, with a corps of six accomplished teachers; and, upon investigation, it appeared that the Board of Directors had selected the teachers from a large number of applicants, by the test of a rigid and extended examination; and, by much labor and correspondence, had availed themselves of all the approved modes of teaching; that the different departments had been provided with maps, charts, etc. necessary for carrying on the school; that a high moral and religious sentiment pervaded the institution, and that it was receiving the enthusiastic support of all lovers of education in the community.

We commissioned the same teachers, and continued the school as the public school of the sub-District of Summit for four months—commencing January 1, 1871; at the end of which term—to-wit: April 30, 1871—we turned it over to the Mayor and Councilmen of Summit.

During the time this school was supported by the School Fund of the State, the Board of Directors of said school were retained by the County Board, and authorized to report to us, and the teachers were required to report monthly—which they did.

That the County Board acted wisely in supporting this school as a public school of the State for four months, instead of establishing another school, will not be questioned by any person of intelligence; for, by so doing, they saved to the School Fund the cost of erecting a school building of sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred pupils.

The Directors assert with confidence that, during the existence of this school, the pupils thereof have acquired knowledge with a rapidity and accuracy not surpassed by any institution in the South.

The success of the Peabody Public School is owing to the plainest principles of political economy. In the outset the Directory established the rule (which has been scrupulously adhered to) that while denominational interests should be entirely ignored, and that no teacher, however well qualified otherwise, would be employed without an established character of high moral and religious sentiment, so the almost unlimited influence that teachers wield over pupils, may be exerted in leading the youthful mind to think, and the youthful heart to feel in a purer moral atmosphere that will exclude evil. A division of labor highly advantageous can be practiced also. Three hundred and fifty students can be so classified in six of seven departments, that each teacher will have less than half the number of classes that one teacher would have with twenty-five scholars taken indiscriminately from a neighborhood, and consequently have the benefit of more than twice the length of time in reciting.

Besides, one teacher may be in temperament and skill well adapted to imparting knowledge to small scholars, while he would fail in charge of older and ruder pupils, and the reverse would also be true of another; but, in a large school, each teacher can be placed where his or her talent can be rendered most useful. Sufficient education is but half the qualification of a teacher.

All applicants for teachers' places have been subjected to a thorough and rigid examination, no matter what recommendations of scholarship they might have, so that no incompetent person can possibly obtain a situation as teacher.

In addition to these precautions, the Mayor and Councilmen, acting with a becoming promptness and energy, have always given this school their strong support and unqualified approval. And no inconsiderable item in the success of the school is the fact that the people of the town are united in their earnest approval and support of it.

PONTOTOC COUNTY.

ST. CLAIR LAURENCE, SUPERINTENDENT.

My report has been delayed from various causes; mainly, however, for want of Treasurer's report, which was not made till January 5. I have had to neglect my business, to some extent, in consequence of being summoned before the Federal Court, at Oxford.

The report is made more difficult for me, because of the beginning of my time in July, after many of the schools for the year had closed.

There exists much prejudice against the public school system. Efforts were made, in June last, to close all the colored schools, by the Ku-Klux. They succeeded in but one instance; but, in consequence of this, I find it difficult to employ teachers for the colored schools now opening. I have started about thirty white schools already, but have been able to get teachers for but three colored schools. I have written to Northern teachers, and hope to be able to start five more of these schools in ten days.

The Directors are engaged in re-districting the county, and I had hoped the work would have been complete ere this, that I might make this report conform to the new arrangement. I have begun my work of visiting the schools, and find, as a general thing, more interest manifested than ever before.

RANKIN COUNTY.

SAMUEL PROCTOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

In this first annual report as Superintendent of Education of Rankin county, Miss., I regret that I am unable to make as full and satisfactory exhibit as I desire. The want of proper data in the office presents the difficulty. Every exertion has been made to obtain from the different townships the old books, papers and notes belonging thereto. Some have been found, others cannot be, and those on file give but a meagre and imperfect narration of the manner and condition of the School Fund. Some of the Sixteenth Sections were sold several years ago, and the proceeds collected and loaned to parties who were solvent at the time, since then unable to pay. In some townships school-houses were erected with part of the proceeds of the sales, and the interest distributed among the educable children.

This was not universal—it was confined to some townships. I do not think that any township received the full benefit, or that in any was that benefit conferred that might have been expected, and what ought to have been received from this grant of the Sixteenth Sections. Since the present Board organized under the law of 1870, very little has been realized from the Sixteenth Section Fund. Many notes were found worthless—due from various parties for borrowed money—and none could be collected. Some are in suit, and some compromised by reducing the amount and extending the time of payment. Interest on some of these is expected this winter, which will be used in repairing school-houses in the townships to which the funds are due. A small amount of interest was collected last spring, which was expended in repairs. Owing to the short crops and depressed condition of the county, but little is expected from this fund. No tax has been levied or collected, and none was asked for school-house purposes, as a sufficient number of buildings can be obtained, free of charge, for schools at present. The direct tax of 60 per cent. upon the State tax, the poll tax, and the *pro rata* share of the State school tax, will be the means of supporting the schools the coming year. This sum, I hope, will enable me to establish and maintain two schools, one for each color, in each sub-district in the county. There are in this county eighteen whole townships and eleven fractional townships, which have been divided in twenty-four sub or school districts. There has been, and is now in operation, six private schools for a part of the year—five white and one colored.

The Female Academy in this place has been organized, for years, as a first-class institution. It ranks among the first in the State, and is the only one of a high character that has been for the past four years—under the exclusive control of ladies; the average attendance about eighty. A boys' school has also been maintained here for many years, attended by about forty scholars. The Masonic school at Fannin has sustained a high character as a mixed school for nearly twenty years. There is a flourishing school at Cato, and one was sustained there before the war. Two or three country schools have been continued since the public schools ceased, and have been sustained by the patrons in their vicinity. A colored school, by the liberality of A. P. Miller (a large and highly respectable planter), has been sustained since the public school ended in May last. These schools were all public for four months during the year. Thus every school in this county has a public school for four months during the year. In the maintenance of colored schools, I have received much encouragement and support from some of the largest and most respectable planters in the county. In three or four instances they have tendered school buildings and fuel, free of charge, and encouraged and stimulated the schools.

When the system was commenced, early in the year, I was regarded with disfavor, in some sections. An impression was abroad that the teachers would not be paid, or if paid, it would be in County Warrants, at the time much depreciated. Some opposed it, because it was new, and some because they were opposed to public schools that had for their object the education of the colored race; and some for no better reason than their prejudices. The Female Academy in this place, early in May, applied for the benefit of the School Fund, which was granted, and the male school was changed into a public one.

Soon after, the Masonic school at Fannin applied, and thus the principal schools were willing and anxious to avail themselves of the privileges offered. This action on the part of these schools, and the corresponding co-operation of the Board, inspired confidence in the system—its ability to meet its contracts—its good faith in executing the law. The Board at its first meeting, in December, 1870, provided for twenty-two schools only, as that was the number for which applications had been made. In less than two months, applications for more than thirty schools were on file; and during the year the number reached thirty-nine. This number enables the Board to accommodate some of the educable children in each subdistrict in the county. The Board was cramped in not having a sufficient number of competent teachers for the colored schools. Some were employed who could not pass a satisfactory examination, but were selected as the best that could then be obtained, with the hope that they would be induced to study and improve, so in the future they might be competent. This expectation, I am afraid, will not be realized, and they will be rejected the next year, and a higher standard of qualification adopted.

Under all the embarrassing circumstances—the experiment of a new and untried system, the want of funds and competent teachers, the prejudices and the uncertainty to redeem the pledges made—the public school system has succeeded in this county far beyond the expectations of any, the most sanguine, could expect, and its success astonished its friends and silenced its enemies; and is now hopeful, and promises greater achievements in the future.

I will, under favor and with much diffidence, give my views upon some of the defects and imperfections of the school law. The present pay of Directors is too high, and liable to abuse. The per diem ought to be reduced, and the mileage abolished. The county has paid a large amount to them—too large for the work performed or the benefit derived.

The salary of Superintendent is too much as it is now paid. If a day's work is really done and honestly performed five dollars per day is not too much. The salary paid him in one year ought to be restricted to not less than $400 or more than $1,000.

Under the present law, he can charge for any working day in the year, without rendering proper and useful service, or without his labor conferring that benefit upon the public for which he is paid.

Public schools should be conducted with strict economy, so the greatest good could be accomplished with [the least expense. All connected with it—Teachers, Directors, and Superintendents—should be paid a reasonable compensation for actual work, but nothing beyond this. If the Legislature would reduce the per diem and abolish mileage of the Directors, the same service could be performed for less than half the present pay; and restrict the salary of the Superintendent, many hundred dollars would be saved and added to the School Fund. If the Legislature would restore the privilege tax upon liquors, and have it paid into the County Treasury for school purposes, I could, in this county, maintain public schools for six months in the year with this, the poll tax, and special tax of fifty per cent. upon the State tax. This would be equal and just; then each county would retain what amount of taxes its citizens paid for school purposes. It would be expended among them, and thus remove one of the greatest objections urged against the plan of disposing of the tax upon liquor. If these taxes could be given to each county for school purposes, the Superintendent having them under his control to maintain the schools, would use due diligence in having them collected and paid over promptly.

It is believed that if this was the law, more of the taxes would be collected than at present. The Superintendent would have a direct interest in the assessing and collecting the school taxes. This would make each county self-sustaining, and the Superintendent, knowing the amount of funds under his control, could maintain such number of schools for such time as the amount would justify. He could then have his funds paid in cash, and always keep the school warrants to par. Under the present law, his funds are derived from two sources—the first, the direct, and poll taxes; the second, the *pro rata* share of the State School Fund. The first can be collected in currency, the second is paid in State warrants, which are always at some discount. Hence, the Superintendent cannot know what sum he is entitled to, to meet his contracts. If he could command the funds that under this change would come under his control, he would be certain of the amount, and have it collected in currency and be prepared to pay teachers promptly.

If any system ought to be based upon cash and prompt payments, it ought to be schools. When teachers have honestly and faithfully performed the labors and duties of the school room, prompt payment in cash ought to be awarded them. Then reliable and competent instructors can be obtained at reasonable compensation, for their pay would be based upon a certainty, both as to time and kind.

I deem it my duty to make another suggestion. Under the present law, the funds arising from the Sixteenth Sections—rents, sales and interest—must be applied to school-house purposes. This is imperative in many sections of this county. A sufficient number of buildings can be procured without rent or cost, for present purposes. Some of the citizens of the townships have refused their consent to the sale of the Sixteenth Sections for this cause. No houses are needed; each sub-district is willing to furnish a house when required. The great desire is funds for teachers, instead of building school-houses. If this fund could be applied to the payment of teachers, in the discretion of the township, it would be available and useful.

I have not filled up some of the tabular statements in this report. I do not possess the data to do so. If I was to report by what is on file, it would not be reliable, and might mislead.

SCOTT COUNTY.

J. W. LACK, SUPERINTENDENT.

The public school system opened in this county under great pressure, owing to its novelty, and its being regarded as a political measure; but since the people have learned that it is a constitutional provision, they have become reconciled, and will give the system their hearty support, provided it does not become too burdensome.

I would suggest that the tax to be levied to create the Teachers' Funds be increased, and that for the School-house and Contingent be diminished, from the fact that our people are willing to build our own school-houses if they can be furnished with teachers.

I also would suggest, that the Supervisors be instructed to appoint the most intelligent men—such as will act impartially—doing strict justice to all classes, as School Directors.

I would further recommend, that the old School Fund, which is now in the hands of individuals, be collected in and placed in bulk, so the interest may be collected at one time, and applied to paying off the teachers.

SIMPSON COUNTY.

ISAAC T. ALEXANDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Public Education of our county was organized December 15, 1870; after which, the county was divided into sub-districts, embracing the old Police or Supervisor's Districts. This sub-division is only to remain until arrangements can be made for a more convenient and permanent division. At our organization, we found the county without a dollar in the treasury; and the money which had accrued to the Common School Fund, from the sale of the Sixteenth Sections, loaned out to individuals without being properly secured; and as a natural consequence, it passed off like vapor and left us a bundle of old notes. These worthless notes, and 4,480 acres of unimproved and poor land, was the only financial (county) inducement offered for the establishment and maintenance of public schools for four months, for a population of 2,452 educable children. With the hope of being able to employ teachers and meet our liabilities by special taxation, until the State distribution could be made, we organized schools, and levied the extent allowed by law for teachers' purposes, and one-tenth of one per cent. for school-house purposes.

We succeeded in procuring some of the houses formerly used for private schools, by having them repaired. We also had a few built for temporary use; all at a cost of not exceeding three hundred dollars. Though I must say, to the credit of the citizens of our county, that such happy results could not have been accomplished, with so small an expenditure, had it not been that they have given in their hearty support from the first organization of the Board to the present time. To say that the people of our county are not willing to be taxed to promote and advance the general educational interests of the country, is doing them great injustice. It is true there may be some individuals who do not favor the system of public education, but those characters are not willing to be taxed to support the children of misfortune, the distressed, the inmates of the almshouse, or public or charitable institutions of any description. As a mass, I believe the people complain less about the school tax than any other. During the present year we have established and kept in successful operation, for four months, twenty-two white and seven colored schools, attended by one thousand and three pupils (being nearly half the educable children in the county), and taught by twenty-nine white teachers, at a cost of $5,672 00, making an average salary of $48 00 per month.

The amount collected and paid into the County Treasury, for county school purposes, including the State distribution and poll tax collected to December 7, 1871, amounts in the aggregate to $7,788 45, and the total expenditures to $6,218 75, leaving a balance of $1,569 70.

No outrages of any description have been committed against school property or teachers of public schools; but, on the other hand, citizens have proffered to donate school sites, whenever the Board thinks it necessary to erect larger and better buildings; which we intend doing as soon as we are better able. But, I am of the opinion, that School Boards should go very slow on the school-house and school-furniture question, especially in poor counties. The time has not come in our county for building large and costly seminaries, and furnishing them with modern school furniture. We are just now recovering from the effects of a devastating war that impoverished the whole country, and if we can, by economy, lighten the public expense, it certainly devolves upon us to do so. I don't oppose large and comfortable school buildings. I think they ought to be built when counties are out of debt and sufficiently wealthy to pay a large school tax for such purposes without its being oppressive; but I ignore everything like extravagance in poor counties. It is not the building nor the furniture that imparts knowledge to the youthful mind, but the teacher. Let the services of an effective corps of teachers (with books, and maps, and globes), be secured, and the youth of the country will be educated, and the public mind satisfied—be the school-room rude as it may.

As frequent complaints have been made to the State Board of Education, in regard to the difference made in the salaries of teachers, I think it would be expedient in the Legislature to pass a law allowing teachers only two dollars per scholar per month, in primary, grammar, and mixed grade schools, where the average attendance is less than twenty pupils. Such a law would stop the complaints that are made against School Boards, as it would then be with the teacher whether schools of that class were continued or not after they fall below the minimum attendance. Some teachers think they ought to have what they first contract for, if the average attendance is not more than twelve pupils, and heretofore Boards of Directors would lower the salaries as the average attendance would diminish. I also think it would be better to pay school officers a stated salary, out of the common school fund.

Our Board will meet in January, for the purpose of making arrangements for schools another year. We expect to establish about thirty-five, and can carry them on successfully for four months, if the State distribution, on the first of May, is anything like liberal.

SMITH COUNTY.

D. H. THOMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit my report of the condition and management of the public schools of Smith county, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The Board of School Directors was organized on the 30th of January, last, and the public schools commenced on February 6, following.

The county was divided into five sub-school districts, each Supervisor's district constituting a sub-school district. Subsequently, the fifth was divided into eleven districts, making fifteen in the county, but in my tabular report I have used but five. It was agreed by the Board that each member should attend to all the business pertaining to the public schools in the district of his residence, locate schools, employ teachers, etc., and report to the Board at its regular meetings, for adoption. It was also agreed that each member should ascertain the amount and condition of the school lands and funds in his district, and report the same. The Superintendent, relying on this aid, has been disappointed. None of them rendering a written report, consequently, rendering but little aid in that respect to the Superintendent, which has necessarily delayed his annual report.

The Board, by ballot, elected A. J. McLaurin, Esq., as an attorney for the collection of the claims belonging to the School Fund of the county, and accordingly ordered the Treasurer to place notes in his hands for collection.

The public schools were started under favorable auspices. The people, generally, seemed willing to support them. But the internal resources of the county are not adequate to the wants of the people, which is creating a distrust toward the free school system, which is magnified by those who are opposed to its introduction.

The Superintendent has granted certificates of qualification to forty-three applicants to teach in the public schools of the county (often yielding his judgment to the importunities of the patrons of the school). Forty of the number have been employed by the Board to teach in the public schools, two have taught two terms of four months each, making forty-two public schools in the county. Teachers' salaries were fixed at forty, sixty and eighty dollars, per month, corresponding to grade. Contracts with teachers were at first given for a term of ten months, but at the suggestion of the State Superintendent, they were reduced by the Board to a term of four. Three teachers (one white, and two colored) voluntarily abandoned their schools, and four were discontinued at the instance of the Superintendent. Forty of these schools were for the white, and two for the colored people.

From teachers' reports, there appears to be one thousand one hundred and forty-four pupils enrolled in the schools, with an average attendance of seven hundred and ninety-four. The smallness of these numbers is owing, in a great measure, to the unfavorable season of the year, and the personal circumstances of the patrons of the schools, many being compelled to retain their children at home to assist on their farms, in consequence of the protracted heavy rains in the spring of the year, and also to assist in gathering the crops in the fall.

These schools have been conducted under very unfavorable circumstances. The meager system of schools in the county heretofore affords but little means to aid the introduction of the common school system. It exhibits a want of educational interest in many parts of the county. There are but few school-houses, and what few there are, are in bad repair, with a few exceptions, and but poorly furnished—being almost entirely without fixtures and apparatus for conducting a school properly. There have been five new log cabins erected by the patrons of the schools during the year. Churches have been used in many places. But the greatest difficulties with teachers is a want of books. The supply of books is wholly inadequate to the conducting of schools properly. Teachers have performed their duties generally as well as could be expected under the circumstances. A few are wanting in scholarship and experience, and some in efficiency.

The Board of School Directors have persistently refused to adopt a series of text-books, and also to purchase school sites, and none have been donated. Consequently, there is no public school property worthy of note in the county of the kind.

The limits of the law have been reached in the levy of tax on the taxable property of the conny for Teachers' Fund, but will not be sufficient to pay exceeding fifty per cent. of teachers' claims. No rents accruing from school lands—no interest from any available funds in the county—not a dollar of the old school funds has been collected and paid into the treasury.

The number of public schools for the ensuing year is very uncertain. The Board has taken no action in regard to them, as yet.

The views and acts of the Superintendent are wholly trammeled by the Board of Directors—perhaps for the better.

I have obtained no statistics of private schools, consequently, can give none. A majority of the Board of School Directors are avowed enemies to the public school system. It is my opinion, that the Board of School Directors should be abolished, and their per diem and mileage applied to the Teachers' Fund.

For the better success of the common school system, and placing the free schools on a more permanent basis, and to excite a deeper educational interest in the public mind, each free school should be placed under the fostering care of its own patrons. To accomplish this, let the Legislature pass an act sub-districting the county, into either three or four miles square districts, either by constituting each quarter of the United States townships a sub-school district, or four miles square by the section lines. A house to be erected as near the center as practicable—to be built by the citizens of the district—either by a tax on the district, or otherwise, as they may elect—and the houses furnished with the necessary fixtures and apparatus the same way; but all to be under legal restrictions, by the County Superintendent, or a school inspector. This would break up the old landmarks of partiality, which too often govern such things, and would place schools within reach of every child in the county, and protect the weak against the strong; and the people would become interested in the common school system.

Thus, the public schools would become permanently established; and, as the country became more prosperous and densely populated, there would not be that necessity of pulling down and building up again; it would only require additional schools to be raised. And, moreover, the people in many places would sustain the schools by their private means, for a term of ten months in each year.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY.

G. W. BOWLES, SUPERINTENDENT.

Unfortunate circumstances have rendered the public school system a failure in the present county of Sunflower, during the year.

Early in the spring it was formed from a portion of the old county of Sunflower, and a portion of Washington and Bolivar counties; the act creating it gave to the county of Leflore, contrary to all legislative precedents, all of the resources of the former county of Sunflower, and transferring to the said county of Leflore all of its former officers. Shorn by said act of a portion of its land, and thus crippled in its resources; left by the Executive without officers, until late in the year; devoid of efficient organization even at present.

There has been little done for the advancement of popular education in the county. Settlements here are sparse and thinly populated, and, while the people generally are alive to the interests of educating the children of the county, the Board of Supervisors, in their blind zeal of economy, failed to levy any tax for school purposes. Without organization, and thus left without resources, I have been unable to establish but few free schools and to keep them in operation but a short time.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

W. B. AVERY, SUPERINTENDENT.

In transmitting the following report, it is with pleasure that I am able to state, that the public school system of this county has been carried on with a great degree of success, has met with very general approbation, and that in its working the greatest amount of harmony has prevailed, not only among the school officers themselves, but the teachers, pupils and parents in general.

The free school system of this county was first inaugurated at the beginning of the present year, and has continued in operation, in different localities, throughout the county, up to the present time.

The first Board of Directors organized on Monday, January 2, 1871, and consisted of Captain W. Stanley, County Superintendent of Education and President of the Board, Major L. D. Vincent, W. J. Owen, Wm. B. Avery, John Collins, and Louis Thomas, as Directors from the different districts of the county. School sites were at once located, teachers examined and schools put in operation, as rapidly as possible.

Many of the persons desirous of teaching were bearers of the petitions themselves, for a school in a certain locality, and in most instances, if found qualified, they were employed to teach the school. The examinations were not very rigid, but sufficiently so to show that the applicant was qualified to meet the requirements of the school. Many of the applicants had already been teachers in their neighborhoods, and in some instances, were even then teaching private schools. Every such school but one, in the whole county, was at once converted into a public school, and continued as such till the end of the session.

On examination, it was found that we literally had no means at our control, save the money to be raised by a special tax. If there were any funds, they were not then available, and being desirous of making the first burden of taxation as light as possible, we concluded to ask only for a levy to be made for the Teachers' Fund, and let each locality furnish its own school-house. The people readily accepted that arrangement, and, in every instance, comfortable school buildings have been provided.

A uniform series of school books was decided upon, but on account of the difficulty attending the procuring of them, it was only recommended and not made obligatory. Many of the children already had books, and others, on account of the scarcity of money, had no means of procuring others than those for sale in the stores where they did their trading. The consequent want of uniformity in books, was something of a drawback, but being mostly beginners, the scholars progressed rapidly, and at the close of the four months' session, had made a very considerable advance in learning.

So far as my observation goes, there is no difference as to color, in the advancement of the primary scholars, children of both races having mastered the spelling-book, with equal rapidity. The area of the country being large for the population, we were obliged to have a large number of schools to give suitable school facilities to all the children. In many places there are settlements, where, though twenty-five scholars were enrolled, still the school would not average more than about eighteen daily attendance, but it was too far to include another settlement; and so, rather than debar any from the privilege of a school, we preferred in this, our first and experimental year, to overrun our levy for teachers, if necessary, to give all a fair chance. The latter we have successfully accomplished, and the former we have not done to any great extent.

By decreasing the salaries of the teachers in small schools, we shall be able to have a longer session next year, and not overrun our means, and, in addition to that, support one good high school at the county seat for the benefit of the whole county, and employ a teacher of the first grade, for at least eight months in the year. As yet we have had no school of the first grade in this county, but it is the intention of the Board of Directors to establish one at Charleston next year.

The salaries paid to teachers have been invariably $75 00 per month for second grade schools, and $50 00 per month for third grade schools, without regard to age, color or sex of the teacher, and most of them can be obtained again for next year. When a first grade school is established, the public schools here will meet all the demands of the people, and will, we are quite confident, almost entirely supersede the private schools, which even now is generally the case.

The resignation of Captain Stanley as County Superintendent, of Major Vincent as one of the Directors, and the appointment of myself, also a Director, to the office of County Superintendent, caused quite a change in the School Board. The vacancies were all filled, however, in accordance with the recommendation of the County Superintendent, and on its organization on the 19th of June, was composed as follows: For three years, Messrs. Syd. Smith and Louis Thomas; for two years, Dr. E. H. Bemis and John Collins; for one year, Dr. J. M. Calhoun and W. J. Owen. No changes have since occurred, and they are all men having the deepest interest in the subject of public education, and in whose hands I believe the system will continue to prosper. With a good Superintendent, I feel satisfied that under their control the public schools of this county will be useful and productive of a vast amount of good to all.

From the commencement of the present system to this time, there has never been any hindrance or molestation of any kind to a school or teacher, save in one instance, before reported, and that was of a private nature. On the contrary, the people have very generally manifested a great deal of interest in the schools, and the progress of their children; and the system is rapidly becoming popular. The closing exercises at the end of the session were generally attended by the whole neighborhood, and the day recognized as a holiday. It was my good fortune to be present on many of those occasions, and the examinations generally reflected much credit on both pupil and teacher. While I did not encourage prepared exhibitions, I did recommend to all the teachers the custom of public examinations, or reviews of their studies at the close of the term.

As it is necessary that the teachers should keep well in advance of the pupils, especially when both are beginners, I think that the standard of qualification necessary to obtain a certificate as teacher, should be raised next year; and gradually raised every year after that—till at last the applicants must be very thorough scholars to be able to obtain a certificate.

The report in regard to School Lands and Sixteenth Section Funds, is rather incomplete, but the claims are in the hands of Colonel W. H. Fitzgerald, attorney for the Board, and will be pushed as rapidly as the nature of things will admit.

We hope next year to receive some practical benefit from that source. In other respects, I believe this report will be found to be quite complete. It was found by the Board to be impracticable to number the school districts by townships, so we call each Supervisor's district a sub-school district, and number each school in the sub-district. Though not in accordance with your instructions, it was the best we could then do.

TIPPAH COUNTY.

T. B. WINSTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The public school system of Tippah county was inaugurated Nov. 1, 1872, by the appointment of W. E. Rogers, County Superintendent, who at once proceeded to organize the Board of School Directors. The Directors were mostly young men, but of good qualifications. They divided the county into twenty-five districts of about four miles square, with the lines of the Supervisor's Districts as bases. These lines were afterwards abolished in two Supervisor's Districts, which at present constitute only two school districts. Teachers—generally those who had previously taught in the county—were employed and paid according to the grade of their certificate, as follows: first grade, $80; second grade, $60; third grade, $40, per month.

Every private school in the county suspended during the public term, and I am sorry to state that but very few of them ever resumed operations. The attendance at the public schools was unprecedentedly large, and the advancement of the pupils as good as usual. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested in regard to public schools at the inception of the system, but not more, probably, than always exists upon any innovation on old and life-long customs. Some of the dissatisfaction arose from the fact that the appointee for County Superintendent was not, morally, such a man as the county desired; and again, on account of the manner our finances were conducted. I hope that, by prudence and circumspection on my part, this feeling may soon be removed. A decidedly large majority of our citizens have given the system their cordial and hearty support from its beginning, while those who were opposed to it did nothing to prevent the school officers from executing the law.

Although I was appointed County Superintendent in March, 1871—after the schools were organized—I can speak advisedly of the teachers of the public schools, since I was present at most of the examinations for certificates. As a class, they will compare favorably with those of any county in the State. But few of them have enjoyed the benefit of a high school or collegiate course of study, and not one ever attended a "Training School for Teachers." Of course, this defect is felt and deplored, but it is their misfortune, and not their fault. At this, the close of the first year of public school, I can say that the teachers, with few exceptions, have discharged their duties with fidelity.

Of the claims in this report, only $5,259 75 is positively secure, and paying interest annually; the remainder, which is reported "secured," was compromised by the Board of Police in 1867–68. Suits have been instituted to have that action set aside and the original deed in trust restored, and a decree of Chancery has been obtained to that effect; but, in consequence of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the matter is unsettled. They are for a part of the Chickasaw School Fund, which was sent to the county about twenty years ago and loaned to ndividuals. They have yet to be divided with Benton and Union counties, since they were in part composed of portions of Tippah.

The 340 acres of land, and the town lots, were acquired by purchase at trustee's sales of the same to prevent the sacrifice of the fund. As this property has to be divided, some measure should be adopted by the present Legislature to enable the Directors to sell it. The present law applies to township lands; whereas, this belongs to the county at large, and the expense of holding an election to sell it would almost consume the entire proceeds of the sale.

But few school-houses have been built, and those in the sections of the county that were entirely destitute, or where they were needed for the colored schools. I have the majority of them supplied with blackboards, but with nothing else in the line of furniture.

No tax for School-house Fund was levied for 1871, the Board of Directors thinking it best to use the interest of the Chickasaw Fund for that purpose. For 1872, a tax of one to six mills was levied, according to the requirements of the respective districts.

The tax of five mills, for 1871, raised $6,795 52, Teachers' Fund; that of four mills, for 1872, raises $3,500, net, of the commissions and insolvencies. As we knew but little of the law at the time, no contingent tax was levied. We pay the Directors from the Teachers' Fund, and buy wood, etc., with School-house Fund.

In organizing my schools for 1872, I find considerable difficulty in procuring suitable teachers, in consequence of which a number of schools, white and colored, are still without teachers. The Legislature reduced the per centum of the tax to be levied, which, with the exemptions and low assessments, made the amount of direct school tax raised in this county very small indeed—only $3,500 income from Chickasaw Fund, paid by the State; individuals, $3,800; poll tax, $2,400—if collected—which, with the income from the State Fund, will probably make about $10,000. With this sum I must furnish school facilities for nearly 4,000 children during four months in the year, and pay the per diem and mileage of six Directors. When you consider that this entire amount is in State certificates and Auditor's warrants, worth not more than seventy-five cents on the dollar in our county market, you can realize something of the difficulty that is to be overcome in successfully carrying on our schools. The act making the school and poll tax receivable in this sort of funds is ruinous in its effects, and may prove an injury to the system that ages will not suffice to obliterate. It is already fast driving teachers of merit and worth from the public schools, and all who can do so are preparing to go into other business or remove to other fields. The pay of a third grade teacher is but little better than the farmer pays for hands to grub and plow, and the veriest cobbler at any trade can make better wages than the salary of a second grade teacher. Yet these low salaries afford no relief to the tax payer, since he must pay the par value of these depreciated certificates in the end. Can you not, by some means, prevail on the present Legislature to make all tax payable in currency, and thus remove the incubus which is crushing the life out of our system of public schools and bankrupting the State?

The County Superintendent should have a salary sufficient to justify him in devoting his entire time to the duties of the office. The Board of Directors in this county are in favor of the abolishment of the office; and placing all their duties in the hands of the County Superintendent.

Since the salaries of the different grades have been fixed by law, would it not be advisable to have the requirements of them fixed also? I also think that the school tax should be levied by the school officers.

A bill to prevent too frequent changes in text books would have a salutary effect; since it would make school officers more careful in adopting books, if they were required to continue their use, say, four or five years.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

J. T. FREEMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I was appointed to the position which I occupy, May 1, 1871. My predecessor gave you an elaborate report for his term to that date.

You will perceive, by reference to my statistical report, that we have had in our county thirty-nine schools in operation this fall of the white population, and three colored schools;

more of the latter, in proportion to numbers, have attended, than of the former. I am pleased to say that the colored population in this county are less disturbed in the exercise of all their legal rights than in any other county in the State. The prices paid the colored teachers were equal to those paid the whites, according to the grade of the schools.

The acerbity of feeling and opposition to the common school system, reported by my predecessor, passed away, in a great measure, with his administration. We will be able, I think, with close financiering, to pay all our teachers' warrants. We would have been able to have done better but for the delay in the distribution of the State Fund to the county. Our income from old claims will be a far better average than most other counties. For facts, see statistical report.

Our people, generally, are poor--their lands are poor, and they are necessarily economical, but they pay their school tax readily, though, as all descendants of English blood do, they complain often, more in the way of boasting than real complaint. A genuine Englishman or American loves to grumble at his tax. He would not give up the privilege for what it costs.

As to amendments to the law, I hesitate to speak boldly, where wise men have labored so arduously, for I am aware that in most features our laws are a digest of older State laws, passing the crucible of several decades of probation. I do not think the County School Board should be abolished. It will necessarily become less expensive as the plan becomes familiar to them—the Superintendent and the people. In our county they meet but once a quarter, and generally get through in one day, since division and organization of the county. Next year, I do not think they will meet more than semi-annually. They divided the county into six Directors' Districts, containing a fair portion of sub or school districts. By common consent, each Director, in connection with the County Superintendent, supervises that Director's District.

If it is deemed best that the County Superintendent's office be made elective, I would most urgently suggest that it be put in the hands of the Directory. Let him be elected by the Board of County Directors, and let his salary be stated—say $900 per annum. Good talent can be procured at that, and he being dependent on the Board, they will see to it that he does his duty. I would be pleased that you call the attention of Hon. C. A. Sullivan, Senator from Oktibbeha, and Hon. J. M. Stone, Senafor from this District, to this subject.

I would be pleased that in the question of teachers' salaries, some approximation to the old law of this State might be made. Say, pay to teachers, full pay per diem for indigent scholars—say twelve cents per day, and eight cents per day for those able to pay, letting them pay the remaining four cents per day. This all looks to primary scholars. A higher price for other grades. This would enable us to run the schools longer. Our short sessions are to be deprecated, as only better than no school at all. The present system of short terms deranges our private schools, while we do not reach the end to the fullest measure of our purposes as public educators. I will answer for this county, that it will be pleased, and I see no reason of complaint from other quarters. Colored people willingly pay their *pro rata* when they can, and would willingly adopt it when they see that they could have permanent schools nearly the entire year, by this system.

We shall have several candidates for the scholarships in the two Universities. Some of them from parties who at first opposed the system, but now yield their objections, and, like prudent and wise men, resolve to make the best of it.

I do not propose to be so well versed in the working of the system as to suggest further. I advise my people, on all occasions, to live quiet lives, and pay due respect to all laws, and if they are not pleased, take legitimate steps in a dignified way to amend.

TUNICA COUNTY.

C. W. DUNAWAY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I would most respectfully state, that during the past year we have had constructed in this county, heretofore celebrated for not having a church or school-house within its limits, ten first rate school-houses, equal to any in the land for comfort, beauty and convenience, and it is now the pride and boast of all right-thinking men—and, I may say, this includes the majority of the leading citizens of the county—that we have school-houses where all can be educated under the present school system. To the energy of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of School Directors, Messrs. M. J. Manning, T. J. Woodson and L. M. Deering, are we indebted for these ornaments to our county.

We have also the most of them well furnished with modern school furniture. As fast as these houses were completed and received, and teachers could be employed, we have established schools which have been well attended until recently, when many parents were compelled to have the services of the children, to assist in gathering their crops; but as long as the attendance justified, we have kept the schools going. Children and parents have manifested much interest, and the results, under the circumstances, have been highly satisfactory; more so, in fact, than we had a right to anticipate, considering the disadvantages we had to labor under in the beginning of the year, it being utterly impossible to procure suitable buildings for the use of schools. We have been unable, owing to not having the acts of the Legislature, of 1871, to fully carry out our desires and wishes in regard to teachers, etc., etc. But being now in possession of suitable buildings, and the advantage of experience to some extent, we look forward to the coming year to be better able to conduct the schools with more system and regularity than heretofore, and thereby to give the system a more thorough trial and test its merits.

Being unable, then, to suggest any improvements, we have simply to add, in conclusion, that it is, to say the least, more satisfactory to all than no schools at all.

WARREN COUNTY.

M. S. HASIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The present report contains, under the head of General Statistics, information of greater magnitude and comprehension, by far, than was embodied in that of last year. The number of pupils, white and colored, enrolled, shows an increase of over four-fold, and, indeed, continued additions will soon swell to a number that will prove the success of the public school system. Messrs. Lea & Lea, attorneys for the School Board, are pushing some suits, in order to obtain possession of School Lands, but with no result up to this time.

The attention of the School Superintendent of State is respectfully called to the insignificant remuneration allowed the County Superintendent for services—about $600 per annum, in county warrants.

There are just now completed, in Warren county, twelve new school-houses, 24 by 40 feet, and 14 feet high in the clear; on foundations of brick; an abundance of light and ventilation—the ventilation is obtained by a fan door in the center of the ceiling, operated by cords—two fixed slat Venetian blinds are placed in the gable-ends of the building—thus creating a constant and free circulation of fresh air all the time; the inside finished with good matched-dressed flooring; wainscoting extending all around the room as high as window-sills, neatly headed and capped, and made of matched, seasoned, dressed lumber; secretly nailed doors with large transoms; and all the openings neatly cased both inside and outside; the framing done in the most thorough manner, and covered with first-class dressed weather-boarding; good, strong steps, well boxed in, lead to the doors; the roof extends, or projects, over building, all around, three feet, and is covered with the best heart-cypress shingles. Each building is situated on one acre of ground, neatly inclosed in a high picket fence; a good double privy, with deep vault well curbed; and cistern walled in and strongly arched with brick and cement; all the wood-work is well painted with three coats of best lead and oil paint; and the entire insides of the school-buildings finished with two rich coats of brown mortar, neatly whitewashed. Each house, with its appurtenances, cost $2,390, in school paper, that is selling now for about sixty-five cents on the dollar. It should be at par, had its price not been controlled by a ring of speculators, whose interest it is to depreciate this paper, buy it in, and after holding for a few months, use it again at its par value or very near it. If the law had provided for the collection of school taxes in the currency of the country, and nothing else, this could not be done; and in that case, the people would be obliged to pay less tax, and at the same time the schools could have more money.

I think our present School Law a vast improvement over no school law; but am thoroughly convinced that it could be very much bettered. It is certainly very defective in many particulars. I am glad to state, however, that it has accomplished great good in my county, in demonstrating to all classes the superior advantages to be derived from a uniform system of public instruction, it has become very popular. Vicksburg has always been rated for its superior private schools. Two years ago, there were about twelve well attended schools, with competent teachers, all in a very flourishing condition; to-day, there are not more than six or seven left—so poorly patronized that they can scarcely exist, except that one under Catholic management, although very competent teachers are employed in all.

I am glad to be able to report another change greatly assisting in the introduction and permanent establishment of our public schools. I refer to the difficulty at first experienced in obtaining competent teachers for colored schools. At first it was thought a disgrace to have anything to do with a colored school, while now, we have some of the most respectable old citizens in our county teaching in colored schools, and others applying for such positions. The School Board of the city of Vicksburg will make a great effort during the year 1872, to erect two first-class school buildings for graded schools, such as characterize our Northern and Western cities.

I would suggest that the present method of levying school taxes be changed; that the Board of Supervisors have nothing to do with it; but everything relating to school affairs be placed in the hands of school officers; and that the school tax should be made payable only in the currency of the country—greenbacks.

I would also suggest that an annual salary be paid to County Superiniendents, in proportion to the amount of labor to be performed; and let that salary be large enough to secure the services of men qualified to properly fill the office. As it is now, some teachers receive nearly double the pay of the County Superintendent.

CITY OF VICKSBURG.

As this report will indicate, the public schools of the city of Vicksburg are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. It is to be regretted that so little information is given about private schools. Frequent attempts have been made to obtain this information, but without success, except in two instances.

They seem to feel antagonistic to public education, and are unwilling to do anything to assist it. The law requires the Treasurer and Assessor to furnish the Superintendent with certain information, but this has not been done.

The pay of the Superintendent of Education of this city amounted to about three hundred dollars in currency, for the year, as he is paid in county warrants, worth about fifty cents on the dollar, the finances of the county being in a bad condition, owing to the poor financial ability of the Board of Supervisors. It seems to be a defect in the law, that the Superintendent of Education of the city is not paid from the city school fund.

WAYNE COUNTY.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The observations which follow, applicable to the school operations of Wayne county, have two bearings, general and particular—general first. Wayne county is one of the oldest and poorest in the State. Its soil, with the exception of here and there, limited spots, is naturally very sterile and unproductive. Age and extent of territory considered, its population is sparse, and wealth small. Heretofore, as the rule, education has only followed the accumulation of wealth—one in proportion to the other; consequently, in such a county as Wayne, education among the masses has been, up to the present, at a low standard. The many have had to plod their way in darkness, while the few have wielded the political power, as is common everywhere under such circumstances, in favor of individual instead of in behalf of the community at large. For instance, the school funds of the county, derived from various sources, have not been employed to promote the blessings of education; but, on the contrary, have rather constituted material to a set of rapacious hands at work in a jostling scramble to seize all without returning any equivalent whatever. Some borrowed in good faith and with honest intentions; others, perhaps, with fraudulent design from beginning to end. In some cases deficient securities, ginger-bread bonds, and statutory bars of limitation; in other cases, revolution, bankruptcy, misfortune and adversity; these combined, form such an anomalous condition of affairs with respect to the school funds of the past, that I am informed by the best, the purest and most intelligent of the county, that were all the notes and instruments of writing in connection, piled up and the consuming torch applied, the county would rather be benefited than otherwise by the results, which would give a new start on better principles, without having to struggle against clogs and shackles productive of nothing but further expense, annoyance, and further ultimate loss. But such circumstances, it is presumed, do not apply to Wayne county alone; many others may be in pretty much a similar condition.

Nothing much better could be expected from the loose arrangements and irresponsible conduct of the past. Strict accountability and "eternal vigilance" are the only remedies. A constant application of these in the future will produce more wholesome fruits.

Among the better informed, with one or two exceptions of those who have ruled in the past, there is now an evident desire to foster education, even on Republican provisions. I have found that even among the very refractory of dispositions, the better part of human nature can be brought into play when satisfied that good intentions are the actuating motives; but if party zeal or proscriptive proclivities be manifest on one side, corresponding attributes of the same character will follow in virulence on the other side. Honest endeavors to promote the public welfare will assure a rivalry amongst individuals and parties as to which can laudably excel; but, on the other hand, if corruption and vindictive designs be the governing propensities, the rivalry for championship will be equally vigorous as to which can exercise the greatest amount of poisonous influence on public transactions. So far for general reflections. Now a few words on particular incidents of a more confined nature:

In reference to the tabular information, it is stated that there are fifteen public schools in the county, and only six of these in which grammar is taught. It is necessary here to observe that on account of the backward state of education at the commencement, as yet there are no public schools entirely confined to grammar alone; and for the same reasons, wall-maps, globes and blackboards have not been brought into use for the county. Unfortunately, Wayne county has received no school donations, and on account of its poverty and the general desire to economize, and to make the best use of the funds, no expense has been encountered for the purchase of school sites; the private labor of parents interested having been so far sufficient to satisfy for the erection of school-houses.

As yet, there has been no special levy made for school purposes, but active steps are now being made by the Directory to have this necessary object accomplished forthwith. The cause of delay in this particular is owing to an insufficiency of time, with a multitude of other opposing influences. Wayne was among the last of counties that got its Superintendent, because of a factious opposition; after which, much obstruction had to be contended with, on account of one man and a refractory Board of Supervisors. With regard to the Sixteenth School Sections, all of any value have been leased long ago, for ninety-nine years, the money paid, and since recklessly squandered, with no probability of more than a fraction ever being recovered.

The aggregate value of the taxable property is about two hundred and one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents. The railroad lands and other property belonging, has this year been assessed to the amount of $3,500, but considerable doubts seem to be entertained as to the probability of collection, because of the plea set up as to railroad exemptions.

The number of schools for the next year will very probably be more than those of the present year, as business activity seems to be on the increase, as well as an augmented desire for education, with visible marks of general satisfaction with public school arrangements as at present; so much so that I am inclined to the belief that all will be disposed to contribute more cheerfully for this purpose than for anything else.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

E. H. OSGOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

When the present incumbent entered upon the duties attendant upon the office of Superintendent of Public Education, for the county of Wilkinson, a lamentable state of affairs presented itself. There was hardly a suitable school building in the entire county. Outside of the little town of Woodville, everything connected with educational matters was in a deplorable state of neglect. Many of the notes and records appertaining to school lands, and property, had, through gross carelessness, been lost or destroyed. The several township funds had been recklessly squandered. In many instances thousands of dollars had been loaned without any security whatever. Indeed, there was nothing left but rubbish upon which to lay the foundation for the building of the new superstructure destined to be erected under the auspices of the first public school law in Mississippi, which gave to white and black alike equal advantages of a free education. Assisted, however, by a diligent and faithful Board of School Directors, we began clearing away the rubbish, and digging down among the broken and shattered timbers, succeeded in finding a foundation upon which we began to rear our new structure. Difficulties upon all sides awaited us. Every impure motive possible to charge men with was imputed to us by nearly all the white people of the county, thus evincing their intense hatred and hostility toward any and all attempts being made for the education of the colored race. The *Sentinel*, the organ of chivalry, or white man's party, employed its dirty weapons in defending the principles of its supporters, and opened a battery of billingsgate slang, comparison to which cannot be found outside the columns of Pomeroy's *Democrat*. For weeks its pages were filled with the most bitter vilification and abuse, denouncing, in the most unmeasured terms, unwarrantable manner, and style, peculiar to the chivalric writers of the Sunny South, the present school law and administration. Slowly, but yet surely, we pursued the line of duty, never faltering, never swerving, acting so as to secure the best interest of all, as much as in us lay, achieving at last, we believe, a partial success that is evidenced by the statistical columns of this report. The colored people have exhibited a very commendable zeal in having the public schools designed for their children speedily located and established, and in every instance where these schools have been established they have been exceedingly well patronized, the average attendance being very much better, comparatively, than in the white schools; they are willing, eager and hopeful to learn, improving every opportunity afforded them, and, I can safely say, that in this county they have made material advancement, such as to inspire in every friend of progress the fondest anticipations for their future. There are, and have been, two or three private white schools in the county. I can give you no information concerning them, as I have never visited them. I find among the white people an apathetic indifference to educational matters; the intellectual advancement of their sons and daughters is to them a matter of an entirely secondary importance. Even as yet, they cannot or will not, see that ignorance is and always has been the curse of this country. In some portions of the county, however, the people are gradually arousing themselves from their lethargy in these matters, and evincing a decided interest in the welfare and success of the free schools in their neighborhood. I feel sure that the night of prejudice is wearing away; that the pall of ignorance, bigotry, and, I might almost add, superstition, which has enveloped this and other portions of the South with the darkness of midnight, is lifting, and with the dawning of the morning will be ushered in a bright day for the future of Mississippi, when her people shall have come up to the "broad vantage ground" of recognizing that this is a republican Government, and as such, its only safety and security lies in the education of its masses; when they drive from their minds the lingering idea, that possibly, by some political upheaval, the old *regime* may return, and admit fully, and in good faith, that the colored man is an American citizen; that, as such, he is entitled to every right, franchise and privilege guaranteed to such citizen; that his children are rightfully entitled to the same free public school advantages as are the children of the white; that a child—"nigger" though they may call it—nevertheless, is just as much entitled to sit at the black walnut desk in the school-room as the white child whose father counts his wealth by the thousands. When all of this is admitted, then an era of education and advancement will come to Mississippi, such as she has never imagined, much less seen, even in her palmiest days. From statistics given, on previous pages of this report, you will obtain accurate information and data of the progress of the present system of public education in this county, and I doubt not, that at the close of another year, a very flattering report can be made.

YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

SAMUEL B. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT.

From the preceding report, it will be seen that fifty-one public schools were in operation in this county this year—thirty-six white and fifteen colored. These schools were operated four months out of the twelve. Teachers were paid per month $150, $75, and $50, according to their respective grades.

They have given, generally, entire satisfaction. We left with the communities to select their own teacher. If they were morally qualified and stood the educational test, they were assigned to the school. By so doing, we have invariably secured the entire co-operation of the interested communities. I have the first instance to note where a serious complaint has been raised against a teacher.

I have had some difficulty in securing the services of competent teachers in the colored schools. But few colored teachers could be found that were competent; the whites were unwilling to serve in that capacity. Two white men and one white woman were employed as teachers in the colored schools. With those exceptions, the teachers were all colored in the colored schools.

If we could conduct the public schools upon the *pro rata* and *per capita* system, I have reason to believe it would give much more general satisfaction. Being an educator of nearly twenty years' experience in this State, and having given this subject my serious attention, I have concluded that it is the only way to make the public school system an entire success in this county.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the workings of the public schools under my charge have been very harmonious. No disposition on the part of the whites to interfere or meddle with the workings of the colored schools; but on the contrary, they have, in several instances, furnished the means to build colored school-houses. Neither have the colored in any way, either directly or indirectly, manifested any disposition to mix or interfere with the management of the white schools.

The city of Water Valley, in this county, having the requisite number of inhabitants, has established a separate School District from the rest of the county, and organized her Board of School Directors.

Of the very efficient gentlemen who compose the Board of School Directors for this county, we cannot speak in too high praise. They have, in all instances, evinced a determination to do all in their power for the general advancement of the public schools.

CITY OF WATER VALLEY.

In my annual report as County Superintendent for Yalobusha county, I embraced, as near as possible, all the financial statistics that I could give your honorable Board at this time.

The city of Water Valley has just completed the organization of its Board of School Directors: consequently, I have but a meager report to make outside of my county report.

I have, up to this date—January 12, 1872—organized three white, and one colored school in this city; expect to add another colored school.

The Board of School Directors of the city of Water Valley proposes to carry on the city schools for ten months during this year—partly as private and partly as public schools--on the *pro rata* plan, paying a certain part per month, per scholar, for ten months, out of the public fund, and the individual making up the deficiency due the teachers on tuition. This plan is receiving the cordial support and approval of both races. Where it is known that the pupil is not able to pay anything out of his or her private means, for tuition, no charge is to be made outside of the public appropriation.

I would respectfully suggest that all the public schools be conducted on the *pro rata* plan.

YAZOO COUNTY.

P. P. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

In making his second annual report of the condition of the schools in Yazoo county, the Superintendent feels that something more is due from him to the public than the mere submission, in tabular form, of the statistical information arranged under the several heads into which the report is divided. He embraces the opportunity, and accepts the invitation extended to him in the blanks furnished, to make a few observations under the head of "Remarks," on the subject of schools, as warranted by the facts exhibited in detail in his report.

The population of this county is divided into 5,639 whites, and 14,381 colored—making a total of 20,020 inhabitants. The educable children number 6,352, divided into 1,782 white, and 4,570 colored—the latter predominating over the former more than two and a half to one. To provide a common school education for this large number of children, is the purpose for which the common school system of the State was organized in this county, and for the furtherance of this most desirable object the energies of the school authorities of the county have been most earnestly devoted.

There has been perfect harmony between the School Directors and the Superintendent, in prosecuting the work of locating schools, building school-houses, employing teachers, and in applying the school system so as to make it available for the noble design for which it was originally intended by its projectors. Whatever may have been the experience in other counties, whether favorable or otherwise, the Superintendent takes pleasure in bearing willing testimony to the fact that in Yazoo county the School Directors have rendered invaluable service in the work of building up the school system, and especially in the duty of making that system acceptable to a large class of citizens who had an imperfect idea of the benefits it was capable of bestowing when fully developed and thoroughly organized among them.

The taxes asked for by the School Board have been freely granted by the Board of Supervisors, and between these two authorities there has been no clashing of interests or of authority. The expenses incurred in building school-houses—paying teachers, and in putting the schools in operation—have not been burdensome to the people. These expenses have been met freely—cheerfully, and a friendly feeling toward the schools prevails in the community.

Eighteen school-houses were built during the year; several others were repaired; a few were rented, and the total expenditures, for all purposes, including the payment of teachers, reached the sum of $32,461 20, only. The salaries paid to teachers have been moderate; the first-class or higher grade teachers have been paid $90; the second $70, and the third $50 per month, and all paid in currency as soon as the claims became due. No warrants were issued without the money being in the County Treasury, to meet their payment on demand. Most of the schools have been kept up eight months during the year. A few have fallen short of that time, but an effort has been made to so distribute the school advantages that no one who had paid taxes should be deprived, by reason of distance from his neighborhood, of the opportunity of sending his children to the common schools of the county, for at least one term of four months during the year.

A majority of the schools are of the third grade—only two in the county are numbered as first-class, or high schools, and these are in the city of Yazoo, where many of the tax-payers would be glad to have the law so changed as to authorize them, by a vote of the township, to tax themselves for a sum that would enable them to pay higher salaries to the Principals of the high schools. As now managed, the principal teachers are paid extra by means of private subscriptions. When it is remembered how superior must be the qualifications possessed by one who is to be the Principal of a high school, and that such qualifications are of a class that would, in many of the other professions of life, demand much larger rewards for services, it cannot be expected that the talents imperatively demanded by the requirements of a high grade of schools can be procured for ninety dollars per month, and then only find employment for about eight months in the year. The Superintendent respectfully calls attention to the present school law, which limits the highest salaries to ninety dollars per month, in the hope that there may be found a remedy for the evils here complained of.

The fund derived from the rental of the Sixteenth Section has been greatly diminished, and is almost a total loss, owing to failures and deaths of the debtors, and indifference or bad management, during the war, on the part of the former school authorities of the county. Claims for leases and loans, including the interest thereon, amounting to the large sum of $86,568 96, have come into possession of the officers authorized by law to receipt for and have the custody of the same. Of this large sum, only $26,690 15 was deemed, some nine months since, on a critical examination, to be good; $30,250 15 have been put in suit; while only $8,782 06, have, so far, been collected, which, under the law, is to be invested in State or United States bonds. These funds, however, have not been invested, for the reason, mainly, that the law does not define who is to be the custodian of the bonds. The School Board, not being provided with an iron safe, have concluded to leave the money itself with the County Treasurer, waiting further legislation on the subject.

These funds have been credited to the particular or separate townships in which the Sixteenth Section is located. The Superintendent's, as well as the County Treasurer's books, show these accounts. As authorized by law, the county has been divided into twenty-four sub-districts. In the practical working of the school system, these sub-districts have been found to be of but little value. The township is a much better defined territory for any sub-division necessary to be made. But it is suggested that the sub-districts be abolished, and the county be left as one district, which would greatly simplify the levying of taxes and keeping of accounts, while it would do no injury to any portion of the county.

In 1870, the Board of School Directors located eighty-three schools, but owing to the want of funds to pay teachers, and build school-houses, a much less number was sustained for four months in this year. In 1871, sixty-six schools were authorized to be established, and but for the want of teachers, this number would have been in full operation, at the close of the year; yet, even with this difficulty, which is constantly felt in the county, forty-six schools have been maintained during the past few months. The greatest need is a supply of teachers for colored schools. Colored teachers have been employed whenever found qualified. Native white teachers for colored schools have also been employed, but still there is a deficiency, which it is believed will be felt until the required number can be obtained from the colleges and colored schools of higher grades, now established in this State.

The monthly reports of teachers show a decided progress made by the pupils in their studies. This fact has served to stimulate the Superintendent to greater exertions in the work of providing a way by which the benefits of an education may be secured to every child in the county. As time passes and the people become more acquainted with the common school system, and begin to realize its value, we may hope to see such a public sentiment created as will not only sustain the system now adopted, but improve it, and enlarge its power and usefulness, by proper legislation, and the husbanding of all resources, such as holding inviolate the grants of land made to the State by Congress, for school purposes; the building up of a Common School Fund from the poll taxes, licenses, fines, privilege taxes, now appropriated to this object by the Constitution and the acts of the Legislature. Large school funds are created in many of the States of the Union, and such funds are treated by the public as of the most sacred character, not to be lessened, but constantly enlarged, until the interest alone goes far towards maintaining a liberal school system among the people.

No subject should be more attractive to a people than that of education. In the most enlightened States of the Union the subject is treated as of the greatest importance. Even Congress is now deliberating on a bill to appropriate the avails of the whole public domain to educating the people of the several States. A project as grand in its conception as it will be invaluable to the country, if put into practice.

UNION COUNTY.

J. S. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

I beg leave to submit the following as the result of our labor and efforts to organize the public school system in Union county. Owing to the fact that ours was a new county, the Board of School Directors were not organized until about the middle of January, 1871; and, anticipating the many embarrassments that the system must encounter, in consequence of the existing prejudice against the school law, we deemed it expedient to begin and advance cautiously—making it our primary object to so manage the financial feature of the law as to be able at the expiration of the scholastic year, in making out our balance sheet—so to speak—that we might be able to begin a new or second year unembarrassed with debt; and hence our apology for the salaries of fifty, sixty, and seventy-five dollars per month as compensation to teachers, for their services—knowing that whilst the above salaries are not sufficient, yet we could not reasonably expect to retain teachers or induce others to come in our county after the funds were squandered and the system bankrupted. Again, it was evident that in a State at least half a century behind in point of spirit and enterprise, and where a very small per cent. of the population possess an English education only, that a public school system is not likely to meet with the encouragement and countenance necessary to a successful foothold in its incipiency; and what little interest was manifested was on the part of that class that have controlled, not only the schools in their respective communities, but also the politics, religion, etc., and hence, a strong disposition on the part of certain individuals, in every neighborhood, to secure a school upon such terms, and under such circumstances as suited the "few."

The second greatest difficulty that manifested itself was our inability to secure a competent corps of teachers for the schools. The question might be asked why not advertise for them? Simply because, in the first place, every rational mind must see at once, that a four months' school in the twelve months will not justify good, experienced, accomplished and professional teachers, even at the maximum salaries prescribed by law. In the second place, in view of the fact that we would in all probability commit many errors, locate schools where they should not be, and that experience would suggest many changes; in short, considering ourselves in Rome, we decided to do as Rome does, flattering ourselves that we would profit by our experience in the matter. We have had upwards of sixty schools taught in our county the past year. For the reasons above mentioned, in connection with others, we have bought no school sites, erected no houses, purchased no school apparatus, all of which goes to show that the schools are not what they should be. Yet all of our anticipations have been realized, for last year the cry was "No tax for school-house purposes;" this year, "Levy the tax and build the houses." Last year, "Give me my teacher;" this year, a "competent" one. Last year, "We've always had a school in our neighborhood;" this year, "Lay off your school districts (with few exceptions) and build in center." Last year some of our teachers complained of the salaries, by comparison with salaries of other counties; this year we are able to pay the same salaries as last, while the counties referred to have gone below us. We have paid every dollar of our indebtedness, with a balance of from four to six hundred dollars in our favor; and whilst the probability is that we will not have as much money to expend this year, yet we hope and believe we will be able, in consequence of forty-four schools instead of sixty odd, to sustain our teachers five months the present year. One of the greatest errors the Board committed last year was not confining the boundaries of each and every sub-district, and their confining the patrons to their school property, the result of which was in some instances—that for some supposed injury or injustice that A or B's children received, he withdrew his children from one school (to the prejudice of that school) and sent them to another (with like prejudice).

What has been done for the present year, 1872?

The number of schools for whites reduced from about fifty to about thirty—from twelve to sixteen square miles constituting a sub-district; the number of colored schools about the same as last—perhaps twelve or fourteen in number; taxes levied, and collecting well, for the procuring of school sites, school apparatus, erecting houses, etc., for both white and colored; about half of the schools, of both white and black, now in successful operation—the remaining ones to begin in July. From the prospects of the feelings of the people, upon the subject of building houses, buying school apparatus, procuring efficient teachers for the schools, white and colored, and the finances of the schools upon a solvent basis, we believe that, by the first Monday in December next, our county will be able to commence the schools, for the following year, with some prospect of success; at which time it is confidently expected that the county will be provided with houses, and all the schools started the same day. For the present year, for want of houses, we were not able to start them all the same day, but experience teaches the propriety of so doing. The following preamble and resolutions, copied from our minutes, present the subject of management of our schools, in Union county, for the present year:

WHEREAS, We, the Board of School Directors of Union county, in session assembled, at our first quarterly meeting, have made —— sub school districts, in said county, for the benefit of the youth of school age, as prescribed by law; there fore, be it

Resolved, 1. There shall be but three days during the present year for commencing the schools of this county, to-wit: Third Monday in January, first Monday in February, and first Monday in July, and all sub districts that are, or may be, provided with school-houses by the first Monday in February, *proximo*, shall begin such schools, otherwise not to begin until first Monday in July.

2. That in order to give equal school facilities to every child in the county, regardless of sex or color, the boundaries of each and every sub-district shall be fully and explicitly defined, and no student permitted to attend any other school than that of his (or her) own, proper, without written permission from the Superintendent, and where he doubts the propriety of such change, the same shall be referred to the Board, which written permission shall be presented to the teacher of such school as the party, or parties, wish to attend.

3. That the service of no teacher will be recognized until such teacher shall have first obtained a contract from the Board to teach such school.

In conclusion, I may add, that the above preamble and resolutions are the result of experience, and are calculated—first, to bring teachers up to the standard of their duty, and, second, to afford them necessary protection while in the discharge of the same.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF COUNTIES.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

TABLE I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the number of educable youth, and the number of schools, public and private, in each county.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF EDUCABLE YOUTH.			SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.													
	No. White Youths of Legal School Age.	No. Colored Youth of Legal School Age.	Total No. of Educable Youth.	No. Primary Schools—White.	No. Grammar Schools—White.	No. of High Schools—White.	No. of Mixed Grade—White.	Total No. of White.	No Primary Schools—Colored.	No. Grammar Schools—Colored.	No. of High Schools—Colored.	No. of Mixed Grade—Colored.	No. of Mixed—(Colored and White).	Total No. of Public Schols.	No. Private Schools—White.	No. Private Schools—Colored.	Grand Total of Schools.
Adams	4579	6680	11,259	7	8	2	....	17	22	4	....	....	....	43	4	....	47
Attala	3794	2509	6303	6	42	1	....	49	8	1	....	1	....	59	19	3	81
Alcorn	3416	1003	4419	26	....	....	19	45	5	....	....	1	....	51	14	....	65
Amite	130	138	268	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	36	....	66	5	....	71
Benton	1964	1188	3152	34	5	....	3	42	11	....	....	....	....	53	2	1	56
†Bolivar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Calhoun	2987	515	3502	14	....	....	6	20	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Carroll	3870	4631	8501	4	32	7	2	45	15	2	....	5	....	67	16	1	84

Chickasaw	3034	3247	6281	....	....	...	54	54	....	....	....	35	....	89	....	....	89
Choctaw	5948	3134	8082	15	57	....	....	72	13	....	....	....	....	85	2	....	87
Claiborne	1192	3263	4455	2	1	1	11	15	1	2	....	12	....	30	2	1	33
*Clarke	1431	1185	2616	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	17
Coahoma	6041	1780	2384	5	...	...	5	10	12	....	..	...	...	22	2	....	24
†Copiah	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington	1113	602	1715	19	....	...	3	22	2	....	....	....	...	24	....	....	214
DeSoto	5254	5117	10,371	10	64	11	....	85	30	5	....	5	...	125	4	....	129
Franklin	841	533	1374	23	5	....	....	28	16	....	....	....	....	44	9	4	57
Greene	412	612	1024	18	....	....	....	18	2	....	....	....	...	20	....	....	20
*Grenada	1351	2394	3709	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Hinds	2211	8020	10,231	7	9	2	21	39	10	8	....	12	....	69	4	....	73
Holmes	2444	4954	7398	....	....	....	29	29	7	....	....	24	....	60	2	....	62
†Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	1156	522	1678	13	....	....	13	26	5	....	....	....	....	31	11	..	42
†Issaquena	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Itawamba	2653	397	3050	....	....	....	50	50	....	....	....	2	...	52	8	....	60
Jackson	1320	539	1859	....	....	...	13	13	5	....	....	....	..	18	....	....	18
Jasper	2316	1513	3829	27	...	2	....	29	13	....	....	....	....	42	10	2	34
Jefferson	815	1976	2791	12	3	....	2	17	18	1	....	....	2	38	....	....	38
†Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper	2133	1780	3913	10	....	...	34	44	16	....	....	2	....	62	3	....	65
†Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lauderdale	3238	2515	5753	27	5	3	9	44	11	....	...	2	....	57	5	....	62
Lafayette	2938	2056	4994	56	....	....	...	56	23	....	....	....	....	79	24	9	112
Lowndes	2486	6882	9396	7	....	8	9	24	22	....	1	6	....	53	3	..	56

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.

† No report.

TABLE I.—Continued.

GENERAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT Showing the No. of Educable Youth, and the No. of Schools, Public and Private, in each County.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF EDUCABLE YOUTH			SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.													
	No. White Youth of Legal School Age.	No. Colored Youth of Legal School Age.	Total No. of Educable Youth.	No. Primary Schools—White.	No. Grammar Schools—White.	No. of High Schools—White.	No. of Mixed Grade—White.	Total No. of White.	No. Primary Schools—Colored.	No. Grammar Schools—Colored.	No. of High Schools—Colored.	No. of Mixed Grade—Colored.	No. of Mixed—(Colored and White.)	Total No. of Public Schools.	No. Private Schools—White	No. Private Schools—Colored.	Grand Total of Schools.
Lee	3494	1599	5093	....	....	....	50	50	....	....	....	6	....	56	36	....	92
†Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake	1992	917	2909	9	1	....	25	35	9	....	....	1	....	45	....	....	45
Leflore	695	1791	2486	1	8	....	....	9	13	1	....	....	....	23	2	1	26
Madison	1609	1985	3594	9	14	4	....	27	14	10	2	....	....	53	2	....	55
†Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall	3677	5445	9122	27	39	10	....	76	36	3	....	....	....	115	....	....	115
Montgomery	3802	2740	6542	10	10	1	6	27	16	....	....	6	....	49	4	....	53
†Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newton	1470	1230	2700	18	6	1	....	25	4	1	....	....	....	30	1	....	31
*Neshoba	2191	849	3040	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Noxubee	1918	5641	7559	6	4	....	16	26	21	....	....	...	....	47	2	....	49
Oktibbeha	1326	1351	2677	10	....	....	20	30	30	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	60
*Prentiss	....	....	4659	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	30
Panola	3402	5140	8542	....	....	....	31	31	....	....	....	18	....	49	19	11	79
Perry	846	342	1188	5	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	5	2	14
Pike	2740	2468	5208	1	4	3	33	41	14	3	....	....	....	58	17	1	76
Pontotoc	3329	1294	4623	1	....	3	42	46	11	....	....	1	....	58	9	2	69
Rankin	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	39	9	....	....	10	....	49	4	1	54
Scott	1557	1389	2946	24	4	3	....	31	5	....	....	....	....	36	12	1	49
Simpson	1559	896	2455	....	....	....	22	22	....	....	....	7	....	29	8	....	37
Smith	2038	583	2621	15	....	....	25	40	2	....	....	....	....	42	9	1	52
Sunflower	308	587	895	3	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	7
Tishomingo	3598	424	4022	17	22	3	....	42	3	....	....	....	....	45	15	1	61
Tippah	2938	824	3762	....	....	....	43	43	....	....	....	9	....	52	....	....	52
Tunica	399	1537	1936	....	....	....	2	2	13	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	15
Tallahatchie	1012	1512	2524	....	....	....	24	24	23	....	....	....	....	47	3	....	50
†Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	2678	5086	7764	4	10	1	1	16	27	6	....	....	....	59	8	1	68
†Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Winston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	1085	695	1780	11	6	....	11	28	4	....	....	....	....	32	2	....	34
Wilkinson	1016	4395	5411	9	21	2	....	32	39	3	1	....	....	75	3	....	78
Yazoo	1782	4570	6352	1	....	2	24	27	18	....	....	1	....	46	2	....	48
Yalobusha	2018	1794	3812	9	20	8	2	39	18	1	....	....	....	58	16	3	77
Total	120,073	126,769	246,842	532	400	78	729	1739	603	51	4	202	2	2601	381	53	3035

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.

TABLE II.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT Showing the No. of Pupils in the Several Grades of Schools, and Average Attendance in each County.

COUNTIES.	PUPILS—WHITE.							PUPILS—COLORED.									
	Number Enrolled in Primary Schools.	Number Enrolled in Grammar Schools.	Number Enrolled in High Schools.	Number Enrolled in Mixed Grade.	Average Attendance	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.	Number Enrolled in Primary Schools.	Number Enrolled in Grammar School.	Number Enrolled in High Schools.	Number Enrolled in Mixed Grade.	Average Attendance	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools	Average Attendance in Public Schools, White and Colored.	Total No. Pupils Enrolled in White and Colored Schools.	Grand Total No. Pupils Attending School.
Adams	272	146	76	....	423	494	....	982	102	....	....	911	1084	....	1334	1578	1578
Attala	201	1610	157	....	1383	1968	363	362	115	....	....	326	477	55	1709	2445	2863
Alcorn	869	....	....	1091	1250	1960	467	134	....	....	105	181	239	....	1431	2199	2666
Amite	....	....	....	1973	1755	1973	....	....	....	....	2371	2297	2371	....	4052	4444	4444
Benton	1041	119	....	91	835	1251	44	439	....	....	....	332	439	18	1167	1652	1652
†Bolivar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Calhoun	510	....	....	353	550	863	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	550	863	863
Carroll	148	1135	540	100	1574	1923	....	729	164	....	213	831	1106	....	2345	3029	3029
Chickasaw	....	....	....	3034	2518	3034	....	....	....	....	3247	2610	3247	....	5128	6281	6281
Choctaw	1276	3024	....	....	3600	4300	75	644	....	....	....	600	644	....	4200	4944	5019
Claiborne	71	40	34	429	459	574	41	97	110	....	727	721	934	34	1180	1509	1584

*Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coahoma ...	99	....	....	197	240	296	....	718	....	....	51	507	769	39	747	1065	1104
†Copiah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	680	....
Covington...	509	....	....	86	298	595		85	....			42	85	....	340	....	680
DeSoto......	350	2240	385	....	2115	2975	....	1050	175	....	....	1198	1225	....	3313	4190	4190
Franklin	595	180	....	....	632	775	166	380	....	....	....	365	380	....	997	1155	1321
Greene	582	....	....	....	426	582	....	....	....	....	....	426	582	....	426	582	582
*Grenada ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Hinds.......	380	310	60	951	1300	1701	401	600	400	....	840	1710	1840	..	3010	3541	3942
Holmes	....	....	....	1300	900	1300	50	500	....	....	1900	1600	2400	50	2500	3700	3800
†Hancock ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	374	....	216	462	462	1042	462	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	462	1042	1506
†Issaquena ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Itawamba ...	....	....	....	....	190	....	....	....	....	....	55	40	55	....	230	1992	1962
Jackson.....	....	....	....	454	225	454	....	165	....	....	....	120	165	..	345	619	619
Jasper	325	303	130	742	1200	1500	....	....	....	....	....	1200	1500	....	1200	1500	1500
Jefferson....	331	91	....	52	343	474	....	896	30	....	....	674	926	....	1017	1400	1400
†Jones......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper	268	....	....	1125	992	1393	62	624	....	....	142	573	766	....	1565	2221	2283
†Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lauderdale ..	122	....	309	....	402	431	....	....	....	....	....	749	843	....	1151	3205	3205
Lafayette....	2507	....	....	....	1612	2507	....	1432	....	....	....	802	1432	....	2414	3939	3939
Lowndes	236	....	620	230	775	1086	110	1405	....	320	480	1772	2205	..	2547	3291	3401
Lee	....	....	....	....	1441	2321	600	....	....	....	395	238	395	60	1779	2716	3376
†Lawrence...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake	823	87	....	874	1070	1784	125	563	....	....	87	328	650	....	1158	2434	2559

*Special report made in the early part of the year 1871. † No report.

TABLE II.—Continued.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the No. of Pupils in the Several Grades of Schools, and Average Attendance in each County.

COUNTIES.	PUPILS—WHITE.							PUPILS—COLORED.									
	Number Enrolled in Primary Schools.	Number Enrolled in Grammar Schools.	Number Enrolled in High Schools.	Number Enrolled in Mixed Grades.	Average Attendance	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.	Number Enrolled in Primary Schools.	Number Enrolled in Grammar Schools.	Number Enrolled in High Schools.	Number Enrolled in Mixed Grade.	Average Attendance	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.	Average Attendance in Public Schools, White and Colored.	Total No. Pupils enrolled in White and Colored Schools.	Grand Total No. Pupils Attending School.
Leflore......	27	204	.....	.....	215	231	40	489	471	.....	.....	794	969	25	1009	1409	1471
Madison....	240	325	150	.....	514	715	......	420	250	60	180	700	910	....	1214	1625	1625
†Marion....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall....	754	1733	437	.....	1754	2327	738	2021	256	.....	.....	1596	2277	392	3350	4604	5734
Montgomery	583	538	137	393	1329	1657	128	932	....	.....	373	1189	1305	...	2408	2959	3184
†Monroe....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	620	150	40	....	810	810	40	300	80	....	.....	280	380	....	1090	1190	1230
†Neshoba...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Noxubee....	....	....	.....	909	1890	909	100	1482	....	....	.....	1399	1482	....	2289	2391	2491
Oktibbeha..	400	.....	.....	926	1053	1326	......	1351	....	....	.....	1112	1351	....	2165	2677	2677

†Prentiss	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panola	....	....	....	1225	842	1225	....	....	....	....	750	473	750	....	1321	1975	1975
Perry	175	....	....	....	20	175	50	50	....	....	....	18	50	....	38	225	275
Pike	101	100	95	1005	1072	1301	672	581	92	....	....	542	673	50	1743	1974	2696
Pontotoc	32	....	86	1758	1247	1875	....	432	....	....	44	380	476	....	1627	2233	....
Rankin	....	....	....	....	1416	1667	40	....	....	....	40	370	419	....	1786	2086	2126
Scott	720	445	195	....	710	1060	25	150	....	....	....	100	150	25	810	1210	1260
Simpson	....	....	....	1231	1100	1231	258	....	....	....	283	174	283	258	1274	1514	1514
Smith	403	....	....	682	771	1085	....	59	....	....	....	23	59	....	794	1144	1144
Sunflower	....	....	....	....	107	166	....	....	....	....	....	105	161	....	212	327	327
Tishomingo	821	764	635	980	2342	3200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2342	3200	3200
†Tippah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tunica	....	....	....	71	50	71	....	563	....	....	....	487	563	....	537	634	634
Tallahatchie	....	....	....	741	551	741	42	822	....	....	....	633	822	....	1184	1563	1605
†Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	179	290	....	463	669	932	..	2080	186	....	....	1573	2266	....	2452	3208	3208
†Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Winston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	344	....	....	....	332	344	....	234	....	....	....	174	334	....	506	678	678
Wilkinson	165	498	159	....	369	820	....	1200	210	260	....	1431	1671	....	1827	2490	2490
Yazoo	603	....	154	649	1102	1506	50	609	....	....	93	534	702	....	1636	2208	2258
Yalobusha	256	691	380	....	1049	1327	....	723	....	....	....	700	723	448	1749	2050	2941
Total	18312	14423	5045	24577	49290	66257	5249	26303	2641	640	12370	36040	45429	1454	86330	117341	118389

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871

† No report.

TABLE III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the number of Teachers employed, and the number of School Sites and Buildings, in each County.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.										SCHOOL SITES AND HOUSES.										
	EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS							IN PRIV'TE SCHOOLS.													
	No. Male, White.	No. of Female, White.	Total No. White	No. Male, Colored.	No. Female, Colored.	Total No. Colored.	Total No. White and Colored.	No. of White.	No. of Colored.	Grand Total Number Teachers.	No. Sites Purchased.	No. Sites Donated.	No. Erected for White Schools.	No. Erected for Colored Schools.	No. Rented for White Schools.	No. Rented for Colored Schools.	Total No. School Buildings.	No. provided with modern school furniture.	No. furnished with Blackboards.	No. furnished with Wall Maps.	No. furnished with Globes.
Adams	7	14	21	4	19	23	44	13	....	37	3	7	....	8	....	8	16	10	16	9	5
Attala	43	14	57	6	1	7	64	19	3	86	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Alcorn	37	19	56	1	1	2	58	17	....	75	9	4	8	....	5	5	13	2	13	4	2
Amite	58	7	65	3	3	6	71	....	....	71	4	6	9	15	10	20	64	....	33	....	....
Benton	38	11	49	5	1	6	55	2	1	58	3	25	8	7	1	1	29	....	17	....	....
†Bolivar	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Calhoun	13	8	21	....	....	....	21	....	....	21	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	6	....	1
Carroll	49	24	73	2	4	6	79	20	1	100	....		15	20	13	....	78	....	30	....	....
Chickasaw	65	23	88	5	7	12	100		....	100	....				6	2	88	....	88	....	....
Choctaw	72	27	99	1	1	2	101	2	....	103	....	3	2	2		....	4	....		....	....
Claiborne	14	12	26	2	5	7	33	6	1	40	4	23	3	5	3	....	30	16	18	3	2
*Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	6	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coahoma	11	2	13	7	2	9	22	2	1	25	....	8	2	5	7	9	23	....	....	....	....
†Copiah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington	18	7	25	....			25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	7	....	....
DeSoto	60	25	85	15	20	35	120	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	83	35	....	....	100	....	....
Franklin	34	5	39	4	1	5	44	9	4	57	10	37	11	10	4	1	57	....	21	8	2
†Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Grenada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hinds	28	29	57	5	7	12	69	10	....	79	....	7	....	1	17	10	49	14	42	18	12
Holmes	40	12	52	11	4	65	67	2	....	69	2	3	22	27	3	2	60	30	60	15	30
†Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	....	29	1	2	8	2	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
†Issaquena	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Itawamba	42	8	50	1	1	2	52	8	....	60	....	1	1	....	1	2	60	10	....	....	....
Jackson	9	6	15	4		4	19	....	....	19	1	....	1	....	2	1	18	1	3	....	....
Jasper	24	5	29	11	1	13	42	10	2	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Jefferson	15	14	29	1	5	6	35	....	....	35	2	6	1	6	5	5	13	....	16	....	....
†Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper	41	16	57	1	....	1	58	3	....	61	1	59	2	....	....	....	62			....	....
†Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lauderdale	32	27	59	7	1	8	67	20	....	87	1	4	5	4	6	3	57	....	17	....	....

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871. † No Report.

TABLE III.—Continued.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the number of Teachers employed, and the number of School Sites and Buildings, in each County.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.										SCHOOL SITES AND HOUSES.										
	EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS							IN PRIV'TE SCHOOLS.													
	No. Male, White	No. of Female, White.	Total No. White	No. Male, Colored.	No. Female, Colored.	Total No. Colored.	Total No. White and Colored.	No. of White.	No. of Colored.	Grand Total Number Teachers.	No. Sites Purchased.	No. Sites Donated.	No. Erected for White Schools.	No. Erected for Colored Schools.	No. Rented for White Schools.	No. Rented for Colored Schools.	Total No. of School Buildings.	No. provided with modern School Furniture.	No. furnished with Blackboards.	No. furnished with Wall Maps.	No. furnished with Globes.
Lafayette	63	15	78	14	3	17	95	2	....	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	6	6	....
Lowndes	27	30	57	7	6	13	70	5	....	75	4	33	1	3	6	8	55	6	28	11	6
Lee	44	21	65	2	1	3	68	....	....	68	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake	30	10	40	1	....	1	41	4	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....
Leflore	11	5	16	6	1	7	23	3	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	7	....	....
Madison	34	16	50	7	3	10	60	2	....	62	2	6	2	4	12	15	55	1	50	15	9
†Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall	64	40	104	6	5	11	115	33	15	163	23	11	17	17	13	9	52	38	99	7	....

Montgomery	24	22	46	8	2	10	56	4	...	60	12	6	14	13	83	45	...	...	12	2	2
†Monroe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton	23	5	28	2	...	2	30	1	...	31	14	2	9	7	15	1	7	...	...	...	...
*Neshoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noxubee	31	17	48	4	1	5	53	4	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	2	...	1
Oktibbeha	38	19	57	8	3	11	68	...	...	68	12	1	4	9	13	15	60	60	40	...	4
*Prentiss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	13	...	...
Panola	36	20	56	3	5	8	64	21	8	93	2	26	17	11	17	11	49	...	20	...	...
Perry	4	...	4	1	1	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	38	15	53	7	...	7	60	23	...	83	...	39	29	15	4	2	50	11	26	4	...
Pontotoc	46	10	56	2	...	2	58	14	...	72	...	14	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rankin	22	10	32	6	3	9	41	8	1	50	...	...	...	1	2	1	42	...	4	...	...
Scott	24	9	33	2	1	3	36	12	1	49	...	2	2	1	1	...	30	3	5	3	...
Simpson	27	2	29	...	...	...	29	8	...	37	...	...	6	4	...	...	29	...	1	...	...
Smith	25	13	38	2	...	2	40	1	...	41	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Sunflower	4	3	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	5	3	3	1	...	8	3	1	1	1
†Tishomingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippah	40	13	53	3	1	4	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	40	...	1
Tunica	9	2	11	10	4	14	25	...	...	25	1	9	2	8	1	1	10	10	9	...	...
Tallahatchie	41	11	52	6	...	6	58	3	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	13	14	27	32	7	39	66	...	...	66	9	3	5	7	14	37	52	1	52	6	1
†Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Winston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	11	6	17	...	...	...	17	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871. † No Report.

TABLE III.—Continued.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the number of Teachers employed, and the number of School Sites and Buildings, in each County.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.										SCHOOL SITES AND HOUSES.											
	EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS							IN PRIV'TE SCHOOLS.														
	No. Male, White	No. of Female, White.	Total No. White	No. Male, Colored.	No. Female, Colored.	Total No. Colored.	Total No. White and Colored.	No. of White.	No. of Colored.	Grand Total Number Teachers.	No. Sites Purchased.	No. Sites Donated.	No. Erected for White Schools.	No. Erected for Colored Schools.	No. Rented for White Schools.	No. Rented for Colored Schools.	Total No. School Buildings.	No. provided with modern school furniture.	No. furnished with Blackboards.	No. furnished with Wall Maps.	No. Furnished with Globes.
Wilkinson....	32	15	47	5	7	12	59	....	....	59	....	4	....	4	5	12	61	40	30	18	1
Yazoo	33	6	42	3	5	8	50	2	....	52	7	11	7	11	....	2	29	15	50	1	....
Yalobusha....	31	14	45	10	3	13	58	16	3	77	....	....	....	10	....	....	54	....	....	....	....
Total......	1575	681	2256	253	147	400	2656	391	49	3193	128	177	230	252	354	263	1591	265	776	131	80

TABLE IV.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of School Lands, sold and unsold, in each County; the aggregate value of School Property; the amount of Special School Tax paid by each County; and the amount of Sixteenth Section Fund held by each County.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL LANDS.				SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.			SIXTEENTH SECTION FUND.				
	No. acres Sixteenth Section Lands unsold.	No. acres Sixteenth Section Lands leased.	Aggregate value of Public School Property.	Aggregate value of Private School property.	Amount for Sch'l-House Fund.	Amount for Teachers' Fund.	Total per centum of Special Tax.	Amount of the principal arising from the sale of lands.	Amount of the interest due on loans.	Amount of principal and interest collected and paid into Co. Treasury.	Amount due on leases of Lands.	Amount of rent collected and paid into County Treasury.
Adams	....	....	$ 81,000 00	$	$ 45,468 26	$	.01	$	$	$	$	....
Attala	640	....	2,000 00	....	....	12,000 00	....	22,650 59	3,875 00	1,650 35	....	....
Alcorn	....	....	4,925 00	3,650 00	4,061 70	8,123 40	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amite	960	14,400	33,200 00	2,100 00	2,500 00	15,000 00	.005	....	....	....	....	....
Benton	....	....	15,000 00	80,000 00	500 00	8,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Bolivar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Calhoun	1280	1,980	800 00	....	....	....	....	....	94 54	....	2361 67	....
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	17,111 36	.004	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw	....	....	2,800 00	....	5,272 35	16,717 05	....	....	....	....	....	....
Choctaw	480	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Claiborne	402	484	17,665 85	....	13,672 46	19,742 79	.10	....	16,026 82	4,979 97	....	....

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.

† No report.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of School Lands, sold and unsold, in each County; the aggregate value of School Property; the amount of Special School Tax paid by each County; and the amount of Sixteenth Section Fund held by each County.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL LANDS.				SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.			SIXTEENTH SECTION FUND.				
	No. Acres Sixteenth Section Lands unsold.	No. acres Sixteenth Section Lands leased.	Aggregate value of Public School Property.	Aggregate value of Private School property.	Amount for School-House Fund.	Amount for Teachers' Fund.	Total per centum of Special Tax.	Amount of the principal arising from the sale of lands.	Amount of the interest due on loans.	Amount of principal and interest collected and paid into Co. Treasury.	Amount due on lease of Lands.	Amount of rent collected and paid into County Treasury.
*Clarke	2604		$	$	$	$ 9,889 52	.005	$	$	$		$
Coahoma	2387		3,157 20		6,000 00	4,000 00				10,171 69		
†Copiah												
Covington	1320			1,400 00	696 57	3,579 56		900 00	190 00	260 50		
DeSoto			500 00		2,500 00	15,500 00						
Franklin	1600	5720	14,240 00	350 00	786 00	3,931 84	.005					
*Greene												
†Grenada				15,000 00								
Hinds	2700	12,471	6,000 00	9[illegible],000 00	3,500 00	21,000 00	.0035			1,263 54		
Holmes	4688	13,741	12,246 10	50,000 50	1,048 25	10,295 52	.006					
†Hancock												
Hrarison			1,000 00	1,700 00	1,897 00	8,600 00						
†Issaquena												

Itawamba			151 00		151 00	2,886 33	100					
Jackson	8975	7680	1,500 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	.008	896 10	454 21			
Jasper	80											
Jefferson	240	757	6,662 55		5,250 00	13,221 00	110	1,000 00		1,000 00	120 00	
†Jones												
Kemper	940	20	2,440 00	2,000 00		6,246 49			500 00	746 05		25 00
†Lincoln												
Lauderdale	480		3,571 85	5,200 00	2,800 00	11,200 00	.005					
Lafayettee			1,925 00									
Lowndes			14,000 00	5,000 00	(Rescinded.)	(Rescinded.)				14,501 30		
Lee			15,000 00	80,000 00	500 00	8,000 00	.004					
†Lawrence												
Leake							.006					
Leflore		15				7,500 00	.005					75 75
Madison		27	1,300 00	1,000 00	15,000 00	35,000 00	200		13,704 00	932 84		
†Marion												
Marshall			19,029 05	21.800 00	16,194 37	22,465 43	.01					
Montgomery	640		1,600 00	2,000 00	6,381 00	6,381 00				200 00		
†Monroe												
Newton			7,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	220					
*Neshoba	1900	8940			2,000 00	4,000 00						
Noxubee	640		320 00	20,000 00		18,624 29	.005					
Oktibbeha			300 00		8,564 27	8,564 27	.01			2,209 31		
*Prentiss				10,000 00		6,400 00	.004					
Panola			18,500 00	1,600 00								
†Perry												
Pike	2605	10,515	7,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00	.004					
Pontotoc						20,241 08						
Rankin	429		3,000 00	1,500 00		5,597 71	50					
Scott	200		400 00	5,000 00	3,675 00	1,040 30	175	1,400 00	1,400 00			40 00
Simpson	4480	5288			667 97	4,860 30			45 00			
Smith	3200	7680		300 0		4.017 10	.005	9,164 61				
Sunflower	11,520		584 00					5,000 00	3,060 92			
†Tishomingo												
Tippah	340	7	2,000 00	10,000 00	1,048 25	10,295 52	.40					
Tunica	4741		15,437 95		105 00							

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.

† No report.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of School Lands, sold and unsold, in each County; the aggregate value of School Property; the amount of Special School Tax paid by each County; and the amount of Sixteenth Section Fund held by each County.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL LANDS.				SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.			SIXTEENTH SECTION FUND.				
	No. acres Sixteenth Section Lands unsold.	No. acres Sixteenth Section Lands leased.	Aggregate value of Public School Property.	Aggregate value of Private School Property.	Amount for School-House Fund.	Amount for Teachers' Fund.	Total per centum of Special Tax.	Amount of the principal arising from the sale of lands.	Amount of the interest due on loans.	Amount of principal and interest collected and paid into Co. Treasury.	Amount due on Leases of Lands.	Amount of rent collected and paid into County Treasury.
Tallahatchie			$	$	$	$ 7,500 00	.005	$	$	$	$	$
†Union												
Warren	410	640	45,250 00		35,000 00	30,000 00	.005					
†Washington												
†Winston												
†Wayne												
Wilkinson			16,764 22	5,700 00	15,326 11	6,568 33				2,357 94		
Yazoo	4304		39,520 00		16,070 22	16,060 22	.007	26,690 15		9,578 38	155 00	85 00
Yalobusha	2387		3,157 20		6,000 00	4,000 00	.60			10,171 69		
Total	67,572	89,665	$ 426,204 87	$ 436,700 00	$ 231,625 78	$ 452,158 41		$ 67,701 4[illegible]	$ 39,350 49	$ 60,023 29	2,636 67	$ 225 75

† No report.

TABLE V.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount of the Chickasaw and Income Fund received; the amount of the State Appropriation, made under the Act of 1850; the amount of the Peabody Fund received; and the amount of Fines, Licenses, and Capitation Tax collected in each County.

COUNTIES.	INTEREST ON CHICKASAW FUND.				STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMON SCHOOLS, UNDER ACT PASSED 1859.		INCOME OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.	PEABODY FUND.	FINES.	LICENSES.	POLL TAX.
	Amount of Interest paid by the State.	Amount loaned to the County.	Amount loaned to Individuals.	Total Amount Unexpended.	Amount of Fund.	Amount of Interest due on Loans.	Amount Apportioned to the County.	Amount Apportioned to Private and Public Schools.	Amount paid into County Treasury.	Amount paid into County Treasury.	Amount Collected in the County.
Adams	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 238 00	$	$ 600 00
Attala					1,400 00		3,568 65	400 00			2,052 00
Alcorn	2,729 30						2,504 78		50 00	800 00	1,700 00
Amite											15 44
Benton	2,653 67						1,784 61		88 50	600 00	1,478 00
†Bolivar											
*Calhoun	4,805 00			4,805 00							

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.　　† No report.

TABLE V.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount of the Chickasaw and Income Fund received; the amount of the State Appropriation, made under the Act of 1850; *the amount of the Peabody Fund received; and the amount of Fines, Licenses, and Capitation Tax, collected in each County.*

COUNTIES.	INTEREST ON CHICKASAW FUND.				STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMON SCHOOLS, UNDER ACT PASSED 1859.		INCOME OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.	PEABODY FUND.	FINES.	LICENSES.	POLL TAX.
	Amount of Interest Paid by the State.	Amount Loaned to the County.	Amount Loaned to Individuals.	Total Amount Unexpended.	Amount of Fund.	Amount of Interest due on Loans.	Amount Apportioned to the County.	Amount Apportioned to Private and Public Schools.	Amount Paid into County Treasury.	Amount Paid into County Treasury.	Amount Collected in the County.
Carroll	$		$	$	$	$	$ 3,211 40	$	790 51		5,145 00
Chickasaw	26,051 71			20,647 35					520 00		
Choctaw	816 73			816 73					525 00	196 00	
Claiborne							2,529 12		476 75	1,200 00	2,200 00
*Clarke											
Coahoma							1,349 76				
†Copiah											

Covington							951 58				1,242 00
DeSoto	6,356 12						6,136 16		1,202 55		9,092 00
Franklin							1,956 00	100 00	200 00		2,240 00
Greene							579 76		200 00		200 00
*Grenada									70 00		
Hinds							5,792 50				
Holmes							4,188 62		265 50	3,460 00	2,055 80
†Hancock											
Harrison							950 05		81 00	4,145 00	393 39
†Issaquena											
Itawamba	5,619 84		3,495 85			362 04	1,726 82		32 00	400 00	1,600 00
Jackson							1,052 53		30 00	223 50	
Jasper							2,084 68			1,000 00	1,777 00
Jefferson							1,564 36		50 00		3,000 00
†Jones											
Kemper							2,215 46		158 00		1,844 00
†Lincoln											
Lauderdale							3,257 25				
Lafayette	46,618 04	1,66 8 43					2,827 52		65 34		3,001 90
Lowndes	3,180 08			6 35			5,303 99		692 00		
Lee	3,641 48						2,883 56			2,550 00	3,528 40
†Lawrence											
Leake							2,008 00				
Leflore							1,407 53				
Madison							2,034 80		575 00		
†Marion											
Marshall	5,334 75						5,164 72		50 70		3,326 00
Montgomery											4,036 00
†Monroe											
Newton										900 00	2,500 00
*Neshoba											
Noxubee							4,166 53				3,000 00
Oktibbeha	2,540 00		2,500 00	40 00			3,688 69				
*Prentiss											
Panola							4,836 33		149 46	245 00	5,000 00
†Perry											

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871. † No report.

TABLE V.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount of the Chickasaw and Income Fund received; the amount of the State Appropriation made under the Act of 1850; the amount of the Peabody Fund received; and the amount of Fines, Licenses, and Capitation Tax collected in each County.

COUNTIES.	INTEREST ON CHICKASAW FUND.				STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMON SCHOOLS, UNDER ACT PASSED 1859.		INCOME OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.	PEABODY FUND.	FINES.	LICENSES.	POLL TAXES.
	Amount of Interest paid by the State.	Amount loaned to the County.	Amount loaned to Individuals.	Total amount unexpended.	Amount of Fund.	Amount of Interest due on Loans.	Amount apportioned to the County.	Amount apportioned to Private and Public Schools.	Amount paid into County Treasury.	Amount paid into County Treasury.	Amount collected in the County.
Pike	$	$	$	$	$ 2,500 00	$3,025 00	$ 2,485 54	$1,000 00	$ 241 51	$	$ 3,200 00
Pontotoc	1,541 97	....	....	....	10,000 00	1.000 00	2,377 96	....	139 45	....	2,713 00
Rankin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,951 46	....	188 80	200 00	2,200 00
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 00	....	....
Simpson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,389 98	....	67 98	100 00	2,161 60
Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,755 16	....	23 00	....	860 70
†Sunflower	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Tishomingo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tippah	11,087 48	....	209 20	11,296 68	....	....	2,114 29	....	65 00	....	1,728 00
Tunica	18,879 79	....	....	16,512 78	....	....	728 67	....	143 95	64 60	570 00
Tallahatchie	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,429 04	....	57 25	....	2,094 00
†Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,360 69	....	....	....	....
†Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Winston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,452 00
Wilkinson	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,063 60	....	220 00	....	1,126 70
Yazoo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	385 00	5,085 00	7,588 30
Yalobusha	1,515 81	....	5,000 00	11,551 94	....	....	2,69 13	....	....	....	1,312 00
Total	$143,371 77	$10,668 43	$11,205 05	$65,706 83	$10,390 00	$4,025 00	$106,451 01	$1,500 00	$8,052 35	$21,169 10	$89,561 79

* Special report made in the early part of the year 1871.

† No report.

TABLE VI.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

[illegible] showing the condition of School Funds arising from sale and rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Adams									
*Attala									
†Alcorn		‡Loan.		President of the Board of Police of Tishomingo (before the division of the county) of which Alcorn now forms a part	John F. Arnold	Jan. 1, 1871.	$ 355 00	$ 28 40	§Sec'd.
		"			R. H. Allen	"	300 00	24 00	"
		"			A. M. Aldridge	"	306 37	24 51	"
		"			David Bell	"	311 50	24 92	"
		"			R. S. Blake	"	273 33	21 87	"
		"			J. G. Barton	"	1,208 00	16 64	"
		"			C. W. Bell	"	233 40	18 67	"
		"		"	H. S. Brooks	"	647 00	51 76	"

		"		"	D. R. Bradley......	"	55 60	4 45	"
		"		"	Carmack & Baker ..	"	80 80	6 46	"
		"		"	Cook, Johns & Co..	"	216 00	17 28	"
		"		"	Milton Davis	"	202 00	16 16	"
		"		"	Davis & Dorsey....	"	202 67	16 21	"
		"		"	R. J. Flemming....	"	280 00	22 40	"
		"		"	J. A. Gerhart......	"	154 00	12 32	"
		"		"	Wm. J. Hamlin.....	"	218 00	17 44	"
		"		"	E. F. Haynie.......	"	200 00	16 00	"
		"		"	A. H. Houston.....	"	80 70	6 45	"
		"		"	M. Henderson......	"	153 00	12 24	"
		"		"	Fenton Hall......	"	333 98	26 72	"
		"		"	R. E. Holt.........	"	36 75	2 94	"
		"		"	McCord & Haynie..	"	100 00	8 00	"
		"		"	A. G. Persons......	"	299 00	23 92	"
		"		"	T. B. Phillips......	"	30 00	2 40	"
		"		"	W. B. Pannell......	"	216 00	17 28	"
		"		"	R. W. Richie.......	"	300 00	24 00	"
		"		"	W. H. Rorie	"	200 00	4 53	"
		"		"	Isaac Richardson ..	"	25 00	17 06	"
		"		"	Wm. A. Stout......	"	56 67	16 00	"
		"		"	John E. Small	"	213 25	5 10	"

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*No report.

† No date reported.

‡ These claims are loans from a fund created by adding, from time to time, the licenses assessed by the county, on sellers of vinous and spirituous liquors, to that portion of the Chickasaw Fund not loaned by the State to certain railroads; these notes have never been taken in charge by the Board of Directors, no provision of the law authorizing the Treasurer to give them up. For that reason the date of the loan is not given. The memorandum furnished by the County Treasurer gives no date,

§ All of these claims are secured by personal security and by mortgage on real estate. The personal security has generally become worthless, and some of the realty was so from the first.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from sale and rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Alcorn		†Loan.		President of the Board of Police of Tishomingo (before the division of the county) of which Alcorn now forms a part	J. V. Steger	Jan. 1, 1871.	200 00	16 00	‡Sec'd.
		"			J. B. Tarrant	"	63 72	2 00	"
		"			Taylor & Knowles ..	"	148 50	11 88	"
		"			R. H. Willet	"	52 00	4 16	"
		"			J. H. Walker	"	253 30	20 26	"
		"			J. H. Walker	"	359 25	28 74	"
		"			T. P. Young	"	620 00	49 60	"
		"			N. M. Aldridge	"	566 00	45 28	"
		"		"	F. A. Beasley	"	418 01	33 44	"
		"		"	D. R. Aradley & Co	"	224 00	17 92	"

		“			A. J. Farris	“	248 00	19 84	“
		“			W. W. Graham.....	“	108 00	8 64	“
		“			A. M. Black........	“	88 00	7 04	“
		“			S. Burnet	“	84 60	6 77	“
		“			Wm. Curtis........	“	66 55	5 32	“
		“			Eliza Dunning......	“	53 06	4 24	“
		“			Wm. L. Duncan....	“	90 00	7 20	“
		“			D. S. Gallaher......	“	92 00	7 36	“
		“			Wm. Gilmer	“	248 00	19 84	“
		“			James Hester......	“	71 46	5 71	“
		“			J. R. Damson......	“	262 63	21 01	“
		“			S. Davenport.......	“	452 30	36 18	“
		“			R. Davenport......	“	566 00	45 28	“
		“			B. N. Kinyon......	“	318 57	25 47	“
		“			J. T. Hicks........	“	47 00	3 76	“
		“			Wm. May..........	“	27 00	2 16	“
		“			Wm. May..........	“	641 00	51 28	“
		“			J. W. Patrick	“	561 08	44 89	“
		“			A. G. Persons......	“	70 00	5 60	“
		“			Daniel Peel........	“	1065 11	85 21	“

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* No date reported.

† These claims are loans from a fund created by adding, from time to time, the licences assessed by the County, on sellers of vinous and spirituous liquors, to that portion of the Chickasaw Fund not loaned by the State to certain railroads; these notes have never been taken in charge by the Board of Directors, no provision of the law authorizing the Treasurer to give them up. For that reason the date of the loan is not given. The memorandum furnished by the County Treasurer gives no date.

‡ All of these claims are secured by personal security by personal security and by mortgage on real estate. The personal security has generally become worthless, and some of the realty was so from the first.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds, arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Alcorn		†Loan.			Daniel Peel........	"	$ 659 55	$ 52 76	‡Sec'd.
		"			J. M. Boswell......	"	32 90	2 63	"
		"			E. Sheffield........	"	248 00	19 84	"
		"			W. A. Smith	"	30 00	2 40	"
		"			F. E. Smith........	"	75 00	6 00	"
		"			J. W. Sutherlin....	"	268 00	21 51	"
		"			C. B. Wills.........	"	100 00	8 00	"
		"			T. C. Webster......	"	90 40	7 23	"
						Total..	$18,548 61	$1,160 58	
§Amite		......			....		....	....	......
§Benton.....		......			....		....	....	......
§Bolivar.....		......			....		....	....	......

§Calhoun ...				....	....		....	....	
*Carroll		"		The Board of Trustees of the several Townships.	N. K. Ingram & Jeremiah Oldham	Jan. 21, 1862.	49 00	47 36	Principal secured.
		"			J. S. & W. P. Young	"	732 00	707 60	Not secured.
		"			J. S. & W. P. Young	"	18 00	17 40	
		"		"	S. S. Wood & G. Gordin..........	Feb. 25, 1861.	50 00	54 16	"
		"		"	J. Buchannon & M. A. Wilson	"	500 00	....	"
		"		"	Gordin, Buchanan & Co	Feb. 18, 1861.	722 00	782 16	"
		"		"	M. H. McVinney, J. S. Wood & G. G. Gordin..........	Dec. 26, 1860.	50 00	68 75	"
		"		"	Gordin, Avery & E. B. Gordin	Jun. 11, 1859.	115 00	124 35	"
		"		"	S. J. Durham and G. G. Gordin.......	Feb. 18, 1861.	200 00	216 66	"
		"		"	Gordin, Avery, & E. B. Gordin........	Jun. 25, 1861	500 70	525 73	"
		"		"	T. C. Harris........	Oct. 1, 1870.	285 00	35 62	Sec'd.

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* No date reported.

† These claims are loans from a fund created by adding, from time to time, the licenses assessed by the county, on sellers of vinous and spirituous liquors, to that portion of the Chicasaw Fund not loaned by the State to certain railroads; these notes have never been taken in charge by the Board of Directors, no provision of the law authorizing the Treasurer to give them up. For that reason the date of the loan is not given. The memorandum furnished by the County Treasurer gives no date.

‡ All of these claims are secured by personal security and by mortgage on real estate. The personal security has generally become worthless, and some of the reality was so from the first.

§ No report.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Carroll		Loan.			T. Hanks & J. W. Sinclair	Jan. 1, 1870.	$ 346 53	$ 34 65	Sec'd.
		"			R. G. Mohead......	Jan. 1, 1868.	85 50	34 20	Not.
		"			J. C. Nill & J. C. Lott	"	85 50	3 63	Sec'd.
		"			J. Stone, J. L. & P. H. King.........	April 15, 1860	100 00	96 66	Not.
		"			J. Stone & P. H. King	April 15, 1861	60 00	52 00	"
		"			Crawford, Ferguson & Reed.........	....	50 00	....	"

		“			H. W. Long, J. R. Boothe & J. Hatcher	April 10, 1860	50 00	51 66	“
		“			J. S. McDougand, H. Hattan & P. M. Wimberly	April 14, 1860	24 85	23 22	“
		“			Young Brothers, J. M. Hamilton & A. J. Saunderson	April 14, 1862	304 80	294 64	“
		“			Wilson, Whimberly & Bacon	April 15, 1862	72 90	62 20	“
		“			J. M. Mathews & Z. Blackmore	April 14, 1860	100 00	96 66	“
		“			J. & N. Ferguson & J. N. Mathews	April 14, 1860	41 00	39 63	“
		“			W. N. Sproles & N. Ferguson	....	50 00	....	“
		“			J. M. Wallace & J. R. Boothe	April 14, 1861	152 79	147 70	“
		“			Hamilton, Blackmore & Cain	April 15, 1862	200 00	173 33	“
		“			Martha and H. Johnson & H. Bacon	April 14, 1860	50 00	48 43	“
		“			Z. Blackmore & R. F. Kenedy	April 14, 1860	300 00	290 00	“
		“			Ferguson, Sproles & Mathews	“	75 00	68 00	“
		“			S. H. & J. O. Kent	Jan. 1, 1867.	65 00	37 50	“

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Carroll		Loan.			W. J. Woodell......	Jan. 1, 1867.	$ 79 26	$ 25 74	Sec'd.
		"			S. B. Johnson & Alf. Jackson	Jan. 1, 1861.	$ 431 35	$ 320 27	Not.
		"			J. O. Kent & G. W. Roberts	Jan. 1, 1860.	36 30	18 15	Sec'd.
		"			B. H. Hughes & S. T. Ferguson.....	Jan. 2, 1868.	134 00	53 60	Not.
		"			M. & W. J. Corder & P. Mabry......	Jan. 1, 1861.	263 91	253 81	"
		"			C. J. & W.W. Liddell	Jan. 1, 1868.	89 28	35 71	Sec'd.

	“			Z. P. & R. W. Clarke & W. J. Woodell.	Jan. 1, 1867.	150 00	75 00	Not.
	“			Z. P. & R. W. Clarke & W. J. Woodell..	Jan. 1, 1868.	156 00	60 00	“
	“			L. Barrow & R. W. Reditt...........	April 1, 1866.	100 00	17 00	Sec'd.
	“			Flowers, McPherson & Blow..........	Jan., 1870.	240 00	48 00	“
	“			Fields, Hutchins & Timberly	Jan. 1, 1870.	120 00	24 00	Not.
	“			Flowers, Hughes & Harlin.	Jan., 1870.	130 00	26 00	Sec'd.
	“			Thompson, Flowers & Scruggs.......	Apr'l, 1861.	377 00	392 13	Not.
	“			S. Stanford & J. A. J. Eskew........	Jan., 1870.	125 00	25 00	Sec'd.
	“			J. A. Oliver, J. C. Doss, & R. C. Hansborough....	Dec., 1869.	150 00	Paid.	Sec'd.
	“			Benthal, Flowers & Noland	April, 1860.	150 00	175 00	Not.
	“			N. A. & E. F. Melton & D. L. Redditt..	Oct., 1857.	104 40	148 00	Not.
	“			N. A. & E. F. Melton & D. L. Redditt..	Oct., 1858.	52 20	69 16	“
	“			Jessy Pittman & J. C. Furgason.....	March, 1862.	25 60	24 96	“

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LOAN OR LEASE MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OE INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Carroll....		Loan.			N. A. & E. F. Melton & D. L. Redditt..	Oct., 1859	$ 52 20	$ 63 94	Not.
		"			G. W. Townsend, J. Pittman & J. C. Furguson	March, 1862.	35 61	36 28	"
		"			J. Pittman & J. C. Furguson	March,, 1862.	25 61	24 96	"
		"			J. Pittman, J. Coakley & J. Bickers..	....	256 04	....	"

		“			N. A. Melton......	Oct., 1860.	20 88	23 40	“
		“			W. C. Vance.......	Jan., 1868.	89 12	8 91	“
		“			W. C. Chatham....	Jan., 1868.	91 25	9 12	“
		“			T. J. Edmondson...	Jan., 1868.	446 00	44 60	“
		“			L. Gant, S. Hart & Jas. Young......	Jan., 1854.	250 00	300 00	“
		“			M. H. McCarroll, J. C. Stevens & J. W. Trotter......	Jan., 1858.	100 00	110 00	“
		“			A. J. Johnson, B. Roach & B. C. Woods..........	Oct., 1859.	242 00	296 45	“
					Johnson & Nelson's Receipts for Note.	April, 1861.	292 00	313 00	“
					B. H. Willows, J. N. J. Turrentine & S. W. Bryan.....	May, 1858.	357 22	269 70	“
		“			H. D. Shaw, W. R. Helm & P. F. Liddel.............	Aug., 1860.	88 00	100 46	“
		“			McLeod & others...	Jan., 1868.	955 79	162 04	Sec'd.
					F. W. Keyes & A. M. Nelson.......	Jan., 1866.	100 00	60 00	Not.
		“			Jno. Little........	....	162 28	....	“
		“			J. R. Nash.........	....	245 00	....	“
		“			J. Little & J. Heath.	....	300 00	....	“
		“			John A. Fox.......	....	516 24	....	“

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		*BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Carroll.....					P. W. Peeples........	....	$ 500 00	$	Not.
					J. H., S. H. & S. D. Kent...........	Jan., 1870. "	250 00	50 00	
					R.E. & J.A. Eskridge		283 25	53 55	"
					W. C. Smith, N. Taylor & B. H. Jones	June, 1870.	164 25	24 63	"
					S. Parks, N. Taylor & H. C. Smith...	Jan., 1870.			
					J. J. Sykes, N. Taylor & R. Pryon...	June, 1870.	569 95 74 50	113 99 11 77	" "

					Joel H., John H. & D. J. Sally.......	June, 1866.	450 00	247 50	"
					W. M. Aldridge, W. E. Josliff & D. Evans..........	Jan., 1867.	500 00	250 00	"
					Total	....	$15,850 16	$10,097 91	
†Chickasaw..	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	.....
†Choctaw...	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Claiborne ..	Jan. 16, 1860	Loan,		Trustees T. 11, R. 2, E.	Richard G. Wharton	Jan. 1, 1861.	500 00	50 00	Per.sec
	Jan. 1, 1860.	"			Wm. H. Martin.....	"	1,427 50	1,713 00	Not.
	Jan. 1, 1859.	"			E. Mount.........	Jan. 1, 1860.	211 66	130 00	Per.sec
	May 30, 1859.	"		"	J. S. Mason........	May 1, 1860.	1,000 00	1,258 33	"
	Dec. 22, 1866.	"		"	A. A. Wright......	Dec. 22, 1867.	500 00	250 00	"
	"	"		"	W. A. Patterson....	"	500 00	250 00	"
	May 30, 1859.	"		"	Richard F. Archer.	May 30, 1860.	216 00	228 60	"
	July 1, 1859.	"		"	John C. Milcher....	July 1, 1860.	755 70	869 14	"
	Jan. 28, 1869.	"		"	Joel Perkins.......	Jan. 21, 1860.	1,642 34	1,628 55	"
	Dec. 27, 1858.	"		"	Joel Perkins.......	Dec. 27, 1859.	543 75	543 76	"
	Mar. 31, 1856.	"		"	Thos. B. McGruder.	Jan. 1, 1857.	500 00	700 00	"
	Dec. 22, 1866.	"		"	T. W. Broughton...	Dec. 22, 1867.	500 00	250 00	"
	Dec. 31, 1866.	"		"	D. B. Humphries...	Dec. 31, 1867.	500 00	250 00	"
	Dec. 22, 1866.	"		"	....	....	....	....	Per. and real, but worthl's.
	Nov. 21, 1866.	"		"	Mrs. Emily Miller..	Nov. 21, 1867.	500 00	250 00	
	Dec. 24, 1866.	"		"	Wm. H. Russum...	Dec. 22, 1867.	500 00	250 00	Per.sec

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* No date reported. † No report.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
Claiborne....	April 21, 1856.	Loan.		Trustees	D. A. Jones........	Jan. 1, 1857	$ 100 00	$ 50 50	Per.sec.
	April 20, 1854.	"		T. 10, R.	W. R. Wilkerson...	Jan. 1, 1855.	100 00	50 50	"
	Feb. 5, 1855.	"		4, E.	J. H. McBrier......	Jan. 1, 1856.	100 00	50 00	"
	Jan. 20, 1844.	"		"	Wm. T. Berry......	Jan. 20, 1855.	260 00	650 00	"
	Mar. 21, 1868.	"		T. 10, R.	Isaac A. Wade.....	Jan. 1, 1869.	200 00	73 88	"
	"	"		3, E.	Cortez Chambless..	"	200 00	73 88	"
	"	"		"	T. J. Daker........	"	200 00	73 88	"
	Nov. 22, 1865.	"		"	J. J. Whitney......	Jan. 1, 1867,	1,060 00	212 00	"
	Jan. 1, 1866.	"		T. 12, R.	Eugene D. Jones...	"	432 00	120 96	"
		"		4, E.	....				

Jan. 1, 1868.	"		T. 11, R. 4, E.	J. W. Fife	Jan., 1869.	273 00	60 06	"
"	"			D. S. Davenport	"	280 00	95 20	"
Jan. 1, 1867.	"		"	D. J. Purser	Jan. 1868.	400 00	136 00	"
Oct. 20, 1870.	"		"	D. S. Davenport	Oct. 20, 1871.	66 12	7 63	"
Jan. 1, 1868.	"		"	J. H. Patterson	Jan. 1, 1869.	886 86	301 32	"
Jan. 1, 1868.	"		"	A. D. Ragsdale	Jan. 1, 1869.	229 00	77 86	per.sec
Aug. 12, 1851	"		Trustees T. 13, R. 3, E.	James H. Pipes	Jan. 1, 1852.	1300 00	642 00	"
Dec. 21, 1857.	"		Trustees	John R. Haring	Dec. 21, 1860.	453 34	343 96	"
	"		T. 13, R. 4, E.	J. A. Gibson	Dec. 21, 1860.	453 34	502 45	"
Dec. 1, 1668. Dec. 5, 1868.		Lease.	Trustees T. 12, R. 2, E.	Laura S. Turpin	Dec. 5, 1872.	6075 00	486 00	Real & personal.
Jan. 3, 1855.	"		Trustees. T. 11, R 1, W.	Jas. M. Batchelor	Jan. 3, 1857.	2600 00	3536 00	per.sec
Jan. 11, 1859.	"		Trustees T. 14, R. 5, E.	Saml. Hutchins	Jan. 11, 1860.	392 09	347 68	per.sec
					Total	$35,472 70	$16,173 46	

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County,

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
Coahoma....	1868	Loan.		Co. Tres.	J. A. Peace........		$ 200 00	$ 50 00	
	1871	"		"	R. C. Legg		350 00	35 00	
	1871	"		"	"		114 07	11 40	
	1871	"		"	"		196 80	19 68	
	1860	"		"	D. B. Hayward		200 00	240 00	
	1857	"		"	"		20 00	24 00	
	1871	"		"	P. M. Grant.......		726 00	1089 00	
	1861	"		"	A. D. Suddosh.....		189 62	18 96	
	1858	"		"	B. T. Sanders......		114 00	125 40	
	1858	"		"	Jno. Franklin......		93 50	126 22	
	1859	"		"	J. D. Shaw........		144 00	194 40	

	1859	"		"	J. G. Miller........		110 38	143 39	
	1871	"		"	J. D. Shaw........		55 17	71 63	
	1858	"		"	J. G. Chism.......		200 00	20 00	
	1868	"		"	T. F. Stewart......		239 40	313 19	
	1858	"		"	Jno. Franklin......		23 46	6 43	
	1859	"		"	E. B. Fuller.......		55 00	75 62	
	1858	"		"	Chas. Seursen.....		30 40	38 00	
	1859	"		"	J. Locks..........		211 67	285 66	
	1859	"		"	Cullen Barren......		164 12	209 22	
	1871	"		"	Chas. Seursen......		40 25	50 25	
	1862	"		"	R. C. Legg........		500 00	50 00	
	1869	"		"	H. C. Chambers....		2468 00	246 80	
	1869	"		"	E. P. Harmon.....		395 62	19 78	
	1869	"		"	J. A. Cooper......		100 00	30 00	
						Total	$6,941 46	$3,494 03	
*Copiah	....	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......
Covington ..	Jan., 1870.			C. Stewart for T. 9 R. 18.	E. J. Magee.......	Jan. 1, 1871.	200 00	40 00	Sec'd.
	"	"		"	Jno. E. MacNair ...	"	200 00	40 00	"
	"	"		"	Isaiah Norwood ...	"	200 00	40 00	"
	"	"		"	A. D. F. Williamson	"	200 00	40 00	"
	"	"		"	E. M. Williamson ..	"	100 00	20 00	"
	Jan., 1862.	"		C.Welch,	James Welch	Jan., 1863.	198 00	138 60	"
	Jan., 1868.	"		Treas.	Willis Windham...	Jan., 1869.	90 00	27 00	"
	Mar., 1867.	"		"	A. J. Robertson...	Jan., 1868.	55 00	26 13	"

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
Covington ..	Dec., 1860.	"		Schl. Fund, Covington County.	B. F. Speed	Jan., 1862.	$ 75 96	$ 75 96	Sec'd.
	Feb., 1859.	"			Wm. Williams	Jan., 1860.	64 05	64 05	"
	Jan., 1861.	"		J. Rodgers, Treasurer.	R. M. Webster	Jan., 1862.	136 36	136 36	"
	Feb., 1859.	"		Schl. Fund, Covington County.	Jno. Williamson....	Feb., 1859.	121 99	121 99	"
	Feb., 1863.	"		"	J. H. Dykes........	Jan., 1864.	92 28	73 82	"
						Total	$1,733 64	$843 91	

*DeSoto									
*Franklin									
†Greene		Loan.		John McInnis, Commissioner of submerged lands.	Daniel and Murdoch McInnis	1866.	200 00	100 00	Sec'd.
		"			"	1867.	20 00	8 00	"
		"			W. W. Thompson & B. P. McLeo	1869.	111 65	33 49	"
		"			Jas A. Prentiss	1871.	30 00	13 25	"
		"		School Com'r, Jno. McInnis.	Elem Philips		69 00		Not.
		"			Randall McInnis	1872.	100 00		Sec'd.
		"			Roderick McLeo	1871.	40 00	4 00	"
					Total		$ 729 39	$ 150 74	
*Grenada									
Hinds	Jan. 1, 1868.	Loan.		Trustees 16th Sec.	J. C. Williams	Jan. 1, 1867.	200 00		Sec'd.
	Jan. 1, 1868.	"			L. J. Fatheree	Jan. 1, 1869.	1,201 00		"
		"		"	Mrs. O. Yates		151 40		Not.
		"		"	F. M. Martin		315 25		"
		"		"	Chas. Martin		250 00		"
		"		"	L. Hudson		100 00		Sec'd.
		"		"	L. Hudson		607 50		Not.
		"		"	Mrs. S. C. Banks		637 50		"

* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM WAS THE LEASE OR LOAN MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OT NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Hinds			Lease	Trustees	J. W. Young		$ 255 88		Sec'd.
				16th Sec.	George Work		80 00		"
		Loan.		"	A. J. Chapman		105 00		Not.
		"		"	B. Wilkes Henry		1,115 00		"
		"		"	Edward Penell		700 00		"
			Lease.	"	Wilson Benson		240 61		"
		"		"	Daniel McNeil		220 00		Sec'd.
		"		"	W. W. Warren		50 00		"

		“		“	E. Virden		438 75		“
		“		“	C. C. Warner		100 00		“
		“		“	Wm. B. Mower	Jan. 1, 1858.	100 00		“
		“		“	H. J. Pond	Feb. 1, 1870.	138 00		“
		“		“	C. J. Wodner		100 00		“
		“		“	H. J. Pond	Dec., 1868.	138 00		“
					H. D. Robertson		600 00		Not.
					A. O. P. Pickens		100 00		“
					A. O. P. Pickens		200 00		“
					J. B. Greaves		303 05		Sec'd.
					Wm. Stephens		100 00		Not.
					Wm. S. Cabell		200 00		“
					Moses Granberry	Jan., 1855.	133 50		“
					J. R. Horne		600 00		“
					S. McRaven		100 00		“
					Howell Hobbs	Jan., 1860.	601 92		Sec'd.
					N. Moore		2,001 72		Not.
					George Work	April, 1866.	336 46		Sec'd.
					Total		12,420 58		
Holmes	Jan., 1862.		Lease.		J. S. Simmons	Jan., 1863.	4,911 14	4,911 14	
	Jan., 1860.		“	T'wnshp Trustees	Archibald Fisher	Jan., 1860.	90 00	108 00	
	Jan., 1861.		“		Isaac Martin	Jan., 1861.	80 00	88 00	
	May, 1860.	Loan.	“	“	John T. McGee	May, 1861.	841 00	672 00	

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS,

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Holmes.....	May, 1861	Loan.	....	Township Trustees.......	John T McBee...........	May, 1861	$ 150 00	$ 180 00	Secured.
	Jan, 1863	"	....	"	J A Parker.............	Jan, 1864	1,335 55	341 65	"
	Jan, 1863	"	....	"	Thomas H Rule..........	Jan, 1864	76 18	22 85	"
	Feb, 1871	....	Lease.	Board of School Directors	Charles Hooven	Jan, 1872	200 00	20 00	Mortgage.
	Jan, 1862	Loan.	....	Township Trustees.......	T J McMorrough	Jan, 1863	45 00	41 50	Personal Sec
	Jan, 1863	"	....	"	W B Nance..............	Jan, 1864	376 75	150 70	"
	Aug, 1870	"	....	"	J H Andrews............	Jan, 1871	46 94	7 08	Mortgage.
	Jan, 1867	"	....	"	G W Davis	Jan, 1868	38 60	15 44	"
	Jan, 1869	"	....	"	Isaiah Whittington.......	Jan, 1870	260 44	26 04	"
	Dec, 1867	"	....	"	J A Long...............	Dec, 1868	300 00	151 91	"
	Jan, 1871	"	....	Board of School Directors.	R B Gwinn..............	Jan, 1872	226 00	22 60	"
	Mar, 1871	"	....	"	Richard Davis	Jan, 1872	113 00	11 30	"
	Jan, 1871	"	....	"	F M Phillips............	Jan, 1872	513 00	50 00	"
	May, 1869	....	Lease.	Judgment rendered by Circuit Court of Holmes Co.	Ann Reid, and W S Chew.	....	355 88	132 46	
	May, 1864	....	"	Township Trustees.......	N G Nye................	May, 1865	260 65	69 50	Lien.
	Aug, 1865	Loan.	....	"	James B Doty	Aug, 1866	49 32	36 47	Personal Sec
	Feb, 1870	"	....	"	O H C Tachett...........	Jan, 1862	240 00	24 00	"
	Jan, 1861	"	....	"	John Johnson............	Jan, 1862	96 00	105 00	"
	Jan, 1857	....	Lease.	"	Robert McClellan	Jan, 1857	370 00	259 00	Lien.
	Jan, 1858	Loan.	....	"	Robert McClellan	Jan, 1859	80 00	54 00	"
	Jan, 1870	"	....	"	William Herndon	Jan, 1871	48 56	7 56	"
	April, 1866	"	....	"	M Horton...............	Aug, 1867	450 00	150 00	Personal Sec
	Aug, 1867	"	....	"	William R Harris	Aug, 1868	50 00	18 32	"

	Aug, 1867		Lease.	"	Samuel Gellespie	Aug, 1868	50 00	28 08	"
	Dec, 1863	Loan.		"	B C Green	Jan, 1865	80 00	64 25	"
	Nov, 1866	"		"	J H Cochran	Nov, 1867	37 50	4 37	"
	Feb, 1861		Lease.	Board of School Directors.	A Schild	Jan, 1872	100 00		Mortgage.
	Mar, 1871	Loan.		"	H W Portwood	Jan. 1872	243 69		"
	Mar, 1871	"		"	Floyd Sallis	Jan, 1872	800 00	80 00	"
	Nov, 1865		Lease.	Board of Trustees	E B Sproles	Nov, 1866	100 00	71 66	Personal Sec
	Nov, 1868	Loan.		"	W R Sproles	Nov, 1869	250 00	275 50	"
	Feb, 1871		Lease.	Board of School Directors.	Daniel Sproles	Jan, 1872	62 50	6 25	Mortgege.
	Jan, 1871	Loan.		"	I L.Stevens	Jan, 1872	200 00	20 00	"
	Jan, 1871		Lease.	"	Scarborough & Weatherby	Jan, 1872	250 00	25 00	"
	July, 1869	Loan.		Board of Trustees	W H Milton	July, 1870	31 15	3 11	Personal Sec
	Feb, 1871	"		Board of School Directors.	C C Horton	Jan, 1872	43 50		Mortgage.
	Dec, 1865		Lease.	Board of Trustees	Benjamin F Crawford	Dec, 1866	200 0	20 00	
	May, 1854	Loan.		"	Willliam A Denton	May, 1855	211 50	225 00	
	Nov, 1851	"		"	S J Brown & Henry Coyle		100 00		
	Sept, 1871		Lease.	Board of School Directors.	M B Avery	Jan, 1872	40 00		
						Total	$ 14,603 85	$ 8,448 74	
*Hancock									
*Harrison									
*Issaquena									
*Itawamba.									
†Jackson				Board of Police	J Rogers	Nov, 1859	$ 100 00	$ 55 11	Personal Sec
				"	Bolin Smith	Jan, 1861	156 00	91 46	"
				"	H Krebs	Oct, 1862	500 00	256 70	"
				"	J M Jones	Sept, 1868	53 40	21 00	"
				"	J C Bilboe	Nov, 1870	38 46	12 00	"
				"	A S Craven	Feb, 1871	48 24	17 84	"
						Total	$ 896 10	$ 454 11	
†Jasper				Pres. Board of Police	Robert Meeke and others	Jan, 1860	$ 47 85		
				"	Wm Stricklin and others	April, 1861	50 0		
				County Treasurer	C Hyon and others	Oct, 1866	77 60		

*No report.

† No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Jasper				Pres. Board of Police	Wm Snow and others	April, 1861	$ 9 56		A very small part secured
				County Treasurer	G W Grayson and others	Nov, 1866	25 00		
				"	C & J Hyon and others	March, 1869	30 00		
				Pres. Board of Police	U Bufkin and others	Sept, 1861	80 54		Mostly expired by limitation, or have become bankrupt
				"	G S Cellins and others	Aug, 1857	23 60		
				County Treasurer	Z J Husbands and others	Aug, 1866	41 50		
				Pres. Board of Police	J Wheeler and others	Jan, 1856	120 00		
				"	C Patterson and others	Oct, 1857	94 35		
				"	Thos Moffett and others	July, 1858	96 00		
				"	L J Jones and others	Jan, 1859	100 0		
				"	J C Gaudy and others	Jan, 1869	100 00		
				D McDonald	N McKinsty and others	Jan, 1855	175 00		
				County Treasurer	H Shoemaker and others	Oct, 1865	200 00		
				Pres. Board of Police	F Bufkin and others	Dec, 1861	200 00		
				"	County Board of Police	Nov, 1864	1,250 00		
				Treasurer School Fund	" "		382 00		
				"	" "		90 00		
				County Treasurer	A Ulman and others	Sept, 1866	110 91		
				"	J Nicholson and others	Oct, 1861	205 70		
				"	L Greyson and others	Nov, 1859	20 00		
				"	J R Neely and others	Sept, 1866	500 00		
				"	J R Neely and others	Sept, 1866	206 66		
				"	L Lender and others	Sept, 1866	40 00		
				"	T Jones and others	Sept, 1870	109 00		

				“	J A Chapman and others	Aug, 1862	30 00		
				“	W T Pow and others	Dec, 1859	50 00		
				“	W J Snow and others	Jan, 1860	74 00		
				“	J Cook and others	Sept, 1866	90 00		
				“	J A Chapman and others	Dec, 1858	79 50		
				Pres. Board of Police	John A Dillen and others	Jan, 1860	28 50		
				County Treasurer	J Ratliff and others	July, 2859	39 74		
				“	J Cook and others	Sept, 1866	200 00		
				“	W T Pow and others	Aug, 1863	173 00		
				“	C Tatum	Aug, 1860	140 00		
				Pres. Board of Police	Lewis & Hutts	Aug, 1860	75 00		
				“	J A Chapman	July, 1857	101 36		
				“	Furguson & Co	Jan, 1858	58 80		
				County Treasurer	Ratliff Lyon & Co	April, 1850	86 00		
				“	Pow, Harrington & Mabs	April, 1856	195 00		
				“	McDautt & Shawm	Feb, 1859	157 00		
				“	H James & Co	Feb, 1859	142 00		
				“	James Emerson	Feb, 1858	148 56		
				“	Drew & O'Flynn	Aug, 1859	70 00		
				“	Sundry Persons		1,481 62		
						Total	$ 7,737 49		
*Jefferson				James Archer	A J Turpin	1860	572 00		Not secured.
				“	W B Shield & Robt Cox	1860	1,903 00		“
				D J Bare, Director	Jesse Chavers	1872	785 36		Renewed.
				“	Wm Adair	1872	950 00		“
				“	S B Owen & J W Scott	1868	1,021 75		“
				“	R V McDonald	1880	2,873 84		“
				“	N S McCormick	1872	113 90		“
				“	A B Stewart	1872	100 00		“
				“	D S Cameron	1872	350 00		“
				“	S D McCallum	1872	1,000 00		“
				“	W R Newman	1872	270 60		“
				“	J S Calendar	1872	100 00		“
				“	A R Fairley	1872	123 00		“

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS,

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds, arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Jefferson				D J Bare, Director	N S McCormick	1872	$ 325 00	$	Renewed.
				"	D G Patterson	1872	200 00		"
				"	A McIntyre	1872	40 00		"
				"	W H Bowen	1872	345 00		"
				"	D Carmichael	1872	75 00		
				"	E Buckley,		40 00		
				"	Jas F Cato	1872	62 80		Renewed.
				"	Lewis Cato	1872	377 70		"
				"	M A Galbraith	1872	200 00		"
				"	Charlotte Robinson	1872	200 00		"
				"	D G Buie	1872	232 80		"
				"	T C McNair	1872	307 00		"
				"	Wm Ward	1872	44 35		"
				"	Reuben Lee	1872	71 80		"
				"	J M Gillis	1872	65 00		"
				"	W A McLane	1872	75 00		"
				"	M Sloffey	1872	75 00		
				Thos Reid	Paddock & Cully	1871	1,500 00		Compromise.
				"	J Newman	1864	1,000 00		
				"	Saml Terry et al.	1867	128 00		Renewed.
				"	R H Truly & R W Cample	1862	142 50		
				"	Owens et al	1866	711 70		
				"	Thos O Quinn	1862	160 00		
				"	Th West, Confederate debt	1867	1,896 83		

			"	A Dangerfield	1861	400 00		
			"	E & W T Simms	1871	176 74		Renewed.
				Dunbar & Cegar	1871	223 43		
				John O Quinn	1871	119 00		
				A K O'Neal	1871	1,800 00		Renewed.
				R H Martin	1871	190 00		"
				W B Abbott	1871	500 00		"
				R A Abbott	1871	200 00		"
				S A Griffing	1871	250 00		"
				Pintard & Jones	1876	600 00		"
				T R Dennis	1871	200 00		"
			E G Wood	D P Fairly	1872	197 50		"
			"	Lease redeemed				"
			G G Noland	Chas W Leighton		681 00		"
			"	M J Edwards		250 00		"
			"	Wiley S McDonald		572 85		"
				J Millsapps	1872	762 20		"
				David McCaw	1872	2,450 56		"
				A Killingworth	1868	800 00		
				H Conrad	1871	176 87		
				T J Cogan	1868	1,000 00		
				A J Scott	1872	622 90		
				W W Wade	1867	81 60		
				A R Wade	1869	409 30		
				D B Wade	1868	48 30		
				R & A J Scott	1872	41 00		
				C C Walkins	1872	501 76		
				Wm Adair		125 00		
				M A Cogan		1,000 00		
				W B Stewart		900 00	1,627 92	
					Total	$ 35,727 95	$ 1,927 92	

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Jones							$	$	
†Kemper				Board of School Directors	Notes barred by limitation, and notes against bankrupts		8,000 00		Secured, but worthless.
						Total	$ 8,000 00		
*Lincoln							$	$	
Lauderdale	Nov, 1852			County Treasurer	H M Finley		300 00		Secured.
	March, 1850			"	W D Caine		54 00		"
	Oct, 1852			"	Willis Merritt		200 00		"
	April, 1848			"	L B Baine		145 00		"
	Oct, 1852			"	J R Walker		350 00		"
	Feb, 1847			"	Wm Newton		90 57		"
	Oct, 1856			"	L D Clanton		100 00		"
	July, 1854			"	J M Trussell		354 40		"
	Aug, 1842			"	B F Parke		50 00		"
	Dec, 1860			"	D R P King		125 00		"
	Dec, 1854			"	H H Rainey		96 41		"
	March, 1848			James A Horne	E S Mason		100 00		"
	Jan, 1861			County Treasurer	L B Baine		26 20		"
	Sept, 1856			"	Wm L Cole		96 66		"
	Aug, 1843			"	J S Beason		61 25		"
	Oct, 1852			"	Amos Hodges		76 80		"

Nov, 1853			"	J A Horne		140 00		"
Oct, 1852			Sylvanus Coans	Sterling Jones		200 00		"
Dec, 1860			County Treasurer	R M Thompson		80 00		"
Aug, 1845			"	Jas H Morris		460 00		"
May, 1860			M V White	S M Arby		127 80		"
Feb, 1843			"	Joshua R Pringle		200 00		"
May, 1856			County Treasurer	A E Gray		52 00		"
Oct, 1855			"	A E Gray		200 00		"
Aug, 1842			"	Jas W Vance		156 00		"
March, 1856			"	Jas F Patten		350 00		"
Jan, 1861			"	H R Wilson		1,000 00		"
Dec, 1851			"	L B Baine		50 00		"
"			J A Horne	Wm S Raglan		1,000 00		"
"			J R Creus	A M Paine		196 40		"
"			W Keaton	John Thompson		42 96		"
Dec, 1860			County Treasurer	L B Baine		145 00		"
March, 1847			"	Wm H White		70 00		"
Dec, 1849			"	John Henderson		100 00		"
July, 1854			"	A M Prince		152 00		"
Feb, 1848			F R Creus	W M Hancock		20 00		Not secured.
March, 1851			County Treasurer	Geo Wood		58 33		"
April, 1859			W W Hall	W Reeves		104 8		"
April, 1854			County Treasurer	E R Brown		109 00		"
Dec, 1860			W P Andrews	A White		400 00		"
March, 1850			J A Horne	Geo Wood		147 75		"
June, 1850			C C Brewster	W B Gaines		54 00		"
Nov, 1847			C C Brewster	J J McCarty		1,031 20		"
Dec, 1857			C C Brewster	Thos Evans		148 22		"
Oct, 1852			C C Brewster	Edward Smith		46 80		"
Feb, 1848			J M D W McElroy	Edward Smith		46 80		"
Oct, 1866			County Treasurer	Edward Smith		46 80		"
Dec, 1865			C Winnn	Edward Smith		46 80		"
Sept, 1850			J M D W McElroy	C M Mathias		1,000 00		"
April, 1859			J A Horne	John Hamrick		75 00		"
"			County Treasurer	Radley Spinks		8 00		"
May, 1856			"	Peyton King		89 60		"

* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Lauderdale				J A Horne	John Crane		$ 25 00		Not Secured.
				County Treasurer	L B Baine		175 00		"
				"	A E Grey		200 00		"
				J A Horne	F B Brower		261 60		"
				County Treasurer	John Brandon		530 00		"
				C E Rushing	Sarah E Hussey		700 00		"
				C E Rushing	Benj F Parke		50 00		"
				County Treasurer	Wm G Prince		86 00		"
				"	C C Willey		150 00		"
				Pres B'd School Directors.	Benj F Parke		100 00		"
				County Treasurer	John Crane		125 00		"
				Pres B'd School Directors.	Wm P Evans		100 00		"
				County Treasurer	W L Mayfield		210 00		"
				"	A E Long		178 80		"
					W S Parton		22 40		"
					A E Gray		48 80		"
					A M Pringle		79 68		"
					Isaac Spinks		124 80		"
						Total	$ 11,846 33		
†Lafayette									
†Lowndes									
†Lee									

†Lawrence..									
Leake	Nov, 1860	Loan.		Treasurer of Leake county	M O & C L Moss	Jan, 1862	545 00	599 50	
	Sept, 1853	"		Treasurer of Leake county	John Denfro, et al	Sept, 1854	144 00	177 00	
	Dec, 1857	"		"	A B Manning	Jan, 1862	125 00	137 50	
	May 1861	"		"	J M Slaughter	Sept, 1861	100 00	110 00	
	March, 1862	"		"	J M Slaughter	Dec, 1863	100 00	100 00	
	July, 1860			"	G W Thompson	Dec, 1861	200 00	198 00	
	March, 1862			"	G W Thompson	Jan, 1863	180 00	162 00	
	Oct, 1858			"	John Wilbank	Jan, 1861	80 00	56 00	
	May, 1860			"	John Wilbank	Jan, 1863	100 00	120 00	
	"			"	Jas Lay	Dec, 1861	150 00	185 00	
	"			"	J L Plunkett	May, 1861	145 00	170 50	
	"			"	Starling Jones	May, 1861	145 00	159 50	
	Feb, 1868			"	G W Trippe	May, 1869	145 00	58 00	
	Dec, 1861			"	J L Plunkett	May, 1862	150 00	171 50	
	Jan, 1862			"	J L Plunkett	Jan, 1869	15 00	16 50	
	Jan, 1860			"	M B Warren	Jan, 1863	260 00	312 00	
	Aug, 1864			"	J L Plunkett	Jan, 1865	135 00	108 00	
	Dec, 1853			"	J H Brown	Jan, 1861	150 00	120 00	
	Feb, 1866			"	J W Bryan	Aug, 1867	168 00	80 00	
	June 1859			"	P W Gaddis	Dec, 1863	84 00	92 40	
	Nov, 1866			"	H J Barnes	Jan, 1867	50 00	25 00	
	Feb, 1868			"	B E Sivil	Jan, 1869	46 40	14 60	
	Jan, 1857			"	C C Allen	Jan, 1867	26 00	28 60	
	Nov, 1858			"	Robert C Wallace	Jan, 1868	200 00	20 00	
	April, 1868			"	C Watkins	Jan, 1869	120 00	12 00	
	April, 1869			"	David Shuler	"	200 00	20 00	
	Feb, 1869			"	David Shuler	"	41 25	4 12	
	June, 1859			"	A H Bilbo	"	73 10	73 10	
	Nov, 1870			Board School Directors	J W Carpenter	Jan, 1870	352 00	35 20	
	Dec, 1866			County Treasurer	Carmel Trimage	Dec, 1867	383 37	191 67	
	"			"	John Coleman	Jan, 1871	400 00	40 00	
	"			"	John Coleman	Jan, 1867	116 00	11 60	
	Jan, 1866			"	Uriah Carter	Dec, 1866	144 00	86 40	
	Jan, 1864			"	J W Wilder	Jan, 1867	500 00	400 00	
	Jan, 1865			"	Solomon Wilder	"	100 00	10 00	

* No date reported. † No report.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Leake	Aug, 1868			County Treasurer	E C Barnes	Jan, 1869	$ 350 00	$ 105 00	
	Feb, 1868			"	E F Lacy	"	480 00	48 00	
	July, 1868			"	E W Bain	Feb, 1869	644 00	128 80	
	May, 1862			"	G W Burt	July, 1869	125 00	126 80	
	June, 1856			"	Eli Gosswell	Jan, 1863	100 00	130 00	
	April, 1862			"	John A Hanson	June, 1863	135 00	108 00	
	Jan, 1848			"	G W Triflett	Jan, 1863	200 00	20 00	
	July, 1868			"	Asa Fletcher	Jan, 1869	100 00	40 00	
	Jan, 1859			"	Leonard Slaughter	Jan, 1861	50 00	35 00	
	Jan, 1865			"	Hudson Emmons	Jan, 1866	100 00	30 00	
	Jan, 1861			"	James Henderson	"	45 00	27 00	
	Aug, 1866			"	J J Hutchins	Jan, 1867	160 00	16 00	
	Jan, 1857			"	Geo Allen	Jan, 1857	50 00	33 00	
	Jan, 1856			"	Geo Allen	Dec, 1865	140 00	129 00	
	Jan, 1856			"	M A Johnson	Feb, 1866	200 00	20 00	
						Total	$ 8,744 12	$ 5,101 79	
*Leflore									
†Madison				H P Hill et al	George W Stewart	Jan 1, 1872	$ 1,106 55	$ 664 00	Secured.
				D V Culley et al	A J Montgomery	"	675 00	34 00	"
				H C Bennett et al	A J Montgomery	"	150 00	45 00	"
				Lewis Dinkens et al	J R Cowell	"	171 75	200 80	"
				J R Powell et al	D E Burns	"	250 00	100 00	"

			E W Fardeal et al	J R Powell	"	139 42	154 00	"
			J R Powell et al	"	"	2,130 00	1,917 00	"
			I H Dinkins et al	"	"	55 72	54 00	"
			H J McKee et al	"	Mar 1, 1873	898 96	89 89	"
			Thos J Alsworth et al	John Smith	Jan 1, 1872	130 00	26 00	"
			John P Smith et al	Andrew J Allsworth	"	2,870 00	574 00	"
			Thomas J Alsworth et al.	John Smith	"	130 00	26 00	"
			A C Alsworth et al	A J Allsworth	"	1,200 00	240 00	"
			Thomas G Alsworth et al	John Smith	"	905 00	924 00	"
			Jackson, Warren et al	A J Allsworth	"	300 00	60 00	"
			Margaret McKie et al	Trustees	"	500 00	200 00	"
			J J Lamb	"	"	245 0	98 00	"
			W E McAllister et al	J M Scott	"	131 80	144 98	"
			J M Pugh et al	A V Beard	"	200 00	240 00	"
			W J Parker et al	Trustees	"	673 38	269 35	"
			C W O'Leary	"	Oct 15, 1871	1,500 00	300 00	"
			P J Devine et al	"	Jan 1, 1871	51 62	20 64	"
			N Wunkler et al	"	"	483 15	339 60	"
			M V Collune et al	T A Phillips	"	1,280 00	128 00	"
			J B Hartach et al	W J Hewston	"	800 00	720 00	"
			Robert L Moore et al	T A Phillips	"	305 53	183 31	"
			W H McGee et al	"	"	366 66	146 66	"
			Daniel Reordes & Co	"	"	130 00	156 00	"
			John B Moore	Samuel Hutton	"	500 00	100 00	"
			Pemaine, Bennett et al	"	"	700 00	140 00	"
			Wm P Anderson et al	William P Anderson		735 35	367 67	"
			James Burk et al	"	Jan 1, 1872	1,095 00	657 00	"
			Wm P Anderson	W C McAllister	"	700 00	350 00	"
			D E Foord et al	William P Anderson	"	735 35	882 42	"
			Wm J Shannon et al	S V Luckett	"	150 00	195 00	"
			S V Luckett et al	J T Hollingsworth	"	161 08	277 18	"
			P H Luckett	President	"	101 00	20 20	"
			Thomas H Luckett et al	S V Luckett	"	24 08	12 04	"
			Ann Carpenter et al	"	"	25 05	27 55	"
			J R Brook et al	"	"	24 10	26 51	"

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* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Madison..	....	....	....	M A Cobb et al..........	J T Hollingsworth........	Jan 1, 1872	$ 172 16	$ 327 10	Secured.
	....	....	....	J Thornhill et al..........	S V Luckett	"	596 10	655 71	"
	....	....	....	M A Cobb et al	"	"	71 14	35 57	"
	....	....	....	James Ryan et al..........	S Melton................	"	581 50	116 30	"
	....	....	....	J B Moore et al..........	J A Magruder............	"	276 90	27 69	"
	....	....	....	F H Price et al..........	S Melton................	"	800 00	160 00	"
	....	....	....	R W Nicholls et al........	"	"	295 00	59 00	"
	....	....	....	Sallie Collins et al........	L Melton................	"	87 27	17 45	"
	....	....	....	J W Davis................	"	"	123 50	24 70	"
	....	....	....	W A Simmary et al	W J Dalhany....	"	594 64	272 25	"
	....	....	....	J B Noon et al.	P Henry................	"	68 37	95 71	"
	....	....	....	P Henry et al............	W J Dalhany	"	98 92	593 52	"
	....	....	....	W Mitchell et al..........	"	"	217 69	304 76	"
	....	....	....	Thomas Coleman..........	"	"	375 89	413 47	"
	....	....	....	J B Massey et al	Jacob A Ross	"	260 00	....	"
	....	....	....	A E Sample et al..........	"	"	618 08	123 61	"
	....	....	....	John Henry..............	"	"	490 00	98 00	"
	....	....	....	J M Allen et al..........	"	"	280 00	56 00	"
	....	....	....	J A Cook et al..........	"	"	250 00	25 00	"
	....	....	....	J F Grafton et al..........	"	"	448 32	44 83	"
	....	....	....	E F Whitworth et al......	"	"	200 00	20 00	"
						Total....	$ 29,655 43	$ 13,904 00	

*Marion									
*Marshall									
*Montgom'y									
*Monroe									
*Newton									
*Neshoba									
†Noxubee									Total Loss.
Oktibbeha	April, 1855			Former Board	G B Walker, J D Terry, and J H Steel	April 3, 1856	$ 40 00	$ 31 00	Secured.
	April, 1855			"	G B Walker, J D Terry, and J H Steel	April 3, 1856	40 00	31 00	Not secured.
	April, 1860			"	W H Davis	April 3, 1861	84 75	37 30	"
	April, 1864			"	W H Davis	April, 1864	6 00	2 60	Secured.
	June, 1867			"	F Patterson, A R Betts, and Wm Simpson	April 3, 1868	30 00	9 00	Not secured.
	May, 1866			"	W M Hannah	April 6, 1866	100 00	53 34	"
	Oct, 1867			"	Squire Clark, R S Meacham, and W H Ellis	Oct 21, 1867	580 63	148 00	"
	Oct, 1867			"	Squire Clark and S Cooper	Oct 21, 1867	53 27	13 31	"
	Oct, 1867			"	J N Gibson, Squire Clark, and Silas Cooper	Oct 21, 1867	368 28	112 64	Secured.
	May, 1858	Loan.		"	A M Carothers, and Wm. Bell	May 4, 1858	164 31	147 87	Not Secured
	May, 1858	"		"	A M Carothers, and Wm. Bell	May 1, 1858	62 32	56 07	"
	Jan, 1856	"		"	C I Sullivan, A M Carothers, and D Love	Jan 9, 1856	123 53	172 90	"
	Jan, 1856	"		"	C I Sullivan, A M Carothers, and D Love	Jan 9, 1856	31 24	43 68	"
	Aug, 1854	"		"	A R Cushman	Aug 3, 1854	16 49	15 20	"
	Jan, 1859	"		"	W Ward, and T C Bookter	Jan 1, 1859	251 49	275 00	
	Jan, 1859	"		"	W Ward, and T C Bookter	Jan 1, 1859	780 39	858 33	
	Oct, 1861	"		"	Spenser Harringtoo, Mary B Harrington, and Maxwell	Oct 25, 1861	105 95	116 49	
	April, 1868		Lease.	"	James L Graves	April 21,1868	1,826 84	688 39	"

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* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

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		Loan.	Lease.						
Oktibbeha ..	April, 1868	Loan.	....	Former Board...........	James L Graves..........	April 21,1868	$ 498 46	186 15	Not Secured.
	April, 1868	“	....	“	John Thompson..........	April 21,1868	2,095 00	785 63	“
	April, 1868	“	....	“	Wm Ward.............	April 21,1868	394 61	147 98	“
	Oct, 1867	“	....	“	T A J Owen, R D Cooper, and Thomas Stanton. ..	Oct 24, 1867	146 19	78 40	“
	Jan, 1871	....	Lease.	Present Board.	John T Thompson........	Jan 1, 1872	35 00	1 75	“
	Jan, 1864	Loan.	....	Former Board...........	Allan Ellis, J R Tribble...	Jan, 1865	110 00	77 00	“
	Jan, 1867	“	....	“	Ellen Rentfrow..........	Jan 13, 1867	8 10	4 05	“
	April, 1868	“	....	“	C Carpenter, and E Redus	April 1, 1868	140 52	....	“
	April, 1869	“	....	“	J F Halbert, A J Halbert, and J L Crigler	April, 1869	202 50	20 25	“
	April, 1870	“	....	“	J F Halbert, A J Halbert, and J L Crigler........	April, 1870	369 08	36 90	“
	May, 1871	“	....	Present Board...........	O E Selby..............	Jan 1, 1872	302 60	30 26	“
	July, 1871	“	....	“	S Sparks...............	Jan 1, 1872	351 27	....	“
	Jan, 1870	“	....	Former Board...........	W E Saunders, J T Bell, and J L Boyd	Jan 14, 1871	153 70	15 37	“
	Jan, 1870	“	....	“	S D Sessums, J H Alston, and J H Alston, jr.. ..	Jan 14, 1871	348 00	26 10	“
	Nov, 1866	“	....	“	W H Cross, and A J Rowe.	Nov 29, 1866	696 00	342 72	“
	Oct, 1869	“	....	“	Thomas Gladney........	Jan 14, 1870	725 00	....	“
	Jan, 1861	“	....	“	A M Carothers, Wm Bell.	Jan 14, 1862	81 58	40 75	“
	June, 1851	....	Lease.	“	R M Ellis, J H Curry, and C W Curry...........	Jan 14, 1852	1,430 00	742 05	“

Jan, 1868	....	Lease.	"	J T Montgomery, ex'r estate S A Montgomery...	Jan 1, 1869	734 32	....	"
Jan, 1859	....	....	"	W D Woodhouse, T K C Woodhouse............	Jan 1, 1859	20 00	26 00	"
Aug, 1871...	Loan.	....	Present Board............	F A Ware..............	Jan 1, 1872	1,482 25	....	"
Jan, 1871	"	....	"	A M Page..............	"	300 01	....	"
Feb, 1871	"	....	"	Hugh J Ingraham........	Feb 20, 1872	39 16	3 26	"
"	"	....	"	J F Hamilton, J H Harris, and A N Hamilton......	Jan 1, 1872	160 32	17 36	"
"	"	....	"	David McMahan..........	Feb 20, 1872	67 34	6 17	"
Nov, 1871	"	....	"	Willie Moss, Wm Conway	Dec 1, 1872	120 00	1 30	"
Feb, 1871...	"	....	"	C Alford, G G Alford, and L B Alford	Feb 20, 1872	118 00	10 85	"
May, 1871	"	....	"	J W & J F Sharp	Jan 1, 1872	310 00	....	"
April, 1861	"	....	Former Board............	J L C Hutchinson, D M Lewis, and W G Bullington..................	April 5, 1862	162 65	93 44	"
" 1856	"	....	"	J G Edwards, J E Edwards, and J H Steel..........	April 5, 1857	45 00	13 33	"
" 1871	"	....	Present Board............	H Sykes................	Jan 1, 1872	124 50	9 27	"
" 1856	"	....	Former Board............	Nathan Tuckett, M Turner, and W W Sykes...	April 5, 1857	44 10	16 47	"
" 1857	"	....	"	L W Adams, J A Givens, and Charles Joy.......	April 11, 1858	30 00	14 25	"
" 1857	"	....	"	J A Givens, L W Adams, and Charles Joy........	"	30 00	14 25	"
" 1856	"	....	"	J A Givens, L W Adams, and Robert Davis......	April 5, 1857	107 42	112 00	"
" 1861	"		"	Oliver Quinn, H P Dotson, and A J Franklin	April 5, 1862	10 00	4 74	"
" [illegible]	"		"	Caleb Hanner, W M Hannah, and J W Daniel	April 4, 1859	[illegible]	49 32	"
" [illegible]	"		"	[illegible] M [illegible], L W Adams, [illegible] A Landrum	April 5, [illegible]	[illegible]	3 31	"
[illegible]	"		[illegible] Board	[illegible]	Jan [illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Oktibbeha ..	April, 1871	Loan.	....	Present Board...........	N Daniel, J T Chiles, and G W Walker	Jan 1, 1872	$ 8 19	$ 1 34	Not secured.
	Sept, 1871	"	....	"	W G Bullington.........	"	23 25	70	"
	June, 1853	"	....	Former Board...........	W H Davis, J W May, and M E Owens	June 20, 1854	64 94	13 43	"
	Jan, 1860	"	....	"	J H Butler, J W Butler, and J M Watson........	Jan 26, 1861	25 00	24 60	"
	April, 1860	"	....	"	J M Watson, Smith, Miers, and Ramsey.....	April 23, 1861	50 00	53 29	"
	June, 1860	"	....	"	A Shaw, W T Story, and Wm Adamson.........	Jan 7, 1861	100 00	122 20	Partially.
	Dec, 1860	"	....	"	David Mullins, J H Steel, and J M Watson.......	Dec 8, 1861	20 00	22 20	Not Secured.
	April, 1860	"	....	"	A B Jones, T B Leverett, and J W Henry...........	April 5, 1861	69 00	74 18	"
	Jan, 1860	"	....	"	J M Henry, Templeton, and J W Henry.....	Jan 1, 1861	120 00	132 00	"
	Jan, 1859	"	....	"	S A Temsleton, and Josiah A Templeton.........	Jan 1, 1860	45 00	49 50	"
	Oct, 1850	....	Lease.	"	John Cummings, and Jesse and John Cummings...	Dec 25, 1851	24 00	45 60	"
	Dec, 1852	....	"	"	John Cummings, and Jesse and John Cummings....	Dec 25, 1852	48 00	91 20	"
	Dec, 1850	......	"	"	John Cummings, and Jesse				

				and John Cummings	Dec 24, 1850	120 00	240 00	Not Secured.
March, 1851	Loan.	....	“	John Thompson, Jesse and John Cummings	Mar 29, 1851	100 00	190 00	“
Aug, 1858	“	....	“	E G Williams, Jesse Cummings, and Thos Terry	Aug 27, 1858	300 00	360 00	“
May, 1851	“	....	“	John Cummings, Jesse Cummings, and John Thompson	Dec 25, 1851	90 00	171 00	“
Oct, 1853	....	....	“	John O Cummings	Oct 3, 1853	13 00	14 23	Secured.
Jan, 1857	....	....	“	Alex Harpole, Thos Terry, and Jesse Reed	Jan 1, 1858	100 00	140 00	“
April, 1854	....	....	“	Josiah A Templeton, W A Monts, and W Ledbetter	Dec 25, 1854	100 00	177 50	Not Secured.
Dec, 1850	....	....	“	F Thaxton, Drury Vaughn, & J Thompson.	Dec 25, 1850	20 00	38 00	“
Mar, 1858	Loan.	....	“	Wellington Wood, J O'Brien and W B Story	ar 13, 1859	42 00	53 90	“
Sept, 1850	....	....	“	Thomas M Butler	....	6 35	6 60	Secured.
Feb, 1856	....	....	“	W Richmond, Jno A Haynes and John Thompson	April 15,1857	138 00	288 65	Not Secured.
Sept, 1853	....	....	“	Overton Cotton, Samuel C Masters, and Jno Masters	Dec 25, 1853	2 35	3 73	“
March, 1854	....	....	“	Overton Cotton, John Henry, and J H Steel	Dec 25, 1854	50 00	65 46	Secured.
Sept, 1853	Loan.	....	“	Overton Cotton, J H Steel, and Thos Terry	Dec 25, 1853	70 00	125 82	Not Secured.
March, 1854	....	....	“	Overton Cotton, John Henry, and J H Steel	Dec 25, 1854	50 00	55 00	Secured.
Jan, 1857	Loan.	....	“	R J McMullin, J Thompson, and O Cotton	Jan 1, 1858	10 00	15 00	“
Sept, 1871	“	....	Present Board	S A Templeton, Thos Terry, and T E Reynolds	Mar 1, 1872	36 8	92	“
Oct, 1871	....	....	“	Josiah A Templeton	Oct 20, 1872	29 25	....	“
Dec, 1860	....	....	Former Board	Thos D Berry, M D Berry, and J W Berry	Dec 15, 1860	45 61	50 54	“
Sept. 1865	....	....	“	Nimrod Buzba, Thos D Berry, and H J Ingram.	Mar 1, 1856	6 80	10 37	“

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Oktibbeba ..	Oct, 1861	....	....	Former Board....	Thos D Berry, Jas A Clegg, and M J Alford........	Mar 2, 1862	$ 5 00	$ 2 37	Secured.
						Total....	$ 18,911 91	$ 8,282 98	
*Prentiss...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Panola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Perry......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pike........	March, 1860	....	....	Board of Police	William Hoover.	Mar 1, 1860	$ 250 00	$ 150 00	Secured.
	Jan, 1852	....	....	"	William M May..........	Jan 1, 1852	250 00	500 00	"
	March, 1860	....	....	"	J R Gatlin..............	Mar 1, 1860	250 00	150 00	"
	Oct, 1859	....	....	"	C P Conerley............	Oct 1, 1859	250 00	325 00	"
	Mar, 1858	....	....	"	W A Young............	Mar 1, 1859	250 00	350 00	"
	"	....	....	"	J M Wingo............	"	250 00	350 00	"
	March, 1859	....	....	"	H S Romey............	Mar 1, 1860	250 00	275 00	"
	March, 1858	....	....	"	J M Brent..............	Mar 1, 1859	250 00	325 00	"
	"	....	....	"	Eli Seal................	"	250 00	325 00	"
	Dec, 1859	....	....	"	Elisha Clark............	Mar 1, 1860	250 00	325 00	"
	Nov, 1858	....	....	"	J R Quinn..............	Mar 1, 1859	250 00	325 00	"
	Feb, 1861	....	....	"	R R Quinn....	Mar 1, 1861	528 00	577 00	"
	Mar, 1866	....	....	"	A Hiller................	Mar 1, 1867	66 00	39 87	"
	Mar, 1863	....	....	"	F M Quinn..............	Mar 4, 1864	179 00	131 66	"
	May, 1863	....	....	"	J S Finch..............	Mar 1, 1864	424 00	339 20	"
	Jan, 1861	....	....	"	D F Felder..............	Mar 1, 1862	82 00	82 00	"

Feb, 1865	....	....	"	Obid Nuxon.......... ...	Mar 1, 1866	49 00	29 40	"
Jan, 1858	....	....	"	J D Barksdale.	Mar 1, 1859	325 00	422 50	"
Jan, 1861	....	....	"	Duncan H Carter.........	Mar 1, 1862	160 00	160 00	"
Feb, 1858	....	....	"	Agnes Sphynx..........	Mar 1, 1859	123 00	159 90	"
Nov, 1858	....	....	"	E M Bee...............	Mar 1, 1859	160 00	208 00	"
....	....	....	"	A Lazar.	....	100 00	....	"
....	....	....	"	W C Curtreer............	....	65 00	....	"
Mar, 1866	....	....	"	D M Pound.............	Mar 1, 1867	68 36	34 00	"
Jan, 1869	....	....	"	G G Gibson.............	Mar 1, 1869	338 00	439 40	"
"	....	....	"	W W Voight............	"	585 64	760 50	"
Nov, 1866	....	....	"	P C Newman............	Mar 1, 1867	230 40	115 20	"
"	....	....	"	Z B Gatlin.............	Mar 1, 1868	32 50	16 25	"
"	....	....		Z B Gatlin.............	"	38 00	....	"
Aug, 1867	....	....	"	J M Brent..............	Mar 1, 1855	74 00	19 00	"
Mar, 1854	....	....	"	H J Rooker............	Mar 1, 1857	50 00	75 00	"
Feb, 1856	....	....	"	Geo Nelson.............	Mar 1, 1867	369 00	184 50	"
Mar, 1866	....	....	"	Owen Conerly..........	Mar 1, 1861	175 00	175 00	"
"	....	....	"	William Hoover.........	Mar 1, 1869	250 00	100 00	"
Jan, 1869	....	....	"	L H Bridges............	Mar 1, 1863	250 00	225 00	"
Feb, 1863	....	....	"	W C Alford.............	Mar 1, 1859	50 00	65 00	"
Mar, 1858	....	....	"	J Somers..............	"	200 00	260 00	"
Mar, 1859	....	....	"	Eli Seals....	Mar 1, 1858	250 00	350 00	"
Mar, 1857	....	....	"	John McGee............	Mar 1, 1867	456 00	91 20	"
Mar, 1866	....	....	"	Wm Guy...............	Mar 1, 1858	130 00	182 00	"
Mar, 1858	....	....	"	J G H Sasser..........	Mar 1, 1859	35 20	45 76	"
"	....	....	"	W C Alfred.............	"	40 00	52 00	"
"	....	....	"	T B Williams....	"	76 00	76 00	"
"	....	....	"	W E Thornhill..........	"	57 75	57 75	"
Dec, 1858	....	....	"	F Young...............	Mar 1, 1857	102 78	122 40	"
Feb, 1856	....	....	"	F H Conerly............	Mar 1, 1860	100 00	120 00	"
Oct, 1859	....	....	"	Isaac Broomfield........	Mar 1, 1863	167 00	150 30	"
April, 1863	....	....	"	F Young....	Mar 1, 1856	132 00	132 00	"
Feb, 1856	....	....	Board of Supervisors and School Directors.	....	Mar 1, 1873	1,938 50	155 08	"
					Total.....	$ 11,204 57	$ 9,553 31	

** No report.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Pontotoc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Rankin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†Scott	....	Loan.	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	James Smithart	Aug 10, 1870	$ 50 00	$ 6 67	Secured.
	....	"	....	J C Madden, Co Tr	R B Nichols	Jan 1, 1871	250 00	25 00	"
	....	"	....	"	Wiley L Summers	"	125 00	12 50	"
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	S M Manning	May 13, 1870	183 33	29 49	"
	....	"	....	"	J J Ritch	June 1, 1870	200 00	....	"
	....	"	....	"	Jas D Jones	May 13, 1870	100 00	5 00	"
	....	"	....	J H Stribling, Co Tr	Alfred Taylor	Jan 1, 1870	220 00	22 00	"
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	Jas W Turner	Oct 21, 1870	50 00	5 50	"
	....	"	....	"	J R Owen	Oct 12, 1870	250 00		"
	....	"	....	"	Martha Gilmer	Mar 3, 1870	150 00	....	"
	....	"	....	J C Madden, Co Tr	T M Rodgers	Jan 1, 1871	228 73	22 87	"
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	Benj F Rush	"	240 00	....	"
	....	"	....	J C Madden, Co Tr	J W Mangrum	"	250 00	25 00	"
	....	"	....	"	W B Waldrup	"	100 00	10 00	"
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	Robt Magers	Jan 1, 1870	250 00	25 00	"
	....	"	....	"	W A Gatewood	Jan 9, 1871	200 00		"
	....	"	....	"	M H Lack	Jan 16, 1870	100 00	....	"
	....	"	....	J C Madden, Co Tr	"	Jan 23, 1871	50 00	....	"
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	M D Graham	Jan 1, 1871	150 00	15 00	"
	....	"	....	"	E W Beeland	Dec 23, 1870	150 00	....	Not Secured.
	....	"	....	J C Madden, Co Tr	C W Pevey	Jan 1, 1868	200 00	60 00	Secured.
	....	"	....	Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	Calvin Johnson	Aug 1, 1871	100 00	5 00	"

		“		“	T B Johnson	Feb 7, 1871	150 00	15 00	“
		“		“	E M Manning	Oct 28, 1870	150 00	30 00	“
		“		J C Madden, Co Tr	F W Godfrey	May 1, 1868	200 00	80 00	“
		“		“	J G Crecelius	Mar 23, 1869	100 00		“
		“		E J Madden, Co Tr	John Finley	Jan 1, 1866	150 00	15 00	“
		“		“	L Harvey	Jan 16, 1867	68 91		“
		“		Wm McClenachan, Co Tr.	R Evers	Jan 13, 1871	250 00	25 00	“
		“		J H Stribling, Co Tr	S B Banks	Jan 1, 1[illegible]59	15 00		“
		“		J C Madden, Co Tr	E J Madden	Jan 1, 1868	218 00		“
		“		Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	J H Owen	Dec 24, 1870	150 00	30 00	Not Secured.
		“		J H Stribling, Co Tr	M H Burks	Jan 1, 1863	50 00		“
		“		“	“	“	200 00		“
		“		M H Lack, Co Tr	A M Chrismon	Jan 1, 1864	250 00		Secured.
		“		Wm McClenachan, Co Tr	W S White	Dec 20, 1870	250 00	25 20	Not Secured.
		“		J C Madden, Co Tr	J A McCurdy	Dec 21, 1869	40 55		
						Total	$ 5,839 52	$ 416 03	
†Simpson		“		County Treasurer	Nancy Pollock, et al	Jan 1, 1864	$ 449 92	$ 391 74	Secured.
		“		“	Nancy Pollock, et al	“	41 92	36 56	“
		“		“	Hugh Thurman, et al	Jan 1, 1863	312 40	278 56	“
		“		“	John Peacock, et al	“	33 00	29 41	“
		“		“	John Peacock, et al	“	330 60	285 91	“
		“		“	Isaac Bill, et al	Jan 1, 1866	200 00	118 33	“
		“		“	Wm Buckley, et al	“	200 00	118 33	“
		“		“	Hugh Thurman, et al	Jan 1, 1863	31 24	27 85	“
		“		“	J C Gowan	“	200 00	191 66	“
		“		“	J C Gowan	“	20 00	19 16	“
		“		“	Nancy Hemphill, et al	Jan 1, 1862	220 00	216 50	“
		“		“	A J Murray, et al	Jan 1, 1863	119 00	94 20	“
		“		“	H J Banks, et al	Jan 1, 1862	108 90	97 10	“
		“		“	Danson Berry, et al	Jan 1, 1863	88 10	69 74	“
		“		“	Henry W Moore	Jan 1, 1862	23 85	21 98	“
		“		“	L B Harper	Jan 1, 1863	48 25	34 86	“
		“		“	F M Walker	“	46 20	36 57	“
		“		“	W J Douglas	Jan 1, 1862	116 23	115 26	“

* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
*Simpson...	....	Loan.	....	County Treasurer.........	Lawrence McCollum......	Jan 1, 1862	203 35	....	Secured.
	....	"	....	"	Simpson County........	....	827 75	....	"
	....	"	....	"	L H McCaskill, et al.....	....	100 00	45 00	"
						Total.....	$ 3,723 11	$ 2,228 72	
Smith.......	Dec. 1857...	Loan.	....	School Commissioners....	W T Ward...............	Dec 21, 1858	$ 136 80	$ 166 68	Not Secured.
	....	"	....	"	W T Ward...............	Dec 13, next	91 86	....	"
	Dec, 1858...	"	....	"	John P Shelby...........	Dec 22, 1858	50 00	65 42	"
	Oct, 1860	"	....	"	R C Duckworth..........	Oct 7, 1860	117 00	131 63	"
	Dec, 1857	"	....	"	Richard Cooper..........	Dec 13, 1858	101 77	132 77	"
	Aug, 1857	"	....	"	A Mangum, jr............	Aug 10, 1857	66 60	96 48	"
	"	"	....	"	W T Smythe.............	July 1, 1857	28 00	40 60	"
	"	"	....	"	H L Flowers.............	July 1, 1857	28 00	40 60	"
	"	"	....	"	John G Blackwell........	Feb 10, 1860	288 00	321 60	"
	"	"	....	"	H M Morris.	Feb 10, 1860	94 00	111 20	"
	May, 1848	"	....	"	Wm Parot...............	Mar 22, 1849	93 69	168 65	"
	May, 1848	"	....	"	J V Hodges	May 23, 1849	6 65	11 75	"
	Feb, 1863	"	....	"	John Russell, sr	Feb 19, 2864	81 25	61 00	"
	Sept, 1860	....	Lease.	"	Absalom Russell.........	May 18, 1860	13 86	14 56	"
	July, 1867	Loan.	....	"	W A McAlpine...........	Jan 1, 1868	50 00	20 00	"
	July, 1857	....	Lease.	"	John Boykin.............	Jan 6, 1858	544 00	95 94	"
	"	....	"	"	L McLaurin..............	July 6, 1858	132 00	79 20	"
	"	....	"	"	L McLaurin..............	July 6, 1858	14 00	8 40	"

	Aug, 1859	Loan.	....	"	L McLaurin..................	Jan 8, 1861	150 00	90 00	"
	"	"	....	"	L McLaurin..................	Aug 2, 1859	30 00	18 27	"
	Nov, 1870	"	....	"	Wm Holbrooks.............	Nov 10, 1870	100 00	11 37	"
	"	"	....	"	Wm Holbrooks.............	Nov 9, 1870	18 33	2 09	"
	Dec, 1857	"	....	"	Richard Cooper.............	Dec 21, 1858	101 68	132 46	"
	Sept, 1857	....	Lease.	"	Elizabeth Campbell.......	Mar 21, 1860	124 00	136 40	"
	Sept, 1858	Loan.	....	"	Edward Currie..............	Mar 14, 1858	50 00	66 25	"
	April, 1863	"	....	"	Joel W Moore...............	Jan 1, 1864	100 00	80 00	"
	July, 1857	"	....	"	Thos D McKay..............	Jan 7, 1857	4 12	5 97	"
	"	"	....	"	L L Valentine...............	July 6, 1857	18 75	26 25	"
	July, 1859	"	....	"	S S King......................	Jan 1, 1860	17 00	6 80	"
	May, 1860	"	....	"	John Thornton, jr..........	May 14, 1861	97 31	103 37	"
	"	"	....	"	J Thornton, jr...............	Jan 1, 1861	51 00	58 94	"
	Aug, 1857	....	Lease.	"	Vincent Shelton............	Aug 6, 1857	24 00	28 56	"
	July, 1857	....	"	"	Jas Mears....................	Jan 6, 1860	21 00	24 20	"
	Aug, 1861	....	"	"	W R Bowling...............	Jan 1, 1862	21 00	20 00	"
	Mar, 1862	....	"	"	A J Adams...................	Jan 1, 1863	74 36	66 92	"
	Mar, 1861	Loan.	....	"	S C Bates.....................	Mar 27, 1861	16 64	17 89	"
	....	....	Lease.	"	Godfry Dove.................	....	20 00	....	"
	....	Loan.	....	"	J W Moore...................	Dec 21, 1858	150 00	....	"
	Dec, 1857	"	....	"	Richard Cooper.............	Dec 21, 1858	161 00	196 25	"
	April, 1871	....	Lease.	"	Samuel Hopkins............	April 15, 1872	68 00	....	"
	May, 1871	Loan.	....	"	Wm Vingant.................	Nov 1, 1871	75 00	5 25	"
	July, 1867	"	....	"	R M Currie..................	Jan 1, 1868	50 00	20 00	"
	"	"	....	"	J O Moss.....................	July 5, 1867	100 00	46 96	
						Total.....	$ 3,580 80	$ 2,759 62	
Sunflower...	June, 1862	....	Lease.	Pres. Board of Trustees...	R S Jones and T J Catchings	June, 1863	$ 5,000 00	$ 3,060 00	
	"	Loan.	....	"					
*Tishomingo	....	Loan.	....	........Treasurer........	David Ausborne et al......	....	$ 125 00	....	Secured.
	....	"	....	"	F W Barnett, et al.........	....	350 00	....	"
	....	"	....	"	U Y Baker, et al...........	....	304 00	....	"
	....	"	....	"	U Y Boker, et al...........	....	249 00	....	"
	....	"	....	"	F G Dean, et al............	....	250 00	....	"

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* No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.		Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.							
*Tishomingo		Loan.		Treasurer	J C Dean, et al		$ 200	00		Secured.
		"		"	John Epperson et al		200	00		"
		"		"	Pluny Himany, et al		200	00		"
		"		"	P W Hubbard, et al		100	00		"
		"		"	M C Hill, jr, et al		150	00		"
		"		"	M C Hill, et al		465	00		"
		"		"	J V Hardwiche et al		45	00		"
		"		"	J V Hardwiche et al		200	00		"
		"		"	J V Hardwiche et al		250	00		"
		"		"	J N George, et al		432	00		"
		"		"	J H Jordan, et al		200	00		"
		"		"	Lewis Mote, et al		210	00		"
		"		"	J K Moody, et al		135	00		"
		"		"	D R Paden et al		60	00		"
		"		"	J M Patrick et al		65	00	✓	"
		"		"	J D Smith, et al		50	00		"
		"		"	Job H Scruggs, et al		100	0		"
		"		"	E H Smith, et al		73	15		"
		"		"	J M Stone et al		500	00		"
		"		"	Caswell Sides, et al		100	00		"
		"		"	Wm Seago, et al		104	00		"
		"		"	D W Seackelfen, et al		200	00		"
		"		"	G D Faukerly, et al		129	60		"
		"		"	C A & J Taylor, et al		251	56		"

	....	“	....	“	John Vinson, et al........	....	50 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	H C Vinson, et al.........	....	[illegible]	....	“
	....	“	....	“	W B S Whitehurst, et al...	....	100 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	J H Walker, et al.........	....	220 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	J F Whitehurst, et al.....	....	100 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	Jonathan White, et al.....	....	100 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	D D Woodley, et al........	....	350 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	J M Yancy, et al..........	....	75 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	T D Baufoot, et al........	....	113 30	....	Not Secured.
	....	“	....	“	R A Hill, et al...........	....	174 00	....	Secured.
	....	“	....	“	D & J C Hodges, et al.....	....	373 50	....	“
	....	“	....	“	J E Milford, et al........	....	54 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	Thos Marlow, et al........	....	35 00	....	Bad Debt.
	....	“	....	“	F E Smith, et al..........	....	66 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	John McDougal, et al......	....	116 00	....	Secured.
	....	“	....	“	J W Patrick, et al........	....	337 30	....	Not Secured.
	....	“	....	“	J J Blythe, et al.........	....	2,570 00	....	“
	....	“	....	“	William Curtin............	....	19 70	....	“
						Total.....	$ 10,654 21	....	
Tippah.....	March, 1871	“	....	T Maddox, Co. Treasurer..	R J Thurmond..........	Mar 1, 1872	$ 600 00	$ 40 00	Secured.
	July, 1866	“	....	R I Hill, “	W D Carter	July 2, 1867	150 00	15 00	“
	Jan, 1868	“	....	R I Hill, “	J Y Ragan..............	Jan 2, 1868	150 00	15 00	“
	Jnly, 1866	“	....	R I Hill, “	John Graham............	July 3, 1867	200 00	20 00	“
	March, 1870	“	....	T Maddox, “	W R Walker.............	Mar 8, 1871	100 00	10 00	“
	Sept, 1869	“	....	T Maddox, “	John Graham	Sept 23, 1870	150 00	15 00	“
	Aug, 1866	“	....	R I Hill, “	R S Smith..............	Aug 6, 1867	200 00	20 00	“
	Jan, 1861	“	....	M W Moody “	J W Evens..............	Jan 1, 1862	70 75	7 07	“
	Jan, 1870	“	....	L Maddox, “	K W Wilhite............	“ 1871	110 00	11 00	“
	May, 1868	“	....	R I Hill “	J R Lynch..............	“ 1869	250 00	25 00	“
	Jan, 1869	“	....	T Maddox, “	Sam White..............	“ 1870	200 00	20 00	“
	Mar, 1868	“	....	R I Hill, “	A Stewart	“ 1868	183 25	18 32	“
	Jan, 1870.	“	....	T Maddox, “	W W Robinson...........	“ 1871	400 00	40 00	“
	April, 1870	“	....	T Maddox “	G P Hill...............	“ 1871	260 70	26 07	“

* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Tippah.....	April, 1870	Loan.	....	T Maddox..............	W O Stevenson..........	Jan, 1870	$ 100 00	$ 10 00	Secured.
	Jan, 1870	"	....	"	T B Winston...........	"	100 00	10 00	"
	Jan, 1871	"	......	Board of School Directors.	James Hodges	Jan, 1872	500 00	50 00	"
	March, 1871	"	....	"	Mrs A P McCarty........	"	150 00	....	"
	Feb, 1871	"	....	"	J H Stewart............	"	750 00	62 50	"
	June, 1871	"	....	"	E F Jordan.............	"	50 00	2 91	"
	Oct, 1871	"	....	"	W C Falkner............	"	460 00	....	"
	Nov, 1860	"	....	I F Ford, Co Tr..........	Wm Robison.............	Jan, 1862	300 00	170 00	"
	Jan, 1861	"	....	"	N C Whitlow............	Jan, 1861	500 00	150 00	"
	"	"	....	"	James Turner........	Jan, 1862	200 00	220 00	"
	"	"	....	M W Moody, Co Tr..	V D Gossit.............	Jan, 1862	40 00	74 68	"
	"	"	....	"	Conrad Amans...........	Jan, 1862	500 00	242 91	"
	"	"	....	"	Wm Andersen............	Jan, 1862	100 00	70 00	"
	"	"	....	"	D A Burnett............	Jan, 1862	210 00	92 50	"
	"	"	....	"	J W Clark..............	Jan, 1862	150 00	108 50	"
	"	"	....	"	W T Daniel.............	Jan, 1862	100 00	51 91	"
	Jan, 1867	"	....	R I Hill, Co Tr.....	R J Hill........	Dec 31, 1868	1,069 00	678 20	"
	Jan, 1861	"	....	M W Moody, Co Tr.......	J C Jackson..	Dec 31, 1862	153 00	60 20	"
	Jan, 1867	"	....	R I Hill, Co Tr..........	Mose McCarley..........	Jan 1, 1868	500 00	259 32	"
	"	"	....	"	Ed Grissom....	"	404 00	168 26	"
	Sept, 1867	"	....	"	F M Daniel.............	"	300 00	124 17	"
	Jan, 1866	"	....	"	J H Pickens............	Jan 1, 1867	825 0.	354 67	"
	March, 1862	"	....	M W Moody, Co Tr.......	B B Rutherford.........	Jan 1, 1862	500 00	416 9.	"
	"	"	....	"	B B Rutherford.........	"	200 00	95 73	"

Jan, 1868	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	B B Scott	Jan, 1869	500 00	191 66	“
May, 1866	“		“	S R Spight	May 23, 1869	200 00	120 82	“
March, 1862	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	M S Sims	Mar 18, 1863	160 00	124 88	“
Jan, 1868	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	J J Siddell	Jan 1, 1869	250 00	90 48	“
Jan, 1868	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	Noah Verner	“ 1862	509 96	205 56	“
Dec, 1860	“		“	T B Tigert	“ 1861	300 00	179 19	“
May, 1866	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	N Verner, and N C Whitlow	“ 1867	793 73	366 02	“
Feb, 1867	“		“	J W Kendrick	“ 1868	250 00	125 00	“
Dec, 1866	“		“	S L Asbury	“ 1867	300 00	152 50	“
April, 1868	“		“	Mose McCorley	Apr 6, 1869	160 00	59 99	“
Jan, 1861	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	H P Maxwell	Jan 1, 1862	800 00	886 26	“
“ 1867	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	V B Dickson	Jan, 1868	200 00	100 00	“
“ 1867	“		“	J W Cook	“	125 00	62 50	“
July, 1867	“		“	J S Downen	“	150 00	67 50	“
Sept, 1867	“		“	J N Britt	Sept 31, 1868	200 00	85 50	“
Oct, 1866	“		“	J K Guyton	Oct 15, 1867	200 00	72 50	“
July, 1855	“		J F Ford, Co Tr	S G Briley	July 1, 1860	300 00	135 00	“
Jan, 1861	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	William Hopper	Jan 1, 1862	400 00	440 00	“
July, 1866	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	M P Harbin	July 6, 1867	300 00	135 00	“
Jan, 1861	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	J A Green	Jan 1, 1862	405 25	193 90	“
Nov, 1860	“		“	Benjamin Jones	Nov 5, 1861	200 00	288 75	“
Dec, 1860	“		“	“	Dec 28, 1861	250 00	304 56	Not Secured.
Jan, 1861	“		“	L T Martin	Jan 1, 1862	50 00	25 33	Secured.
“	“		“	Mrs M M McCarley	“	200 00	203 75	“
“	“		“	S R Spight	“	460 00	211 19	“
July, 1866	“		R I Hill, Co Tr	John Wright	July 6, 1867	200 00	199 99	“
“	“		“	“	“	100 00	55 00	“
May, 1866	“		“	W T Stricklin	May 10, 1867	100 00	62 30	“
Dec, 1871	“		Board Directors	—— Roberts	Nov 1, 1872	90 00		“
“	“		“	D S Finger	“	100 00		Not Secured.
Jan, 1861	“		M W Moody, Co Tr	S C Rutherford	Jan 1, 1862	793 73	836 46	“
“	“		“	S P Beatty	Jan 1, 1861	150 00	66 25	“
“	“		“	S S Smith	Jan 1, 1862	700 00	630 00	“
“	“		“	J D Rogers	“	709 39	638 45	“
“	“		“	S K Clayton	“	682 58	607 26	“
“	“		“	S C Rutherford	“	200 00	180 00	“
“	“		“	M S Jackson	“	450 00	450 00	“
“	“		“	John Garret	“	105 00	42 50	“

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from the Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

Counties.	Date.	Nature of Claim.		By whom was the Lease or Loan made.	Against Whom.	When Due.	Amount.	Am't Interest Due.	Secured or not.
		Loan.	Lease.						
Tippah......	....	Loan.	....	I F Ford, Co Tr..........	M S Holcomb....	Jan 1, 1861	$ 114 00	$ 102 60	Not Secured.
	....	"	....	I F Ford, Co Tr..........	E M Alexander..........	"	980 00	1,288 75	"
	....	"	....	M W Moody........	E M Alexander..........	Jan 1, 1862	400 00	180 00	"
						Total....	$ 47,224 62	$ 13,923 29	
*Tunica	....		....		....		....	....	....
Tallahatchie.	Feb, 1871	Loan.	....	W D Roane..............	R A McCorkle	Feb 6, 1871	100 00	$ 27 50	Secured.
	Nov, 1858	"	....	"	W D Roane..............	Jan 1, 1869	208 80	62 64	"
	Jan, 1869	"	....	"	E H Bemis..............	Jan 1, 1870	450 00	115 00	Not Secured.
	"	"	....	"	W D Roane..............	"	115 24	34 56	Secured.
	June, 1860	"	....	P B McDaniel..........	H L White..............	Jan 1, 1861	229 36	68 82	"
	Mar, 1861	"	....	"	A S Burkhalter..........	Jan 1, 1862	100 00	30 00	"
	April, 1859	"	....	"	P B McDaniel..........	Jan 1, 1860	284 16	85 26	"
	Feb, 1861	"	....	"	J K Smith..............	Jan 1, 1862	50 00	15 50	"
	Mar, 1861	"	....	"	A C Craig..............	"	50 00	15 00	"
	Jan, 1869	"	....	W D Roane..............	Sarah Burnett..........	Jan 1, 1870	118 00	35 40	Not Secured.
	Jan, 1868	"	....	"	P H Dubois..............	Jan 1, 1869	128 00	38 40	Secured.
	Sept, 1866	"	....	"	J J Hutson..............	Jan 1, 1868	200 00	60 00	"
	May, 1867	"	....	"	H T Calhoun..............	"	200 00	60 00	"
	Feb, 1867	"	....	"	Jane T Davis..............	Jan 1, 1867	667 64	204 16	Not Secured.
	Jan, 1869	"	....	"	A S Alvis....	Jan 1, 1870	250 00	75 00	"
	Feb, 1861	"	....	P B McDaniel..........	J T Gray..............	Jan 1, 1862	250 00	75 00	Secured.

	May, 1861	"		"	J H Houston	"	98 00	29 40	"
	Nov, 1861	"		W D Roane	J S Bailey	Nov 10, 1852	52 70		"
	June, 1869	"		W R Worley	T W McDow	Jan 1, 1870	8 40	1 64	"
	"	"		"	T W McDow	"	127 52	25 50	"
	"	"		"	T W McDow	"	637 76	127 56	"
		"		"	T W McDow	"	42 00	8 40	"
	Feb, 1868	"		"	J W Worley	"	20 08	6 06	"
	"	"		"	J A Howard	Jan 1, 1869	200 00	60 00	"
	"	"		"	J A Howard	"	20 00	6 00	"
	Feb, 1857	"		Wm G Sheeley	W S Eskridge	Feb, 1858	150 00		"
	"	"		"	P B McDaniel	"	200 00		"
	Feb, 1856	"		"	R E Lee	Feb, 1857	400 00		"
	Feb, 1857	"		"	W A Davison	Feb, 1858			"
	Feb, 1866	"		H L White	A L Coopwood		600 00	300 00	"
						Total	$ 5,957 56	$ 1,566 34	
*Union									
*Warren									
*Washingt'n									
*Winston									
†Wayne		Loan.		G J McFarland	E J Lister	Aug, 1858	44 45	36 00	Secured.
		"		E J Lister	James A Chapman	Sept, 1859	131 66	110 00	"
		"		A D Britton	Alson Hough	April, 1854	12 50	12 75	"
		"		Thos Panel	E J Lister	Mar, 1854	6 10	6 20	"
		"		Thos Panel	E J Lister	"	6 10	6 20	"
		"		Thos Panel	E J Lister	"	6 10	6 20	"
		"		Thos Panel	E J Lister	"	6 10	6 20	"
		"		B S Rainey	P P Baum	Jan, 1867	125 00	32 00	"
		"		B S Rainey	Francis B Britton	April, 1866	50 00	32 00	"
		"		B S Rainey	J W Boykin	April, 1867	200 00	64 00	"
		"		A D Britton	Alson Hough	July, 1854	50 00	68 00	"
		"		E J Lister	Rebecca Lister	Mar, 1861	975 65	720 00	"
		"		R J Rainey	J A Watts	April, 1868	100 00	24 00	"
		"		A D Britton	J E Panel	Aug, 1853	25 00	36 00	"
		"		J McFarland	Angus Taylor	Aug, 1857	43 89	52 00	"

* No report. † No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LEASE OR LOAN WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
* Wayne....		Lease.	Loan.	B. J. Raney	J. S. Carter........	April, 1866.	$ 25 00	$ 10 00	Sec'd.
		"		B. J. Raney	A. D. Britton......	Oct., 1866.	200 00	48 00	"
		"		B. J. Raney	J. A. Watts......	Aug., 1866.	50 00	12 00	"
		"		Th's Panel.	J. D. Burney......	Feb., 1855.	50 00	56 00	"
		"		GeoJ.Mc-Farland.	Jane Kealy........	Dec., 1859.	85 00	72 00	"
		"		Th's Pauel.	J. S. McLeod......	March, 1853.	50 00	51 00	"
		"		B. J. Raney	Thos. D. McCall....	Sept., 1856.	15 00	4 80	"
		"		B. J. Raney	G. W. Kealey......	June, 1867.	50 00	12 00	"
		"		B. J. Raney	C. N. Beard........	March, 1867.	50 00	12 00	"
						Total.....	$ 2,287 55	$ 1,488 35	

*Wilkinson..		Loan.		School Commis'rs.	Notes amounting to Most of the lands belonging to the Common School Fund has been leased for ninety-nine years. The lesees in other instances have taken advantage of the Bankrupt Act.	....	$12,200 35	....	
†Yalobusha .	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	
Yzoo.....		Loan.			D. S. Johnson.....	....	....	....	Sec'd.
		"			R. G. Johnson....	....	....	....	"
		"		W.D.Gibbs.	W. D. Gibbs......	Mar. 1, 1867.	611 20	$ 290 31	Not.
		"			D. S. Johnson....	....	....	....	"
		"			R. G. Johnson....	....	....	....	"
		"		W.D.Gibbs.	W. D. Gibbs......	Mar. 1, 1867.	1,150 00	555 83	"
		"		R.B.Mayes.	N. C. Lumbley.....	June 9, 1866.	340 00	53 70	Trust Deed.
		"		"	Cath. S. Hamberlain	....	....	....	
		"		"	Thos. Hamberlain..	Feb. 23, 1866.	300 00	145 50	Not.
		"		"	R. L. Callehan.....	Oct. 14, 1866.	955 00	115 95	Trust Deed.
		"		"	John J. Judkins...	Jan. 1, 1867.	399 75	179 98	
		"		"	R. M. Moben......	....	....	....	"
		"		"	W. W. Wildy......	....	....	....	"
		"		"	S. McLean.........	Jan 1, 1859.	348 50	414 06	Not.
		"		"	E. P. Breckell.....	Apr. 17, 1869.	640 00	192 00	Trust Deed.
		"		"	Rebecca J. White..	Jan. 1, 1867.	500 00	71 37	"
		"		"	W. R. Phipps......	....	....	....	
		"		"	R. P. Fraisis......	Jan. 1, 1859.	150 00	120 00	Not.
		"		"	William Battalie...	....	....	....	

* No date reported. †No report.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LEASE OR LOAN WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
* Yazoo....		Loan.		R.B.Mayes.	Edward Bowman..	....	....	....	......
		“		“	J. H. Wilson.....	Jan. 1, 1860.	$ 550 00	$ 606 09	Not.
		“		“	M. F. Friley.......	Jan. 1, 1870.	400 00	36 67	Trust Deed.
		“		“	J. J. W. Breckell...	“	700 00	112 77	
		“		“	E. F. Shain........	“	1,200 00	64 99	Not.
		“		“	J. J. Galtney......	Mar. 2, 1863.	80 00	62 66	“
		“		“	E. P. Breckell.....	Apr. 17, 1869.	2,000 00	600 00	Trust Deed.
		“		“	E. Berkheed......	....	....	....	
		“		“	Hampton Cox.....	....	....	....	
		“		“	C. Lilly...........	Jan. 1, 1858.	200 00	120 00	Not.

		"			"	M. B. Jenkins.	Jan. 1, 1856.	1,002 66	1,070 16	Not
		"			"	E. Berchard.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	A. Buves	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	Charles E. Bonny . .	Jan. 1, 1858.	108 18	97 30	"
		"			"	E. P. Brukell.	Apr. 17, 1869	300 00	90 00	Tenst Deed
		"			"	A. Burns	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	J. J. Buides.	Jan. 1, 1859.	86 88	102 08	Not.
		"			"	Willis S. Hall	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	Elias Fisher	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	Edward Bowman. . .	Jan. 1, 1861.	446 75	491 42	"
		"			"	J Harley Smith. . . .	Jan. 1, 1858.	260 88	260 88	"
		"			"	Elijah Russell, Margaret E. Russell and A. Pierce	Jan. 1, 1857.	126 71	126 71	"
		"			"	C. M. Langford	Mar. 5, 1867.	400 00	72 74	Trust Deed.
		"			"	John McMaster	Jan. 1, 1867.	200 00	40 00	
		"			"	J. D. Dayton	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	M. H. Taylor	Jan. 1, 1867.	515 00	156 00	"
		"			"	M. D. Haynes.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	F. Bostic.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	George Q. Roberts.	Jan. 1, 1859.	364 00	400 40	Not.
		"			"	John Cameron.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	James Hart.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	Peter McCarham . . .	Jan. 1, 1859.	251 99	277 28	"
		"			"	B. P. Roebrts.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	John Cameron.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
		"			"	Edward Bowman. . .	Jan. 1. 1861.	71 25	74 21	"

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† No date reported.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LEASE OR LOAN WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Yazoo.....		Loan.		R.B.Mayes.	B. P. Roberts.....	....	....	....	
		"		"	John Cameron.....	....	....	....	
		"		"	B. F. Williams.....	Jan. 1, 1862.	$ 71 25	$ 74 21	Not.
		"		"	John T. Judkins...	Jan. 1, 1867.	917 70	219 83	Trust Deed.
		"		"	F. V. Henderson...	....	....	....	
		"		"	W. V. Congee....	....	....	....	
		"		"	Wm. Henderson...	Jan. 1, 1859.	1,680 42	1,344 33	Not.
		"		"	John T. Judkins...	Jan. 1, 1867.	642 50	153 74	Trust. Deed.
		"		"	Wm. Battrele.....	....	....	....	
		"		"	N. G. Nye.........	....	....	....	

	“		“	J. W. Barnett	Jan. 1, 1860.	4,332 97	4,332 97	No.
	“		“	N. G. Nye				
	“		“	Dan'l J. Jones				
	“		“	D. W. Lamkin	Jan. 1, 1861.	500 00	203 00	Not.
	“			John T. Judkins	“ 1, 1867.	1,147 10	273 58	Deed Trust.
	“			E. P. Breckell	April 17, 1869.	260 00	78 00	
	“		“	D. M. Bell				
	“			J. W. Barnett				
	“			R. B. Powell	Jan. 1, 1865.	500 00	347 51	Not.
	“		“	Humphy Peak				
	“			J. W. Barnett				
	“			Jas. Blundell	Jan. 1, 1861.	500 00	531 54	“
	“			H. Slaw				
	“			Edward Bowman	Jan. 1, 1859.	250 00	275 00	“
	“		John Blumfield.	W. S. Noble				
	“			F. B. Noble	Jan. 1, 1868.	2,150 00	860 00	Deed Trust.
	“		“	Wm. J. Helm				
	“		“	Lucretia C. Helm	Jan. 1, 1868.	328 00	131 20	“
	“		“	David J. Lasselle	July 21, 1870.	480 00	69 19	“
	“		“	M. P. Cheatham				
	“		“	John A. Cheatham				
	“		“	J. R. Mosely	Jan. 1, 1861.			Not.
	“		“	J. H. Ferris				
	“		“	W. D. Ferris				
	“		‘	G. O. Richmond	Jan. 1, 1861.	325 00	162 50	“
	“		“	J. W. Kock	Jan. 26, 1868.	150 00	58 96	“
	“		W.W.Wildy	Lewis H. Jones				“
	“		“	J. W. Jones				

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LEASE OR LOAN WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Yazoo.....		Loan.		W.W.Wildy	J. W. McLean......	Jan. 1, 1861	$ 417 65	$ 298 20	Not.
		"		W. T. Wattington.	John W. Jones.....	....	26 00	....	"
		"			W. E. Holloman....	Feb. 1, 1879.	1,785 00	342 14	"
		"			W. T. Wattington..	Jan. 1, 1862.	27 50	15 69	"
		"			E. A. Moores	....	....	....	
		"		"	Z. Bourg..........	April 15,1862.	142 00	78 92	"
		"			Wm. M. Donnelson.	....	....	....	
		"		"	W. T. Wattington..	April 15,1864.	800 00	456 66	
		"			M. W. Rucker......	....	....	....	"
		"		"	M. M. Rucker	April 15,1864.	328 27	186 87	"
		"		"	W. T. Wattington..	....	....	....	

		“		“	Z. Bourg	April 16,1862	872 50	498 07	“
		“		“	Z. Bourg				
		“		“	W. T. Wattington	April 16,1863	440 00	251 16	“
		“		“	G. B. Gerald				
				“	W. F. Wattington	Jan. 2, 1861.	500 00	235 40	“
		“		J.H.Hunter	R. H. Griffin	May 4, 1866.	186 83	75 51	“
				“	J. S. Simmons				
				“	S. B. Simmons				
		“		“	J. S. Simmonds				
				“	J. F. Hendricks				
				“	Lydia M. Walker	Jan. 1, 1863.	450 00	360 00	“
		“		A. Waters.	Adamson Waters				
				“	Mary B. Waters	Jan. 1, 1855.	394 70	660 68	“
				“	John W. Anderson				
				“	John M. Renny				
				“	B. T. Bennett	May28, 1867.	1,595 06	558 27	In judgment.
				R.M.Bridgeport.	John W. Anderson				
		“		“	JamesC.Bridgeforth				
				F. M. Tallosston. for use of AMHicks	S. M. Dyer, Adm. M. R. Green	May 28, 1867.	427 24	149 53	“
		“			Wm. F. Ferris				
				“	Albert H. Cage				
				F. C. Bowman,Pres	J. H. Ferris	May 28, 1867.	712 41	249 34	“
		“			James Meeks				
		“			John L. Purns	May 28 1867.	775 07	271 27	“
		“		J Bromfield Presid't.	T. J. Kirk				
		“			Wm. F. Gaitly				
				“	J. W. Kirk	Jan. 1, 1868.	1,612 89	416 66	“

TABLE. VI—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LOAN OR LEASE WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Yazoo.....				A.M. Hick Pres't.	J. Nesmith.........	....	....	....	
					A. M. Heath.......	....	....	....	
				"	J. C. Hessen.......	Jan. 1, 1868.	$ 900 00	$ 225 00	In judgment
				W.W. Wildy Pres't.	Wm. B. Partee and wife., ...	Dec. 3, 1868.	6,390 00	....	
				J Bromfield	A. M. Hicks, J. Nesmith, T. A Wilkinson......	Jan. 1, 1867.	300 00	117 50	
				J. A. Cheatham, Pres.	J. B. Horne.......	Oct 21, 1867.	425 00	89 70	

			Pres. Board Trustees.	Charles C. Dyer	March 1, 1871.	103 00	7 07	Not.
				" "	"	386 80	16 07	"
			"	" "	March 1, 1870.	272 00	18 68	"
				Lizzie R. Bell	March 6, 1871.	250 00	18 04	Sec'd.
			Pres. Board of Police.	F. B. Brown	Jan. 1, 1870.	180 00	35 63	"
			Pres. Board Trustees.	A. C. Willbone	Jan. 1, 1868.	475 00	190 00	Not.
				John A. Cheatham				
				M. P. Cheatham				
				David Dunn	March 1, 1860.	599 00	44 93	Sec'd.
				John A. Cheatham				
			"	A. C. Willbone	March 1, 1863.	380 00	28 50	"
			"	Louis G. Robenet				
				Richard Martin				
			"	M. E. Robenet	M'ch 10, 1863	30 80	30 87	"
				Louis Robenet				
				J. W. Sanders				
			"	Richard Martin	M'ch 11, 1862.	380 00	30 87	"
			"	A. C. Willbone	March 2, 1868.	646 82	183 26	Not.
			"	W. D. Burns	Jan. 1, 1871.	180 00		"
			R. Warren, Treas.	Confederate money		255 00		
				A. Burns				
			"	M. M. Frelig		55 77	76 78	
				Kindum Exum				
			"	Reubin Ball		220 00	484 00	
				W. H. Fugate		451 00	225 50	
			"	G. B. Gerald		285 10	142 55	
				B. T. Williams				
			"	William Ewing		39 10	19 45	

TABLE VI.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of School Funds, arising from Sale and Rental of School Lands, in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NATURE OF CLAIM.		BY WHOM THE LOAN OR LEASE WAS MADE.	AGAINST WHOM.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	SECURED OR NOT.
		LOAN.	LEASE.						
*Yazoo.....				R. Warren, Treas.	Edward Berry.....	....	....	....	
					S. H. Bresler	....	$ 500 00	$ 250 00	
					T. W. Beall........	....	....	....	
					B. H. Sanders......	....	1,620 80	810 40	
						Total.....	$ 56,061 14	$ 24,262 21	

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* No date reported.

TABLE VII

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Outstanding Claims regarded as good, and amount regarded as worthless; the amount for which suits have been instituted for collection; the amount due Beneficiaries prior to Juty. 4, 1870; and the total amount of Claims in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	Amount regarded as good.	Amount regarded as worthless.	Amount for which suits have been instituted for collection.	Suits Instituted—by whom.	Name of Attorney Employed to Prosecute Suit.	Amount of Fees paid Attorney.	Amount Due for Tuition of Beneficiaries who have been taught during the six months prior to July 4, 1870.	Total amount of Outstanding Claims.
*Adams	$	$	$			$	$	$
*Attala								
Alcorn	9,686 30	1,340 10						
Amite					C. P. Neilson	150 00		7,000 00
*Benton								
*Bolivar								
*Calhoun								
Carroll	6,363 52	17,574 69					403 00	24,344 21
Chickasaw			644 23	A. J. Jamison	A. F. Hiller	157 70	237 40	

*No Report.

TABLE VII.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

SSATEMENT showidg the amount of Outstunding Claims regarded as good, and amount regarded as worthless; the amount for which suits have been instituted for collection; the amount due Beneficiaries prior to July 4, 1870; and the total amount of Claims in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES.	Amount regarded as good.	Amount regarded as worthless.	Amount for which suits have been instituted for collection.	Suits Instituted—by whom.	Name of Attorney Employed to Prosecute Suit.	Amount of Fees paid Attorney.	Amount Due for Tuition of Beneficiaries who have been taught during the six months prior to July 4, 1870.	Total amount of Outstanding Claims.
Choctaw....	12,066 55	....	....	....	W. R. Barksdale, Sweatman & Brook	100 00	....	....
Claiborne...	12,016 14	29,868 38	18,676 28	B'd Sch'l Directors.	J. B. Patton.....	553 10	....	41,884 52
*Clarke.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coahoma....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,435 49
*Copiah.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington...	1,614 73	....	962 82	Board of Police....	John Leggett....	150 00	....	2,517 55
DeSoto......	14,640 00	11,900 00	....	....	....	50 00	1,351 20	....

Franklin....	2,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	County Treasurer..	K. R. & C. R. Webb	600 00	....	27,000 00
Greene......	475 74	253 65	30 00	John McInnis.....	....	....	....	....
*Grenada...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hinds......	4,263 06	8,167 48	12,430 54	John C. Tucker....	W. & J. R. Yerger, Shelton & Shelton	....	....	47,000 00
Holmes......	19,983 75	3,068 74	15,333 42	M. M. Holmes.....	H. S. Allen and J. S. Gwin.....	....	....	23,052 59
*Hancock...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Harrison...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Issaquena..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Itawamba....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,495 85
Jackson....	1,275 81	74 40	896 10	Board of Trustees..	W. S. Champlin..	....	....	....
Jasper......	1,500 00	6,237 49	....	W Acker, F E Adams	F. E. Adams and W. Acker......	....	....	10,600 00
Jefferson....	20,349 05	15,378 90	....	....	....	....	....	35,727 95
*Jones......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper.....	3,000 00	5,000 00	....	William Kellis.....	A. G. Ellis......	....	....	8,227 40
*Lincoln....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lauderdale..	5,493 92	6,352 41	....	....	Smith & Fennell..	....	....	1,200 00
*Lafayette...	$........	$........	$........	....	....	$........	$........	$........
Lowndes....	....	....	....	....	H. B. Whitfield..	146 14	224 90	....
Lee........	....	....	....	....	H. C, Medford...	130 00	1,831 98	....
*Lawrence..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake......	4,264 97	9,581 44	....	....	....	....	....	32,535 16
*Leflore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison.....	18,950 76	10,704 67	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Marion....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* No Report.

TABLE VII—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Outstanding Claims regarded as good, and amount regarded as worthless; the amount for which suits have been instituted for collection; the amount due Beneficiaries prior to July 4, 1870; and the total amount of Claims in each County.

CLAIMS.

COUNTIES	Amount regarded as good.	Amount regarded as worthless.	Amount for which suits have been instituted for collection.	Suits Instituted—by whom.	Name of Attorney Employed to Prosecute Suit.	Amount of Fees paid Attorney.	Amount Due for Tuition of Beneficiaries who have been taught during the six months prior to July 4, 1870.	Total amount of Outstanding Claims.
*Marshall								
Montgomery					Gamble & McInnis	300 00		
*Monroe								
Newton			2,170 00	C. S. Swan				
*Neshoba								
*Noxubee								
Oktibbeha	8,329 75	17,916 38	6,747 49	President of School Board	Muldrow & Nash	719 00		
*Prentiss								
Panola					Miller & Miller	130 00	1,127 50	

*Perry								
Pike	3,008 78	16,749 61	16,958 88	Board of Police	Quin, Cassady & Bridges	160 00	65 00	19,758 39
Pontotoc							750 00	5,552 00
Rankin			3,000 00	Co. Superintendent	Shelby & M'Caskell		800 00	800 00
Scott	4,833 97	1,005 55	700 00	Wm. McClennachan	Smith & Graham	200 00		20,000 00
Simpson	1,167 80	4,647 13		President Board of School Directors				
Smith	1,735 83	4,400 62	2,199 94	Board of School Directors	A. J. McLaurin			5,684 14
Sunflower	3,500 00	4,560 92	8,060 92	G. W. Bowles	Allen & Outlaw			8,567 65
*Tishomingo	7,522 91	3,131 30	1,944 99					
Tippah	28,265 33	10,382 58	22,522 76	Board of School Directors	O. Davis and B. F. Worsham	322 00	1,275 66	1,595 06
*Tunica								
Tallahatchie	5,254 86	702 70			W. H. Fitzgerald			6,821 20
*Union								
*Warren								
*Washington								
*Winston								
Wayne	950 00	1,404 55						
Wilkinson			12,200 35	E. H. Osgood and others	M. B. Huff	538 61		100,000 00
Yazoo	26,690 15	53,633 20	22,526 89	Peter P. Bailey	G. Andrews	1,000 00		70,
*Yalobusha								774 97
Total	229.103 74	249,769 15	153,005 61			5,406 55	7,668 04	514,535 13

*No Report.

TABLE VIII.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount expended in purchasing School Sites, Building and Rental of School-houses, purchasing Furniture, Apparatus, and School Books; amount paid for Superintendent's and Teachers' Salaries.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount expended for purchasing Sch'l Sites.	Amount expended for building and repair'g houses	Amount expended for rent of sch'l rooms and buildings.	Amount expended for contingent expenses, (fuel, etc.)	Amount expended for school furniture.	Amount expended for school apparatus.	Amount expended for Teachers' salaries.	Average of salar's per month.	Amount expended for school books.	Amount of salary due and paid Conty Superintendent.
Adams	$ 4,466 00	$ 20,859 32	$ 794 00	$ 1,993 36	$ 2,672 80	$ 1,715 00	$ 15,470 72	$117 81	$ 2,655 79	$1,405 00
Atalla	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,073 75	44 00	....	775 00
Alcorn......	$ 2,600 00	2,390 00	265 33	141 00	900 00	60 00	13,020 00	58 50	....	970 00
Amite......	32 50	1,799 00	99 00	135 75	156 80	....	17,763 95	60 00	....	750 00
Benton.....	38 00	177 00	12 00	....	....	....	10,386 00	49 50	....	425 00
*Bolivar ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Calhoun ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carroll.....	....	92 32	....	46 80	....	....	17,111 36	54 14	....	870 00
Chickasaw..	50 00	2,576 73	231 50	312 79	....	....	26,420 00	66 71	2,501 62	780 00
*Choctaw...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Claiborne...	2,394 25	9,813 88	1,810 00	792 05	3,277 52	77 00	9,704 50	....	....	1,900 00
Clarke......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	520 00

Coahoma		3,157 20					4,556 00			1,120 00
*Copiah										
Covington							3,840 00	44 26		250 00
DeSoto		658 00	1,666 66	175 00			26,500 00	44 16	2,000 00	915 00
Franklin	250 00	1,700 00	500 00				3,500 00	50 00		425 00
*Greene										
*Grenada										
Hinds		933 50	3,283 04	990 80	946 25	989 75	35,236 70	74 00		1,385 00
Holmes	2,752 72	2,239 49	528 00	516 99	2,653 65	728 55	27,795 00	74 75	2,000 00	1,345 00
*Hancock										
Harrison										325 00
*Issequena										
Ittawamba		100 00			51 00		10,520 00	50 57		710 00
Jackson			110 00	32 90	64 00		3,915 00	56 05	297 04	440 00
Jasper				30 00				50 00		285 00
Jefferson	4,269 00	2,400 52		429 00			8,872 50	36 76	13 75	325 00
*Jones										
Kemper	25 00	268 04		290 68			1,480 59	63 80	10 00	852 35
*Lincoln										
Lauderdale	30 00	2,187 03	670 00	614 16	436 85		15,327 35	59 19	887 00	951 00
Lafayette	25 00	1,166 52	200 00	94 75	2,466 13	15 00	26,270 45	55 30		1,280 00
Lowndes	6,608 50	1,989 53	779 00	3,337 08	1,678 70	1,105 90	24,910 59	78 00		1,160 00
Lee	125 00	1,475 00					15,924 00	59 00	32 00	225 00
*Lawernce										
Leake		117 13					7,004 00	45 75	720 04	410 00
*Leflore										
Madison	350 00	3,150 00	2,400 00	500 00	3,025 00	50 00	30,000 32	67 00		1,140 00

* No report.

TABLE VIII.—Continued·

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMEAT showing the amount expended in purchasing School Sites, Building and Rental of School-houses, purchasing Furniture, Apparatus and School Books; amount paid for Superintendent's and Teachers' Salaries.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount expended for purchasing Sch'l Sites.	Amount expended building and rep'iring ho's's.	Amount expended for rent of school rooms and buildings.	Amount expended for codtingent expenses, (fuel, etc.)	Amount expended for school furniture.	Amount expended for School apparatus.	Amount expended for Teacher's salaries.	Average of salaies per month.	Amount expended for school books.	Amount of salary due and paid County Superintendents.
*Marion....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall ...	$ 452 50	$ 16,027 40	$ 1,183 15	$ 518 70	$ 1,350 13	....	$ 34,434 75	$ 59 88	....	$ 890 00
Montgom'ry	6,000 00	....	5,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	5,000 00	56 75	....	600 00
*Monroe ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newton	300 00	700 20	200 00	100 00	....	....	6,000 00	50 00	....	475 00
*Neshoba ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noxubee...	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,900 00	47 00	....	500 00
Oktibbeha..	800 96	625 95	732 00	58 00	155 00	....	17,128 00	62 95	....	507 00
*Prentiss ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panola.....	300 00	14,900 00	875 00	475 00	900 00	....	11,805 54	70 00	....	992 50
*Perry.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Pike........	....	....	140 00	497 43	....	....	11,804 48	51 75	1,796 58	899 85
Pontotoc...	....		....	....	15 00	....	16,715 48	....	....	....
Rankin	....	181 00	100 00	80 00	....	....	8,281 46	56 34	....	410 00
Scott	....	800 00	100 00	25 00	2,100 00	50 00	8,505 00	58 00	....	865 00
Simpson ...	....	250 00	....	100 00	....	....	5,672 00	48 00	....	500 00
Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,294 00	53 57	....	865 00
Sunflower..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	....	270 00
Tishomingo	....	410 72	225 00	....		....	10,475 15	....	496 00	....
Tippah.....	1,069 70	794 59	752 25	299 77	....	....	11,335 00	51 64	....	650 00
Tunica	350 00	14,609 50	70 00	11 75	863 45	....	4,999 50	68 71	....	200 00
Tallhatchie.	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,947 95	62 50	....	500 00
*Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	400 00	30,375 00	2,270 00	4,695 00	430 00	300 00	28,942 00	65 25	....	1,200 00
*W'shingt'n	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Winston ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,502 50	44 25	....	125 00
Wilkinson..	....	810 81	560 60	2,975 95	7,294 15	1,318 00	16,909 95	79 53	1,071 34	950 00
Yazoo	232 75	11,282 84	44 65	463 48	2,425 81	....	14,640 15	59 03	....	1,210 00
Yalobusha..	....	....	....	103 50	....	....	19,723 24	78 53	....	1,605 00
Total....	$33,921.88	$157,374 22	$25,601.18	$20,736.69	$34,861.87	$5,409.20	$624,233.44	$58.90	$14,481.16	$35,072.70

* No report

TABLE IX.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount expended for Salary and Mileage of School Directors; Salaries of Secretaries, Surveyors' Fees and Incidental Expensen in each County.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount due and paid Secretary of Board of Directors.	Amount of per diem expenses due and paid School Directors.	Amount due and paid for mileage for School Directors.	Amount of incidental expenditure for Record Books, Stationery, etc.	Total Amount due and paid School Officers, including salaries, mileage and incidental expenses.	Amount paid for Surveyor's Fees.	Total Expenditures for the fiscal year ending Jan., 1872.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1872.
Adams	$ 450 00	$ 1,976 00	$ 135 60	$ 285 70	$ 3,956 60	$ 850 00	$ 53,919 29	....
Attala	48 00	334 00	90 00	135 00	1,382 00	....	14,455 00	1,626 25
*Alcorn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amite	235 00	1,123 25	....	288 00	....	....	20,275 25	....
Benton......	54 00	384 00	174 00	25 00	1,062 00	....	12,135 00	....
*Bolivar....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Calhoun ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carroll	120 00	339 00	144 60	86 00	689 60	....	18,810 08	....
Chickasaw ..	90 00	655 00	242 00	66 45	1,833 45	....	34,320 99	....
Choctaw.....	200 00	1,400 00	....	100 00	....	....	....	....
Claiborne ...	87 00	428 00	211 30	100 00	2,726 30	17 00	30,612 50	49,121 78

*Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coahoma	18 00	72 00	34 70	257 50	1,502 20	6 00	7,815 20	4,386 25
*Copiah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington	51 00	252 00	153 40	123 75	830 15	....	4,670 15	1,410 32
DeSoto	87 00	720 22	300 00	30 00	2,022 22	....	26,000 00	....
Franklin	51 00	250 00	121 50	25 00	872 50	....	6,822 50	....
*Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Grenada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hinds	138 00	866 20	....	196 95	2,327 20	....	44,900 19	....
Holmes	231 00	360 00	317 40	207 30	2,253 40	....	41,467 80	23,186 88
*Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	21 00	224 50	210 00	59 00	739 00	....	....	....
*Issaquena	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Itawamba	78 00	360 00	217 50	4 00	518 50	....	12,097 50	....
Jackson	30 00	209 00	161 80	62 10	902 90	....	5,321 84	....
Jasper	50 00	600 00	400 00	30 00	1,365 00	....	11,965 00	....
Jefferson	60 00	550 00	314 80	73 50	1,328 30	13 00	12,904 23	10,722 13
*Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper	46 00	997 00	328 90	....	17,019 58	....	17,019 58	4,766 38
*Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lauderdale	66 00	784 50	363 60	110 80	2,165 10	....	24,593 30	20,663 95
Lafayette	596 25	1,207 97	....	298 35	....	....	35,532 01	....
Lowndes	623 00	....	1,449 00	56 30	3,288 30	....	43,922 50	....
Lee	117 00	337 00	136 00	8 18	881 00	....	20,267 00	....
*Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake	72 00	434 00	140 80	99 60	1,327 63	....	9,047 67	....
*Leflore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* No report.

TABLE IX.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the amount expended for Salary and Mileage of School Directors; Salaries of Secretaries, Surveyors' Fees, and Incidental Expenses in each County.

EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount due and paid Secretary of Board of Directors.	Amount of per diem expenses due and paid School Directors.	Amount due and paid for mileage of School Directors.	Amount of incidental expenditures for Record Books, Stationery, etc.	Total amount due and paid School Officers, including salaries, mileage and incidental expenses.	Amount paid for Surveyor's Fees.	Total Expenditures for the fiscal year ending Jan., 1872.	Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1871.
Madison....	189 00	695 00	450 00	120 00	32,626 00	....	42,101 00	....
*Marion....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall....	120 00	1,360 50	488 80	104 36	2,963 66	....	53,966 66	1,045 97
Montgomery.	39 00	600 00	48 00	200 00	887 00	....		....
*Monroe ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newton.....	101 00	1,200 00	234 40	100 00	1,635 40	....		....
*Neshoba ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noxubee ...	....	....	700 00	....	1,200 00	....	17,100 20	9,420 24
Oktibbeha ..	150 00	549 40	253 20	196 00	1,459 60	....	20,958 51	....
*Prentiss...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panola.....	110 00	1,031 10	430 50	187 00	2,751 10	....	33,264 14	4,382 79

*Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pike	$ 69 00	$ 297 00	$ 200 00	$ 75 00	$ 1,545 85	....	$ 15,774 26	$ 187 21
Pontotoc	69 00	561 80	....	....	1,100 00	....	17,830 00	....
Rankin	156 00	500 00	236 60	83 75	1,302 60	....	9,847 21	261 46
Scott	54 00	258 00	170 80	77 50	1,425 30	....	13,345 00	370 00
Simpson	36 00	163 00	84 00	40 00	323 10	100 00	6,218 75	1,569 70
Smith	54 00	511 50	309 90	107 47	1,846 97	....	10,250 44	....
Sunflower	30 00	138 60	60 00	353 60	....	....	....	....
Tishomingo	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,715 90	....
Tippah	132 50	632 50	203 30	40 00	1,697 80	....	14,398 31	10,652 37
Tunica	42 00	179 00	77 20	298 80	498 20	....	21,701 20	....
Tallahatchie	35 00	300 00	250 00	70 00	....	....	12,102 95	....
*Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	538 00	2,649 00	....	462 00	2,643 00	480 00	17,980 00	7,020 00
*Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Winston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	12 00	62 00	23 60	....	1,655 00	....	....	....
Wilkinson	245 00	993 00	449 00	165 00	2,647 00	....	33,752 82	....
Yazoo	51 00	791 00	....	299 52	2,052 00	....	32,461 20	....
Yalabusha	135 00	390 00	177 90	74 00	1,261 90	....	16,532 64	....
Total	$5,986 25	$28,614 32	$10,435 10	$5,734 68	$135,661 41	$966 00	$869,766 07	$150,793 68

* No report.

TABLE X.

COUNTY STATISTICS,

EMBRACING GENERAL INFORMATION NOT PROVIDED IN THE FOREGOING TABLES.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate value of taxable property.	Amount of County indebtedness.	Number of White Population.	Number of Colored Population.	Amount of loss in loans of School Funds, including principal and interest, to insolvent debtors.	Amount of loss in loans of School Funds, for want of proper security.	Amount of loss in rents of School Lands.	Whole amount of loss of School Fund on account of neglect and want of proper management on part of School Officers.	Whole number of acres of School Land occupied, for which no rent has been paid.	Probable amount of revenue from the sale and rental of School Lands, for the year 1872.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Schools inspected more than once during the year.	Number of days spent in School visitation during the year.	Whole number of days' official service rendered during the year.	Number of "Teachers' Institutes" held in the County during the year.	Number of teachers attending "Institutes" during the year.	Number of pupils attending "State Normal School" from the County.	The probable number of Public Schools which will be in operation during the year 1872.	Number of Public Lectures or Addresses delivered upon educational topics during the year.
Adams....	$ 5,443,962 00	$ 65,000 00	9,120	9,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	28	33	313	1	11	1	50	...
Attala	...	2,500 00	8,514	5,657	$ 14,690 00	$ 2,000 00	...	$ 20,000 00	...	...	50	8	60	150	1	18	1	60	12
Alcorn....	2,200,000 00	...	7,663	2,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	25	125	194	2	20	...	50	7
Amite	221,000 00	7,000 00	4,196	6,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	60	140	150	...	2	2	70	21
Benton....	855,177 00	3,500 00	5,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	34	85	...	...	...	55	...
*Bolivar..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Calhoun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll....	1,913,135 00	39,957 00	12,000	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	34	174	...	...	...	60	7
Chickasaw	2,786,615 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	20	140	...	...	6	80	...
Choctaw..	32,846 00	32,000 00	12,186	4,230	10,000 00	1,000 00	...	10,000 00	...	1,920	75	25	101	261	...	...	...	35	15

Claiborne.	4,585,600 00	22,000 00	3,457	9,930	29,868 38	29,868 38	....	29,868 38	...	1,000	30	21	90	380	1	22	....	35	9
*Clarke...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coahoma..	3,000,000 00	....	1,794	5,350	13,866 30	....	....	....	....	....	20	20	90	224	....	....	....	35	....
*Copiah...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Covington.	450,000 00	2,500 00	2,226	1,204	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2	8	41	....	....	....	25	....
DeSoto....	38,010 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	120	220	....	....	....	130	....
Franklin..	725,980 00	3,400 0.	4,500	3,500	10,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	25,000 00	160	2,500	37	15	70	85	....	....	....	48	....
Greene....	179,939 00	3,200 00	....	....	2,000 00	2,000 00	720 00	....	....	....	20	3	23	27	....	....	....	25	3
*Grenada.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hinds.....	7,200,000 00	50,000 00	9,014	19,149	2,370 40	4,200 00	2,000 00	14,647 88	....	5,000	50	34	115	277	1	54	3	100	30
Holmes...	3,736,527 50	30,000 00	6,421	12,626	....	....	....	15,000 00	....	....	55	30	90	269	1	36	....	70	50
*Hancock.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison..	1,207,705 00	....	1,272	730	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	65	....	....	....	45	....
*Issaqu'na	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Itawamba.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	8	55	142	....	....	....	50	....
Jackson..	980,412 00	6,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	3	19	88	....	....	....	25	....
Jasper....	1,250,00 00	5,000 00	5,526	5,004	....	....	....	6,537 49	....	....	12	2	5	27	....	....	....	40	1
Jefferson..	2,048,054 00	30,000 00	3,066	9,654	9,385 00	9,385 00	....	9,385 90	....	500	31	10	30	65	....	....	....	37	....
*Jones ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kemper...	1,674,863 37	8,000 00	5,456	7,187	4,000 00	3,000 00	200 00	7,200 00	....	2,000	38	4	34	148	....	....	1	40	3
*Lincoln..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laud'rdale	2,868,850 0	....	7,562	6,325	40,000 00	....	....	40,000 00	....	....	56	10	....	....	....	....	....	70	....
* Lafayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lowndes..	4,897,218 50	....	7,480	23,022	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	15	46	232	....	....	1	70	7
Lee.......	2,678,676 00	22,000 00	9,049	4,175	11,572 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	100	1
*Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leake.....	454,472 00	2,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	15,000 00	....	....	27	2	17	89	....	....	....	50	....
Leflore....	1,500,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	4	....	....	....	....	....	25	11
Madison...	4,290,425 00	7,000 00	5,000	14,000	10,704 69	....	....	....	....	....	50	20	120	284	....	....	....	60	50
*Marion...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall..	4,681,471 00	6,500 00	11,738	13,770	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	8	51	178	....	....	3	125	....
Montg'm'y	3,436,536 00	....	16,792	12,524	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	16	....	120	....	....	....	60	....
*Monroe..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newton...	136,693 02	7,000 00	3,600	3,200	20,000 00	10,000 00	....	20,000 00	....	....	8	2	10	77	....	....	....	40	....
Neshoba..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noxubee..	3,134,473 90	14,000 00	600	1,600	60,000 00	60,000 00	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	100	....	....	....	60	....

* No report.

TABLE X.—Continued.

COUNTY STATISTICS,

EMBRACING GENERAL INFORMATION NOT PROVIDED IN THE FOREGOING TABLES.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate value of taxable property.	Amount of County indebtedness.	Number of White Population.	Number of Colored Population.	Amount of loss in loans of School Funds, including principal and interest, to insolvent debtors.	Amount of loss in loans of School Funds, for want of proper security.	Amount of loss in rents of School Lands.	Whole amount of loss of School Funds on account of neglect and want of proper management on part of School Officers.	Whole number of acres of School Land occupied for which no rent has been paid.	Probable amount of revenue from the sale and rental of School Lands, for the year 1872.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Schools inspected more than once during the year	Number of days spent in School visitation during the year.	Whole number of days' official service rendered during the year.	Number of "Teachers' Institutes" held in the County during the year.	Number of Teachers attending "Institutes" during the year.	Number of Pupils attending "State Normal School" from the County.	The probable number of Public Schools which will be in operation during the year 1872	Number of Public Lectures or Addresses delivered upon educational topics during the year
Oktibbeha.	$ 907,976 00	$ 3,000 00	6,000	8,626	$ 6,007 39	$ 9,136 61	$........	$ 17,916 38	....	$.....	51	3	54	100	....	...	....	60	15
*Prentiss..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panola....	....	15,251 73	8,169	12,585	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	49	6	32	198	....	....	....	70	1
*Perry....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pike......	2,036,733 50	11,164 99	6,187	5,680	16,749 61	....	....	....	....	500	56	47	103	178	....	...	1	60	4
Pontotoc..	1,243,800 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	40	18	44	94	....	....	....	60	5
Rankin....	3,422,724 00	30,000 00	6,375	6,975	....	....	....	12,000 00	...	......	4	....	...	82	....	....	3	60	....
Scott.....	900,000 00	8,000 00	5,000	3,500	5,000 00	3,000 00	40 50	8,040 00	....	......	4	...	4	15	....	....	1	40	....
Simpson..	536,300 00	....	3,812	1,906	15,532 75	....	....	15,532 75	...	......	22	5	30	100	....	....	...	35	....
Smith.....	803,421 50	11,365 40	5,415	1,600	....	....	....	....	...	1,000	42	9	53	173	....	....	....	45	....

Sunflower.	....	3,006 60	960	1,384	....	....	....	5,060 73	....	3,000	7	4	14	54	....	...	....	16	....
Tish'mingo	1,065,831 00	....	13,781	940	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tippah....	1,153,643 00	6,000 00	8,306	1,920	10,382 58	10,382 58	....	....	....	190	52	26	85	130	1	25	....	50	20
Tunica....	2,955,414 00	3,000 00	1,384	3,970	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	13	10	155	....	....	....	20	....
Tall'htchie	1,361,531 00	....	3,215	4,637	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	10	25	107	....	....	....	40	3
*Union ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren...	9,000,000 00	440,000 00	4,000	7,000	Total loss.	Total loss.	Total loss.	....	....	1,000	5	5	16	240	....	..	....	66	....
*Wash'ton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Winston.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne....	201,337 00	4,500 00	2,446	1,621	1,402 50	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	8	28	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkinson	1,763,386 13	30,000 00	....	....	45,000 00	25,000 00	10,000 00	80,000 00	....	....	56	12	60	190	....	..	1	80	7
Yazoo....	4,588,635 00	....	5,639	14,381	....	....	....	53,633 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	68	....
Yalabusha	1,773,758 00	139,693 00	13,200	10,350	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	6	34	97	...	....	....	55	....
Total. ..	$106,286,203.02	$1,071,538 72	256,821	285,687	$210,662 57	$187,172.57	$18,370.00	$404,821.81	160	$19,610	1713	555	2127	6391	8	188	28	2660	275

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* No report.

TABLE XI.

*STATISTICAL SUMMARY made from County Superintendents' Reports.**

EDUCABLE YOUTH.

Total number of White	120,073
Total Number of Colored	126,769
Whole number of White and Colored	246,842

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Total number of White	1,739
Total Number of Colored	862
Whole number of White and Colored	2,601

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Total number of White	381
Total number of Colored	53
Whole number of White and Colored	434
Grand total number of Schools	3,035

PUPILS.

Total number enrolled in Public Schools (White)	66,257
Total number enrolled in Public Schools (Colored)	45,429
Whole number enrolled in Public Schools (White and Colored)	111,686
Total number enrolled in Private Schools (White)	5,249
Total number enrolled in Private Schools (Colored)	1,154
Whole number enrolled in Private Schools (White and Colored)	6,703
Average attendence in Public and Private Schools	86,330
Grand total number of Pupils attending School	118,389

TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whole number of Males (White)	1,575
Whole number of Females "	681
Whole number of Males (Colored)	253
Whole number of Females "	146
Total number, White and Colored	2,655

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* This consolidated statement is made from only fifty-two reports out of sixty-nine, the whole number in the State ; seventeen County Superintendents having made no report for 1871.

TABLE XI.—Continued.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY made from County Superintendents' Reports.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Whole number of White	391
Whole number of Colored	49
Grand total number of Teachers employed	3,095

SCHOOL SITES AND HOUSES.

Whole number of Sites purchased	128
Whole number of Sites donated	177
Whole number of Houses erected for White Schools	230
Whole number of Houses erected for Colored Schools	252
Whole number of Buildings rented for White Schools	355
Whole number of Buildings rented for Colored Schools	264
Total number of School Buildings	1,591
Whole number provided with modern school furniture	265

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Whole number of Schools furnished with blackboards	976
Whole number of Schools furnished with wall maps	131
Whole number of Schools furnished with globes	80
Aggregate value of Public School Property	$426,204 87
Aggregate value of Private School Property	436,700 00

SCHOOL LANDS.

Whole number Acres Sixteenth Section Lands unsold	67,572
Whole number Acres Sixteenth Section Lands leased	89,665

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.

Whole amount levied for School-house Fund	$231,625 78
Whole amount levied for Teachers' Fund	452,158 41

TABLE XI.—Continued.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY made from County Superintendents' Reports.

SIXTEENTH SECTION FUND.

Whole amount of the principal arising from the sale of lands	$67,701 45
Whole amount of interest due on loans	39,350 49
Whole amount of principal and interest collected and paid into the County Treasury	60,023 29
Whole amount due on leases of lands	2,636 67
Whole amount of rent collected and paid into County Treasury	225 7

CHICKASAW FUND.

Whole amount of interst paid by the State	$133,371 77
Whole amount loaned to individuals or corporations	11,205 05
Whole amount unexpended	65,706 83

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMON SCHOOLS UNDER ACT PASSED 1859.

Whole amount of funds	$10,390 00
Whole amount of interest due on loans	4,025 00

INCOME OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Whole amount apportioned to the Counties	$106,451 28

PEABODY FUND.

Whole amount apportioned to Public and Private Schools	$1,500 00

FINES.

Whole amount paid into County Treasury	$8,052 35

LICENSES.

Whole amount paid into County Treasury	$21,169 10

POLL-TAX.

Whole amount collected in the State	$89,561 79

CLAIMS.

Whole amount of principal and interest due	$478,872 89
Whole amount regarded as good	229,103 74
Whole amount regarded as worthless	249,769 15
Whole amount for which suits for collection have been instituted	153,005 00
Whole amount of fees paid Attorneys	5,406 55
Total amount of outstanding claims	$514,535 13

TABLE XI.—Continued.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY made from County Superintendents' Reports.

EXPENDITURES.

Whole amount expended for purchasing school sites	$33,921 88
Whole amount expended for building and repairing School-houses	157,374 22
Whole amount expended for rent of rooms and buildings	25,601 18
Whole amount of contingent expenses	20,736 69
Whole amount expended for school furniture	34,861 87
Whole amount expended for school apparatus	5,409 20
Whole amount expended tor Teachers' salaries	624,233 44
Average monthly salaries	$58 90
Whole amount expended for school books	14,481 16
Whole amount of salary due and paid County Superintendents	35,072 70
Whole amount due and paid Secretaries of Boards of Directors	5,986 25
Whole amount due and paid for per diem and mileage of Directors	39,049 42
Whole amount of incidental expenditures for record books, stationery, etc.	5,734 68
Total amount due and paid School Officers	80,108 37
Whole amount due and paid for Surveyors' fees	966 00
Total expenditures for the fiscal year ending January 1, 1872	869,766 07

ABSTRACT OF RECORD OF EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY.

Whole number of certificates granted to White Male Teachers of the first, second and third grades reported	1,575
Whole number of certificates granted to White Female Teachers of the first, second and third grades reported	681
Whole number of certificates granted to Colored Male Teachers of the first, second and third grades reported	253
Whole number of certificates granted to Colored Female Teachers of the first, second and third grades reported	147
Whole number of Teachers who failed to pass examination for the third grade	....
Whole number of Teachers' Institutes held during the year	8

TABLE XI.—Continued.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY made from County Superintendents' Reports.

ABSTRACT OF RECORD OF EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY—Continued.

Whole number of public Lectures or Addresses delivered by Superintendents upon educational topics during the year	275
Number of Teachers attending Institutes during the year	188
Number of days spent in school visitation during the year	2,127
Whole amount of loss in loans of school funds, including principal and interest to insolvent debtors	$210,662 57
Whole amount of loss in loans of school funds for want of proper security	187,172 57
Whole amount of loss in rents of school lands	18,370 00
Whole amount of loss of school funds on account of neglect and want of proper management on part of school officers	404,821 81

GENERAL
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

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TABLE XII.

STATEMENT showing a Comparison of School Statistics between the several States, Compiled by the National Bureau of Education from the most recent information.

STATES.	POPULATION.			SCHOOL STATISTICS.						SCHOOL FINANCES.				
											INCOME.		EXPENDITURES.	
	Total in 1870.	White.	Colored.	Date.	School Population.	No. of Pupils Enrolled in Public Schools	No. of Schools.	Average Durat'n of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average Monthly Saleries of Teachers.	From Taxation.	Total from all Sources.	For Teachers' Wages.	Total Expenditures for School Purposes.
Alabama......	996,992	521,384	475,510	1871	387,057	....	1,845	....	....	$........	$ 82,579 66	$ 590,605 54	$..........	$..........
Arkansas.....	484,471	362,115	122,169	1871	182,474	107,908	2,537	....	2,302	....	221,011 07	625,053 47	405,748 37	645,664 59
California.....	560,247	499,424	4,272	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut..	537,454	527,549	9,668	1871	125,409	110,640	1,644	*8	2,843	47 19	1,067,233 59	1,484,016 35	785,680 04	1,621,397 76
Delaware	125,015	102,221	22,794	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81,697 46	113,727 77	84,157 02	115,407 15
Florida.......	187,748	96,057	91,689	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia.......	1,184,109	638,926	545,142	1871	425,000	39,766	1,291	*2½	888	46 95	327,083 09	432,282 98	....	....
Illinois	2,539,891	2,511,096	28,762	1870	862,624	652,715	11,011	6	20,081	42 50	5,666,108 61	8,057,:32 18	3,970,693 04	6,881,537 62
Indiana.......	1,680,637	1,655,837	24,560	1870	622,728	461,906	9,032	5	11,843	34 20	1,339,472 55	1,810,065 49	2,035,288 20	3,208,444 24
Iowa.........	1,191,792	1,185,979	5,762	1871	460,629	341,938	7,823	6½	14,070	32 00	3,030,193 14	3,256,304 06	1,900,893 54	3,269,191 15
Kansas.......	364,399	346,377	17,108	1870	109,242	63,218	2,068	5	2,240	35 35	518,323 85	672,136 93	318,596 31	....
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,098,692	222,210	1871	....	....	5,177	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	726,915	362,065	364,210	1871	246,290	91,500	640	*6	1,420	65 00	590,703 52	915,810 04	654,800 00	782,800 00
Maine........	626,915	624,809	1,606	....	225,508	119,480	3,853	4	5,591	23 08	910,555 00	940,638 00	400,000 00	917,364 00
Maryland.....	780,894	605,497	175,391	1870	276,120	101,367	1,475	9	2,204	44 33	1,083,843 80	1,315,685 30	808,860 45	1,304,760 70
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,443,156	13,947	1870	278,249	273,661	5,076	8	8,235	54 05	5,453,276 09	5,737,865 51	....	5,750,405 77
Michigan	1,884,059	1,167,282	11,849	1870	384,554	278,686	5,008	6	11,014	39 96	2,172,690 41	3,160,541 32	1,391,801 61	2,821,160 23
Minnesota	439,706	438,257	759	1871	163,399	109,590	2,625	6	....	....	....	267,894 24	432,443 02	792,852 91
MISSISSIPPI....	827,922	382,896	444,201	1871	304,762	117,000	3,450	5 1-3	3,600	50 00	....	1,000,000 00	....	950,000 00
Missouri......	1,721,295	1,603,146	118,071	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Nebraska	122,993	122,117	789	....	41,063	21,178	1,032	*3	992	37 55	....	337,047 14	133,274 79	330,924 87
Nevada	42,491	389,59	357	....	3,952	2,883	52	8½	53	110 28	59,260 24	95,112 85	45,409 49	73,836 64
NewHampshire	318,300	317,697	580	1871	71,957	91,959	2,216	3½	3,607	28 60	306,826 59	408,544 88	....	....
New Jersey ...	906,096	875,407	30,658	1871	265,958	169,430	1,501	9	2,931	49 88	2,227,347 18	2,364,441 58	1,677,691 38	2,364,441 58
New York....	4,382,759	4,330,210	52,081	1871	1,480,761	1,031,318	11,739	8	28,217	....	9,011,745 65	11,216,956 22	6,584,017 54	10,209,712 09
North Carolina	1,071,369	678,470	391,650	1870	346,507	....	......	....	1,400	....	114,624 75	229,990 79	42,862 40	....
Ohio..........	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213	.	1,041,680	724,896	13,951	...	21,838	....	6,342,325 97	7,427,033 50	4,005,800 00	7,150,566 08
Oregon........	90,923	86,929	346	1871	34,055	21,000	636	*4½	....	40 00	113,699 00	153,699 00	....	70,098 00
Pennsylvania..	3,521,791	3,456,449	65,294	1871	....	834,614	15,700	6	18,021	36 45	7,194,356 65	7,694,356 65	3,926,529 00	8,580,918 33
Rhode Island..	217,355	212,219	4,980	1870	38,788	28,364	412	8⅓	711	36 81	90,000 00	514,040 00	....	461,159 00
South Carolina	705,606	289,667	415,814	1871	197,179	67,098	1,639	6	1,855	35 00	240,000 00	241,000 00	....	....
Tennessee	1,258,520	936,119	322,331	....	....	....	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	818,579	564,700	253,475	....	....	....	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont.....	330,551	329,613	924	1870	78,843	64,149	2,750	*5	....	....	326,647 87	428,495 64	357,885 00	480,496 52
Virginia.....	1,225,163	712,089	512,841	1871	411,104	130,000	2,900	4⅓	3,050	29 26	....	....	....	....
West Virginia.	442,014	424,033	17,980	1870	154,596	87,330	2,357	4	2,405	29 28	528,855 33	585,849 15	220,753 84	439,260 43
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,051,351	2 135	1870	412,481	267,891	......	7	9,304	34 58	1,705,546 70	2,578,492 93	1,302,363 93	2,006,820 66

* Number of months.

TABLE XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of Illiterate Adults and Minors (Chinese and Indians excluded), in the States where Common Schools have been maintained, and public education fostered by appropriate legislation, and the number of homicides during the year ending May 31, 1870, taken from statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Education.

STATES.	TOTAL POPULATION.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.						HOMICIDES.
		Male Adults, White.	Male Adults, Colored.	Female Adults, White.	Female Audults Colored.	Minors 10 years to 21 years old.	Total.	Number Homicides during the year ending May 31, 1870.
Maine	626,915	6,516	69	6,775	57	563	19,047	7
New Hampshire	318,300	3,361	38	4,225	32	2,270	9,926	1
Vermont	330,551	6,867	45	6,445	37	4,306	17,700	—
Massachusetts	1,457,351	30,920	822	52,890	1,044	12,048	92,724	22
Rhode Island	217,353	5,922	291	10,151	421	5,115	21,901	5
Connecticut	537,454	8,990	627	13,683	704	5,584	29,588	6
New York	4,382,759	73,201	3,916	116,742	4,888	42,405	241,152	70
New Jersey	906,096	14,515	2,881	21,916	3,509	11,862	54,683	5
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	61,350	7,758	116,261	7,469	31,513	222,351	60
Ohio	2,665,260	41,439	7,531	68,449	8,076	47,654	173,149	54

Michigan	1,184,059	17,543	1,015	17,986	941	13,819	51,304	11
Indiana	1,680,637	36,331	3,178	57,651	3,181	26,674	127,015	32
Wisconsin	1,054,670	17,637	185	22,670	115	14,598	55,205	6
Illinois	2,539,891	40,801	3,969	56,857	4,082	27,864	133,573	56
Minnesota	439,706	8,034	51	10,108	38	5,812	24,043	5
Iowa	1,191,792	14,782	635	19,825	673	9,754	45,669	24
Nebraska	122,993	956	93	1,169	50	2,567	4,835	11
Kansas	364,399	5,994	2,810	6,175	2,928	6,433	24,340	42
Total	23,541,977	395,159	32,914	609,979	38,245	275,908	1,353,205	417

TABLE XIV.

STATEMENT showing the number of Illiterate Adults and Minors (Chinese and Indians excluded), in States where Common Schools have been either wholly neglected or indifferently maintained, and the number of homicides during the year ending May 31, 1870, *taken from Statistics Compiled by the National Bureau of Education.*

STATES.	TOTAL POPULATION.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.						HOMICIDES.
		Male Adults, White.	Male Adults, Colored.	Female Adults, White.	Female Adults, Colored.	Minors 10 years to 21 years old.	Total.	Number Homicides during the year ending May 31, 1870.
Delaware	125,015	3,466	3,765	4,556	4,205	7,098	23,100	4
Maryland	780,894	13,344	27,123	19,422	32,582	43,024	135,495	20
District of Columbia	....	1,214	7,599	2,542	10,757	6,607	28,719	13
Virginia (including West Va.)	1,667,177	42,827	101,094	64,896	113,129	205,318	527,264	80
Kentucky	1,321,011	43,826	37,889	62,725	43,277	144,410	332,127	73
North Carolina	1,071,369	27,557	48,392	45,552	53,333	222,159	396,993	48
Tennessee	1,258,520	37,713	55,927	68,825	63,248	138,955	364,668	117
South Carolina	705,606	12,490	70,830	17,901	77,924	111,186	290,331	36
Georgia	1,184,109	21,899	100,551	40,528	112,364	193,234	468,576	116
Alabama	996,992	17,429	91,017	31,001	98,344	145,166	382,957	100
Florida	187,748	3,876	16,806	5,600	18,052	27,464	71,798	44

Mississippi	**827,922**	**9,357**	**80,755**	**13,746**	**87,278**	**121,615**	**312,751**	**89**
Missouri	1,722,295	34,780	18,002	50,124	20,587	98,892	222,385	94
Arkansas	484,471	13,610	23,681	21,770	22,689	51,567	133,317	76
Louisiana	726,915	12,048	76,612	15,540	79,437	92,105	275,742	128
Texas	818,579	17,505	47,235	19,845	47,583	89,344	221,512	323
Total	38,555,983	312,941	807,278	484,583	884,789	1,698,144	4,187,735	1,361

TABLE XV.

STATEMENT showing the ratios of Illiteracy and homicides in the States where Public Education has been fostered, and the States where it has been indifferently maintained; compiled by the National Bureau of Education, 1870.

IN EVERY 1,000 PERSONS.		THERE WERE ILLITERATES—														
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.		OF ALL RACES.					OF THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES ONLY.									
										21 YEARS OLD, AND OVER.			MINORS.			
		Total.	Native born.	Foreign born	White.	Colored.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	From 10 to 21 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 21 years.	One homicide to every
23,541,977	Of the States where public Education has been maintained	57	29	28	53	4	57	24	33	45	18	27	12	6	6	56,000
14,009,315	Of the States where Public Education has been neglected.	299	294	5	108	191	299	142	157	178	80	98	121	64	57	10,000

REPORTS

OF

NORMAL SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES

AND OTHER

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI STATE NORMAL.

Hon. H. R. Pease, Superintendent of Public Education :—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the present condition of the State Normal:

So short a time has elapsed since my appointment as Principal of the Normal School, that there is not material for an extended report; but there are a few facts in the history of the school to which I wish to draw your attention, and a few suggestions which I wish to make in regard to wants, which, if supplied, would enable the Normal to serve the purpose for which it was intended more fully than under the present circumstances it can possibly do.

It was not without feeling the greatness of the responsibility resting upon any one who attempted to follow out the plan of the first Principal, that I entered upon my duties. I should be daring, indeed, were I rashly to attempt to offer an equivalent for the energy, perseverance and power which characterized him in his labors here last year. His power is still felt, and while his success points encouragement, still, he has erected a high standard by which to measure ordinary workers.

My connection with the school dates from January 4, 1871, when I assumed the position of assistant teacher. At that time the number of pupils in attendance was 16.

The scholastic year closed June 30. The whole number in attendance from the organization, November 15, 1870, to June 30, 1871, was 50.

On September 18, the Normal reopended with 35 pupils—and here allow me to answer a question frequently asked: "What benefit will Mississippi ever derive in return for what she is expending in support of the Normal?"

Since the close of the first school year, 26 Normal pupils have been taught in the Public Schools of the State. Of these, a number taught only two months, during the summer vacation, and then returned to school at the opening of the fall term. The others taught longer terms, some of them returning to school last term, and others teaching through the entire fall. At the close of the fall term the number in attendance was 45, ten of the last year's pupils being still engaged in teaching.

While it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the means of many of the pupils will not allow them to continue steadily at school until well qualified to teach, still, the energy and independence which they evince in working out their own way are highly gratifying.

For our course of study I refer you to our catalogue, copies of which are in the hands of the State Superintendent of Education.

The interest, and, we think, the health, too, of the school has been promoted by the introduction of free gymnastics, and lately the interest has been increased by accompanying the movements by music. These exercises are an educational force which we would not willingly dispense with, for besides necessitating precision in movement, they aid in promoting accuracy of thought and expression.

Besides the regular class-room work, the pupils hold a literary society, which meets weekly. The exercises consist of debates, declamations, the reading of selections, and original essays and music. Every exercise is carefully prepared and corrected by the teacher before it is brought before the society. We have found that the young people are much benefited by these meetings, in the increased freedom of expression and the self-command that they gain.

Before Professor Gorman left the Normal, he engaged as assistant, Miss C. Peck, formerly a pupil of the Illinois Normal. She is my only assistant, and a very excellent helper indeed.

We are asked: "Is there necessity for the exercise of much discipline, since your pupils are young men and women, and, in the main, earnest, faithful persons?" They are, on the whole, earnest and faithful, and, as in all schools, there are some so strong in good intentions and firm of will that rules are needless; but there are also those who, though having good purposes, lack the firmness, or may be, perseverance necessary to carry them out; and then there are others whose instincts are really bad. To assist the wavering and to restrain the wayward, we have found it necessary to make some regulations in regard to the manner in which the pupils spend their time out of school.

These have thus far worked well. The weak find them an assistance, and the strong do not find that they are obliged to give up anything which is essential to their happiness or well-being.

The pressing need of the Normal, is room. Although some who were here last term have been obliged to go out to teach, we do not lose in numbers, for others fill their places, and applications for admission are constantly coming in. Last term the room we had was barely sufficient, and now the necessities of Shaw University have compelled us to relinquish a a part of what we then had. Then, a reference library is much needed, and, if there were a room for the purpose, I could easily procure a large number of volumes, without any expense to the State. But, crowded as we are, it is impossible to do anything in the matter.

With insufficient room, and lacking necessary books, the Normal School cannot accomplish what it ought to, and what it would in a commodious building with suitable appliances.

If the Legislature would make an appropriation with which to erect a building—not one large enough to accommodate the school a dozen years hence, but one which would meet its wants for a few years until the experiment of a State Normal School in Mississippi can be proved, we could, I am sure, find an easy solution for the question which vexes so many County Superintendents: "What shall we do for competent teachers for our Public Schools?"

Very respectfully,
M. E. HUNTER,
Principal Mississippi State Normal School.
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 6, 1872.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The full Course occupies four years. The year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. Many students find themselves able to pass examination on the work of the first year, and enter at once upon that of the second.

FIRST TERM OF FIRST YEAR.

Reading.—Phonics. Articulation and Pronunciation.
Spelling.—Oral and Written.
Arithmetic.—The Decimal System. Factoring. Fractions.
Geography.—General Principles. Maps. United States.

SECOND TERM OF FIRST YEAR.

Reading.—Compass and Flexibility of Voice. Analysis of words according to derivation and formation.

Grammar.—Etymology. Syntax. Critical Parsing.

Spelling.—Written.

Arithmetic.—Compound Numbers. Percentage and its applications.

Geography.—General study of the Continents with Maps.

FIRST TERM OF SECOND YEAR.

Reading.—Elocution.

Grammar.—Capitalization. Punctuation. Idioms. False Syntax.

Spelling.—Written.

Arithmetic.—Exchange. Involution. Evolution. Arabic Method of notation, using bases other than 10; applied to Duodecimals.

Geography.—Particular study of Europe, Asia, and Sacred Geography.

SECOND TERM OF SECOND YEAR.

Metaphysics.—Mental Philosophy.

Rhetoric.—Formation of the English Language. Taste. Style. Figurative Language. Punctuation. Composition. Anlaysis.

Algebra.—Notation. Factoring. Fractions. Equations of the first degree. Deduction of Rules for Extraction of Roots of Numbers. Radicals.

History.—United States.

FIRST TERM OF THIRD YEAR.

Geometry.—Straight lines and surfaces bounded by straight lines. Circles. Solids. Spheres.

Drawing.—Perspective. Sketches from Nature.

History.—General and Ancient.

Chemistry.—Elements. Symbols. Formulæ. Analysis. Philosophy of Chemistry.

SECOND TERM OF THIRD YEAR.

History and Methods of Education.—History of Culture. Biographies and Methods of Eminent Educators.

Criticism.—Study of Styles of Eminent Writers. Compositions during the term.

Trignometry.—Plane and Spherical. Practice.

Physiology.—Comparative Anatomy. Study of the Human Body. Respiration. Nutrition. The Nervous System. Laws of Hygiene.

FIRST TERM OF FOURTH YEAR.

Constitution.—United States and Mississippi.

English Literature.—Writings of Best English and American Writers.

Physics.—Natural Philosophy. Mechanics. Laws of Motion. Hydrostatics. Hydraulics. Optics. Pneumatics. Electricity and Magnetism.

Botany.—Structural Classification. Analysis. Analysis of fifty flowers during the term.

SECOND TERM OF FOURTH YEAR.

School Laws of Mississippi.—

Astronomy.—Definitions. Study of the Constellations. Solar System. Refraction. Parallax. Time. The Seasons. Motion, Distances, and Orbits of the Planets. Eclipses, Tides, etc.

Book-keeping.—Single and Double Entry. A set of books built up during the term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

TABULAR VIEW.

STUDIES.	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.		FOURTH YEAR.		No. of weeks for each Study.
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Metaphysics	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	20
History and Methods of Education	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	20
Constitutions of U. S. and Miss.	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	20
School Laws of Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	20
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Reading	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	60
Spelling	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	60
Grammar	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	40
Rhetoric	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	20
Criticism	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	20
English Literature	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	20
Arithmetic	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	60
Algebra	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	20
Geometry	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	20
Trigonometry	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	20
Natural Philosophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	20
Astronomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	20
Book-keeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	20
Drawing	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	20
Writing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Geography	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	60
History	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	40
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	20
Botany	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	20
Physiology	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	20
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

* Indicates the time of pursuing the study.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Latin,	Trigonometry, (Advanced,)
Greek,	Analytical Geometry,
Algebra, (Advanced,)	Calculus,
	Zoology.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

ADMISSION.

The Normal was established for the purpose of training Teachers for the Public Schools of the State. Only persons intending to teach are admitted.

Section 6 of the Act establishing the School, reads as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That each Representative in the State shall each be entitled to send one pupil each term of twenty weeks of said school; said pupil to be recommended by the Representative to the Board of Trustees. The person thus recommended shall be admitted free of tuition; *Provided*, The applicant shall be of good moral character, and shall sustain a satisfactory examination, and sign a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching Common Schools in this State for at least the term of three years."

In addition to the pupils sent by Representatives, the Principal is allowed to admit persons not sent by Representatives, who may possess the required qualifications and intentions. Male applicants must have attained the age of seventeen years; female applicants fifteen years.

All pupils must give evidence of good moral character.

Each applicant is to undergo a written examination, and answer correctly a certain per centum of a list of one hundred questions. The manuscript of examination, with credentials, is to be forwarded by the County Superintendent of Education, to the Principal of the Normal School, to be decided upon by him.

State Superintendent Pease suggests the following form for Representatives sending pupils:

"I hereby appoint A——— B———, to receive a scholarship, as provided by law, in the State Normal School, at Holly Springs, Mississippi. He (or she) is a person of good moral character, — years of age, and is ready and willing to sign a declaration of intention to teach in the Public Schools of this State for a period of not less than three years.

(Signed.) ....

Representative................County.

As the school fills up, the standard of qualifications will be raised. Any information that may be desired will be cheerfully furnished by the Principal, on application.

TUITION.

No charges are made for tuition. Books are furnished by the State.

EXPENSES.

Board can be procured at prices ranging from ten dollars to fifteen dollars. Twelve dollars and fifty cents is the usual price. Washing costs sixty cents per dozen.

Some of the railroads favor us with return tickets, without charge.

Students sent by Representatives receive fifty cents per week from the State, to help defray their expenses.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The strictest discipline is enforced in the school and at the boarding houses. Students are required to be in their rooms at a certain hour in the evening, to remain until morning, unless permission to be out has been given by the Principal. The opportunities for religious instruction are good. Sunday-Schools and services are held in the churches of the different denominations in the city. There is also a Sunday-School in the Normal, taught by its teachers. Connected with the School, the students have a Literary Society, in which they are drilled in Debating, Composition, Public Speaking, Parliamentary Usages, etc. Gymnastics and Music are part of the daily exercises of the School. Holly Springs can be reached with ease from any point in the State, and is one of the healthiest and most beautiful of our cities.

The Fall Term of 1871 begins Monday, September 18. The Spring Term of 1872, in February.

It is desirable that each student intending to attend during the Fall Term, should be in attendance on the morning of the first day of the Term. It will be to the advantage of the pupil to begin with his class. New classes cannot be formed during the Term for the convenience of those who may come dropping in from time to time.

REPORT OF THE

TREASURER OF THE STATE NORMAL.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers, Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., requesting a report of the condition of the Normal School at this place. In reply, I have the honor to respectfully submit:

During the summer vacation of ten weeks, ten of the pupils taught two months each, since the close of last term, and have since returned to school. Ten others are still engaged in teaching. County Superintendents give encouraging reports of the thorough work done by the Normal pupils; and say they will gladly give schools to as many as are sent to them. The number of pupils in attendance are 45.

As the school has been in operation but little more than a year, and the course of study embraces four years, no graduates have been sent out as yet. One person has been expelled.

The general health is excellent. Almost all the pupils now here will remain during the coming year. I cannot now say, definitely, as to the number of new pupils who will attend at the close of the holidays. A few have applied. Nearly all of the pupils who attended last year and who are now teaching, will return, and I feel confident the Normal School will begin the year 1872 very favorably.

And I would furthermore respectfully submit that the building now occupied is insufficient for the number of pupils, while there is another department in session. It is so arranged that neither the upper or lower story is suited to their wants.

One of the rooms up stairs is used by pupils of the Shaw University as a recitation room, and the passing of pupils of both schools through the same hall, occasions much noise and confusion, which ought to be avoided.

The school furniture is poor, and poorly suited to the class of pupils now attending. As they advance with the higher studies of the course, more books and apparatus will be needed. One of the most pressing wants of the school is a reference library. If there was a room suitable, a large number of books could be procured without expense to the State.

I would also respectfully urge upon your Excellency, your recommendation to the Legislature that an appropriation sufficiently large be made to buy a site, and erect a building for the school, that would more fully meet the requirements than the building now occupied. I feel confident that if such steps be taken, the State will be greatly benefited by the superior class of teachers who would take advantage of such privileges, and go out imparting their knowledge to others.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

G. WILEY WELLS,

Treasurer Normal School.

Holly Springs, December 26, 1871.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

—o—

To Hon. H. R. Pease,
State Superintendent of Education, Jackson:

The special design of the Normal Department is to prepare teachers for the Public Schools. It was first organized as a separate department in October, 1871.

Instruction has been given to 47 students in this department since its separate organization.

It is intended that while thorough instruction is being given in the branches pursued, the fact that the pupils are preparing to teach shall be kept constantly in view, and that they be drilled in the best modes of imparting instruction, and in the government and management of pupils.

That this may be brought about in a practical manner, there is connected with the Normal a Training or "Model" Department, consisting of two grades, Primary and Intermediate.

An important part of the training of Normal students will consist in their being placed in charge of classes in this department, thus, under the immediate supervision of experienced teachers, testing and strengthening their power of school government, and of imparting knowledge to others.—(See catalogue appended to this report.)

It is hoped that by this method, found to be of so great utility in Normal training in other States, we shall be able to prepare professional teachers, who will do much toward raising the standard of the Public Schools.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study have been adopted—an elementary course of two years, and an advanced course, also of two years. Students taking both courses will be able to complete them in three years.

PRESENT STANDARD OF ADMISSION.

Pupils to be received into the Normal Department are required to possess a fair understanding of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, of primary geography, and to have general knowledge sufficient for the commencement of grammar as a regular study.

STAGE OF ADVANCEMENT NOW REACHED.

The first or advanced class has reached the subject of percentage in arithmetic, and will be prepared at the commencement of the Spring Term in April, 1872, to drop, for the time, the studies of geography and grammar, and go on with other more advanced studies.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The library of the Normal Department numbers already over one thousand volumes, to which additions are being made. Sufficient apparatus for the present use of the school is secured, consisting principally of maps, charts, globes, object teaching forms, mathematical forms, and solids, etc.

MUSIC, ETC.

Vocal music is taught as a regular branch in the school, and is placed on the same footing as any other study. During the past term a class of thirty students has made excellent advancement in this study.

The best facilities are offered to those desirous of receiving instruction in instrumental music. Two first-class instruments —an organ and a piano—are kept for this purpose. During the last term, instruction in this branch was given to seven pupils.

Those who wish, will receive instruction in ornamental needlework, advanced drawing, etc.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Three regular teachers are employed in this Normal Department at the present time.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. J. STEELE,
Principal Normal Department.
TUGALOO, MISS., Dec, 8, 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CATALOGUE FOR 1871.

* * * * * * *

The Agricultural Department is a marked feature of the institution. A plantation of some five hundred acres, owned by the institution and under the management of Mr. H. S. Beals, a gentleman of much experience and ability, affords rare facilities for instruction in practical farming, and, at the same time, gives those who desire it an opportunity to pay part, or the whole of their expenses by manual labor, without materially interfering with their studies. An Industrial Department will be of equal value to females, who desire it, in the way of defraying expenses, and in giving practical knowledge and experience in household and other womanly duties.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The design of this department is to train teachers for the Public Schools.

It consists of a Normal and Training, or "Model" Department. The Normal is to provide thorough instruction, especially in those studies taught in the Public Schools, giving the students the benefit of the most approved methods of teaching; so that, while they are acquiring the knowledge necessary to their profession, they may also become familiar with the best methods of imparting knowledge to those who may come under their guidance in the future.

The Training Department will consist of two grades; the Primary and Intermediate. Its object is to impart instruction in the more rudimentary branches; to prepare those who desire it for admission to the regular Normal classes, and to afford opportunities to students of the Normal classes for practising the modes of teaching in which they receive instruction.

This practice will be under the supervision of experienced instructors, who will point out errors, commend excellencies, and suggest means of improvement.

NECESSARY EXPENSES.

The institution being partly under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, and enjoying the advantages of the farm, all expenses are reduced to the lowest rates. The tuition in the Normal Department is fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar per month.

Students desiring to secure board in the institution will be accommodated with good rooms, comfortably furnished, and with good, plain board, in the Students' Boarding Hall, at the reduced charge of ten dollars per month.

All necessary text books will be supplied to students at thirty cents per month—making the absolute school expenses of any student not over twelve dollars per month.

DISCIPLINE.

All necessary supervision will be exercised over the department and habits of students in their boarding houses.

They will be held to a strict account for the keeping of study hours, and no calls will be allowed during the time set apart for this purpose. Ladies will not be allowed to receive calls from gentlemen, or to ride or walk with them without permission from the Principal.

Use of firearms by any of the students on the place is prohibited, unless by permission.

Use of intoxicating drinks is entirely prohibited. All students will be required to attend religious worship, regularly, on the Sabbath.

Such other rules of ladylike and gentlemanly conduct will be given to the students as will tend to growth in moral excellence, and in that cultivation of manners that will make them models for their pupils when they are called to teach.

All students are expected to yield ready and willing obedience to all the regulations of the school, as it is self-evident no others are suitable candidates for the work of teaching.

LOCATION.

This institution is located near Tougaloo Station, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, seven miles north of Jackson, Mississippi. It is easy of access from different parts of Mississippi and other States.

Separated from town or city, the place is peculiarly favorable to study, and free from evil influences.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

There are three fine buildings for the purposes of the institution. One exclusively for the accommodation of male students from a distance, another for females.

The grounds are ample, and the site, upon high rolling land, in the midst of a fine grove of oaks, both pleasant and healthful.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term—Arithmetic (Oral and Written), Grammar, Geography and Map Drawing, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Vocal Music, Gymnastics.

Second Term—Arithmetic, Grammar and Analysis, Geography (Physical and Descriptive), Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Light Gymnastics.

Third Term—Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, Botany, Vocal Music, Impromptu Composition, Zoology (by Object Method).

SECOND YEAR.

First Term—Elementary Algebra, United States History, Composition and Rhetoric, Methods of Giving Object Lessons, Declamations, Essays, etc., Lectures on Qualifications of Teachers.

Second Term—Algebra, Physiology, United States History, Vocal Music, Essays, Declamations, Gymnastics, Lectures, etc.

Third Term—Algebra, Arithmetic Reviewed, Grammar Reviewed, School Economy, School Laws, Lectures, etc., Civil Government.

Object Lessons, including Lessons on Objects, Forms, Inventive Drawing, Size, Color, Place, Weight, Sound, Animals, etc., will be given through the entire course.

ADVANCED COURSE.

Students to be admitted to this course must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the Elementary Course.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term—Higher Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry' Perspective Drawing, Compositions, Declamations, Light Gymnastics.

Second Term—Algebra, General History, Geometry, Drawing, Vocal Music, Select Readings, Lectures on School Management.

Third Term.—Algebra, Book-keeping, General History, Object Lessons, Penmanship, Light Gymnastics.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term—Chemistry, Zoology, Geometry, Class Lectures on Teaching, General Exercises conducted by Pupils, Essays, etc.

Second Term—Chemistry, Geology, Arithmetic Reviewed, Vocal Music, Class Exercises before School, Lectures, etc.

Third Term—Astronomy, Grammar Reviewed, United States

History Reviewed, Practice with Classes, Exercises before School, Lectures on School Economy.

Instruction in morals and behavior will be given and enforced throughout both Courses of study.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Extra charges will be made for lessons in Instrumental Music, Advanced Drawing, etc.

ATTENDANCE.

It is hoped that all students will be present on the first day of each term.

By being a few days late students will find that they will be obliged to work at a great disadvantage through the remaining part of the term, besides putting the teachers to a great inconvenience.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1871–2.

The school is divided into three terms.

The first commencing on the first Wednesday of October, and continuing twelve weeks. The second commencing on the first Wednesday in January, and continuing thirteen weeks. The third commencing the first Wednesday in April, continuing twelve weeks. School closing for the year June 28, 1871.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Lt. Gov. R. C. Powers,
Hon. H. W. Warren,
Hon. M. T. Newsom,
Rev. E. M. Cravath,
Prof. H. S. Beals,
Hon. H. R. Pease, Supt. P. Ed.
Hon. T. W. Stringer,
Gen. C. H. Howard,
Rev. M. E. Strisby,
G. R. Lemons,
Hon. G. C. McKee, M. C.
Hon. John R. Lynch,
Selden N. Clark,
Rev. Geo. Whipple.

INSTRUCTORS.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

E. TUCKER, A. M.,
Principal, and Professor of Ancient Languages.

MISS S BEALS.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. A. J. STEELE,
Principal, and Lecturer on Practical Teaching.

MISS L. E. EASTMAN,
MISS A. J. CRANDALL,
Teacher of Music, Instrumental and Vocal.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H. S. BEALS,
Superintendent and Business Agent.
MRS. H. C. BEALS, Matron.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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* * * * We are gratified to announce that in six months from the appointment of the Board of Trustees, the Institution has been placed in complete order and successful operation, and is now at the service of the State. In the appointment of officers of the Institution, the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having engaged the services of Dr. J. L. Carter, as Principal; Professor L. W. Saunders, as Teacher; and Miss B. A. Cabaniss, as Matron. We take pleasure in commending each of these as peculiarly adapted to the duties of their respective positions. The Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils, on the first day of December, and already there is a class of nine, with a prospect of a large addition at the beginning of the year.

* * * * * *

In making estimates for the ensuing year, the Trustees are unable to say definitely what amount will be needed. The present appropriation of $5,000 was doubtless intended merely as an outfit, and a portion of this has been already expended in this direction. This amount is evidently insufficient for the general purposes of the Institution, and an additional appropriation will be required. The probabilites are that nearly all of the pupils of the Institution will consist of a class who are unable to pay, and the Trustees submit to your Excellency and the Legislature, whether it would not be in keeping with the magnanimity of the State to open the doors of this Institution to all its unfortunates, free of charge, except for expenses of clothing, etc.

There are those who feel a delicacy in admitting their inability to pay as required by the present conditions for the admission of pupils, and why should the unfortunate be required to suffer in consequence? Is it not enough to be deprived of the sweet influences of hearing and speech, without the further restriction of education, imposed by reason of poverty? In the changed condition of things there are many who were once affluent, who are now poor, and on every hand may be found subjects of misfortune and charity, whose condition may be materially improved by a prudent and generous legislation.

The Board of Trustees earnestly recommend that this restriction be removed, and that they be authorized to announce the benefits of the Institution, free and accessible to all the deaf and dumb children of the State.

Upon an estimate that there will not be less than forty pupils in the Institution during the coming year, and that a generous Legislature will provide for the free admission of all the unfortunate who may make application, it is recommended that an additional appropriation of $15,000 be made in behalf of this branch of the State charities.

Mississippi has done nobly in the provisions she has already made for her unfortunates; the generous appropriations of the past in this direction are sufficient proof that she will not fail to respond to any reasonable sum that may be required to sustain and support the institutions she has reared for the benefit of her unfortunate citizens.

By reference to Sec. 5, of the Act in relation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, it will be seen that the appropriation of $50,000 is based upon certain conditions, whereby the Institution surrenders and relinquishes certain claims upon the State, amounting to said sum, as follows:

First –The tract of land near the city of Jackson, upon which the Institution was formerly established, and estimated at the sum of....................$	8,000
Second—A receipt for loaned money executed by the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, February 13, 1868, amounting to the sum of......................	15,000
Third—A relinquishment of the standing appropriation of nine thousand dollars per annum, from 1868, to date, amounting to........................	27,000
Making, in the aggregate..................$	50,000

The amount, therefore, received from the State, is the annual appropriation of $5,000, dating from October 1st, 1871. By the report of the Principal, submitted to the Trustees, and which accompanies this report, it will be seen that he has taken a special interest in ascertaining the number of deaf and dumb children in the State, and that he unites with the Board in recommending the general measures set forth in this report.

The law provides that the pupils of the Institution shall be learned some useful trade or employment, as a means of subsistence in after life. This is very earnestly recommended in the report of the Principal, and is cheerfully indorsed by the Trustees, as a measure of wise policy. The deaf mute is possessed, in an equal degree, of that pride of character which depends upon its own resources, and the contest being unequal, it becomes more especially the duty of the State to afford all the facilities whereby he may most successfully be prepared to depend upon himself after he shall have left the Institution. To furnish these facilities would require additional buildings for use as shops, etc. This would require additional appropriations. The subject is respectfully submitted and commended to the consideration of the State authorities.

We cannot close this report without making acknowledgments of the interest taken, and the valuable suggestions given, from time to time, by Governors Alcorn and Powers, and Hon. G. C. McKee, during his services as a member of the Board; nor can we fail to mention the very important assistance rendered by Col. J. Willis, State Architect, to whose taste and skill we are so much indebted for the elegance and convenience of arrangement which characterizes the Institution.

In concluding this, their first report, the Trustees beg leave to say that they have discharged the responsible duties with which they have been intrusted, to the best of their ability. In the establishment of the Institution, these duties have been at times, anxious and arduous. It has been necessary to have frequent meetings; questions of grave responsibility have been discussed, and opinions have been freely exchanged as to the best means of subserving and promoting the interests committed to their charge.

In submitting the results of these deliberations, we cannot but congratulate the authorities of the State in again providing for the education of those who are dependent upon her charities, and thus rearing an additional monument to the philanthropic spirit of the age.

The age of miracles is past. We have not the power to restore hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, but it is none the less our duty to ameliorate, as far as we may, the condition of those to whom a mysterious Providence has allotted these misfortunes.

What more noble invention than that devised by which the deaf and dumb may learn to read and write? And what more godlike charity than that which furnishes the means whereby these unfortunate "children of silence" shall be enabled to receive the lights of knowledge and religion? The benevolent institutions of a State are its proudest monuments—more enduring than brass or marble. The memory of these institutions of mercy shall live when all that is earthly shall have passed away.

R. J. ALCORN,
M. S. CRAFT,
E. W. CABANISS, *Trustees.*
C. CALDWELL,
C. A. FOSTER,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

J. L. CARTER, M. D., PRINCIPAL

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of your Board, on the 8th day of July last, it was your pleasure to confer upon me the position of Principal of this Institution. While I acknowledge the honor thus conferred, and fully appreciate the responsibility of the position, I pledge whatever energy and ability I possess to the labor of conducting, with your supervision and advice, this great charity, so as to benefit in the highest degree possible, the unfortunate class of persons for whom it was intended.

Immediately after receiving the appointment, I proceeded, by your instruction, to occupy the building purchased for the purpose of re-establishing the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in this State. Since that time, I have been engaged in corresponding with the mutes, and other persons, in almost every county in the State, to ascertain as near as possible, the number of deaf and dumb of school age that could be collected into the Institution during the succeeding year, in order that your Board might possess the requisite information for asking an appropriation from the Legislature necessary for the support of the Institution for one year.

In the meantime, your Board has erected an addition to the large building purchased—a new building, attached as a wing to the main building—making accommodations for about forty pupils. Altogether, it makes the Institution beautiful and attractive, as well as convenient and comfortable.

I was sent, during the erection of this building, to Cincinnati to purchase furniture for the Institution. It required ten days to perform that duty, and at an expense of one hundred dollars. The furniture was purchased, received and ready to be placed in the Institution immediately upon its completion. The new building was completed on the first day of December, by Mr. H. M. Taylor, the energetic contractor, in accordance with his agreement. At the same time, Mr. J. B. Allen completed his contract for putting in the water-works. This has been well done, and is now in complete order and in use.

While on my trip to Cincinnati, I availed myself of the occasion to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be useful in its application to our school. This is one of the most prominent institutions of the kind in the country, and presents all the facilities for the education of the deaf and dumb, resulting from a long experience.

The Superintendent of that Institution is Mr. G. O. Fay, whom I found to be a gentleman of ability and deeply interested in the education of the deaf and dumb. He received me into the Institution, and offered me every facility of obtaining the information desired.

I have corresponded with a number of other institutions, and they have all given me information and assistance. I take pleasure in making in this connection, special mention of Mr. John A. Jacobs, jr., of the Kentucky Institution, and Rev. H. P. Peet, of the New York Institution. Both of these gentlemen have taken an interest in the welfare of our Institution, and have given me substantial aid in the way of books and papers on the subject of deaf-mute education.

This Institution was formally opened on the first day of December for the reception of the deaf and dumb, in this State, of school age, which has been fixed by your Board, from ten years of age to twenty-five.

Up to this time I have received nine pupils into the Institution, and thirty-five have made application for admission.

I think it but fair to assume that the thirty-five that have made application for admission will enter the Institution at the beginning of the year. Consequently, I recommend that an appropriation be asked for, sufficient to maintain, at least, that number in the Institution.

To keep up a new Institution, as this is, will cost more the first than it will any subsequent year. Many things that it will be necessary to purchase will last indefinitely, and, consequently, will reduce the expenses as the Institution becomes well organized and permanently established.

I have obtained information that there are as many as ninety deaf and dumb in this State, of school age. I think the prospect is very favorable for a large number to enter the Institution at an early day, by nine having entered almost immediately upon opening, and thirty-five have previously made application.

The deaf mutes of this State have been deprived for such a great length of time of an opportunity for receiving an education, that they seem now anxious to enter an institution for that object.

"The deaf-mute is found in his normal condition in a state of pitable ignorance and helpless dependence. The work which humanity has to do for him is to raise him to intelligence and virtue; and to make him a self-reliant, independent, productive citizen."

In order to do this, he must be educated—intellectually and mechanically. His intellect can be developed in the school-room, but a knowledge of the mechanic arts can be obtained only in work-shops, established for that purpose. Learning some useful trade is an essential part of the education of the deaf and dumb. So, when they leave the Institution with a fair education, they can take care of themselves.

The kind of trades to be taught are those which produce articles in common use, and demand little capital in the way of stock and tools.

The proper place for a mute to learn a trade is in a Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the best time is that in which he is pursuing his intellectual education, and immediately under the supervision of the officers of the Institution. Experience has shown that the time the pupils spends in school is the best, both for his intellectual and mechanical training.

We have at present accommodations for about forty pupils, in everything except school-rooms and shops. We will need *two* additional school-rooms, *three* rooms for the trades, and a large room to be used for a *chapel*, where the pupils can be instructed in religious exercises. The latter room can be used for public examinations. We have no room at present that can be used for that purpose.

The three trades that I reccommend to be established, are—shoemaking, bookbinding or printing, and cabinet-making, or carpentering. These are standard trades in nearly all the Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Lawrence W. Saunders, our teacher, is a very able, energetic and efficient instructor of the deaf and dumb pupils. He is uniformly polite and gentlemanly in his deportment, and is an excellent example for them. He is also very faithful and attentive to his duties. I think we were fortunate in securing his services.

Miss B. A. Cabaniss, the Matron, gives entire satisfaction in her depertment, and is admirably adapted for taking care of mutes.

I recommend the Board to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of making this strictly an institution of charity, for that unfortunate class of our citizens. I think all the deaf and dumb children in the State should be entitled to an education in this Institute free. The applicants are nearly all of that class of our citizens who are poor and unable to pay for their education. I think the prosperity of the Institution will greatly depend upon the action of the Legislature in this respect. In all the other States the Deaf and Dumb Institutions are free to the children of their own citizens. I can see no reason why this State should not be equally as charitable to that unfortunate class of her citizens. A considerable number of persons in this State have deaf and dumb children whom they are not able to educate, but are not willing to comply with the law, as it now stands, by certifying to indigency; consequently their children are deprived of an education. This is a school, and should be placed upon the same footing of the other schools, which are all free.

I will also call the attention of the Board of Trustees to the fact that there are some deaf and dumb children in the State that have not the means to bring them to the Institution. Two of that class have applied for admission. Some arrangement might be made to enable them to reach here free of cost, where they are known to be in such indigent circumstances.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

BLIND INSTITUTE.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the following report of the Institute for the scholastic year, ending July, 1871. The number of persons who have received the benefits of the Institute the past year is twenty-nine—being eight more than during the previous year. This number has not been at any one time present, some going out and others coming in. The average attendance would be less than that number. At the close of the session, in July, we had twenty-six. The following list shows the names of the pupils; also, daily routine and studies:

FEMALES

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Banks, Bettie	Westville	Inflamation
Carr, Antoinette	Kosciusko	Congenital
Cooksey, Fannie	Newton Station	
Dickey, Rebecca	Water Valley	Typhoid fever
Dorset, Nellie	Arkibutlar	Inflamation
Graves, Florence	Terry	Inflamation
Hickman, Dora	Monticello	Congenital
Marcum, Sallie	Holly Springs	Small-pox
Neal, Ida	Port Gibson	Measles
Steedley, Emma	Meridian	Congenital
Steedley, Mary Jane	Meridian	Congenital
Spikes, Emma	Verona	Inflamation
White, Hassie	Wesson	Congenital
Walker, Anna	Wesson	Cataract
Watson, Mollie	Shubuta	Brain fever
Whittington, Alice	Water Valley	Congenital
Young, Martha	Pontotoc	Typhoid fever

MALES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Anderson, James R..	New Orleans......	....
Ford, Willie........	Beauregard.......	Neuralgia ....
McFall, Henry......	Bolivar............	Inflamation........
Moore, John.......	Louisville.........	Inflamation........
Douglass, Wm. H...	Fayette...........	Congenital........
Harp, John.........	Crystal Springs....	Congenital........
Stamps, Jack.......	Fayette	Inflamation ......
White, Jeptha......	Wesson...........	Congenital........
Whittington, M. V. B.	Water Valley......	Congenital........
Wiatt, Thomas......	Paulding..........	Accidental........
Zackery, Robert.....	Meridian..........	Brain Fever.......
Yanakcheck, Wenzel.	Macon, Ga........	....

DAILY ROUTINE.

Such officers as have early duties to perform, rise at 5 o'clock, A. M. The pupils rise at six.

From six to eight, breakfast and recitation.

At 9 o'clock, morning worship. School exercises from 9 till 4.

Ten minutes between all the classes.

Supper at 6 P. M. Evening worship at 7. Young children retire to rest; older pupils listen to reading for an hour.

Saturday is spent in writing letters for the blind, and in giving instruction in bead work, sewing, crocheting, etc.

Sunday, pupils attend Sabbath school and Church in the morning. Bible class in the afternoon by the Superintendent.

STUDIES.

Reading, spelling and writing, mental and written arithmetic, physical and descriptive geography, natural philosophy, Quackenbos' rhetoric, Quackenbos' grammer, history, Davies' algebra, Davies' bourdon, Davies' geometry and Latin.

One pupil was discharged during the year, and for the reason: that the opinion of the Board of Trustees was, that he had completed his course.

At present, the law makes no limit in regard to the ages at which pupils are to be received, and to what age they may remain as pupils. The following extract from the report of the Indiana State Institute for the blind, gives the largest period for admission of pupils of any blind school. We would recommend the adoption of a similar rule:

"From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institute; provided, the pupils have had judicious care and training, at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose sight after that age, or, having lost it earlier, did not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects, who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age."

The erroneous opinion prevails that this Institute is an "asylum for the blind." We quote from the Georgia report of 1871 on this subject:

"It is well to keep definitely and distinctly in view, in all of our operations, the object of this institution. Its chartered name, "Academy," would seem enough to indicate this much; yet, in the face of this name, and notwithstanding our reiterated assertion, there seems to be, now and then developing, misapprehensions and consequent mistakes on this point. The Academy is not an infirmary for the treatment of the diseases of the eye, or for operations, surgical or medicinal, for the purpose of the restoration or improvement of vision. No less is it an asylum in the sense of a refuge and a home for any or all classes of the indigent blind. It claims to be merely a school, like other schools, in many respects having its course of study, its system of discipline, its departments of literature and music; but unlike other schools generally, in the fact that it embraces a mechanical department for the training of its pupils in industrial work, and into which it receives, under special circumstances, blind adults as apprentices."

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. The small sum of $45 for medical attendance for the year, shows the care taken over those constitutionally infirm.

This is owing, in a measure, to the introduction of gymnastics into our school. As a healthy exercise and system of physical training for the blind, it can hardly be overrated.

We have a pupil that was under the care of a physcian for years, until gymnastics were introduced in 1869. Since then she has been perfectly well, requiring no medicines. Having no gymnasium, we could not teach the boys. We greatly need a building for that purpose.

I am happy in being able to report that the deportment of all the pupils has been excellent. This made the relations between teachers and scholars very pleasant, and spread an air of cheerful contentment all over the house. Our labor system works admirably. We give to those capable of working, their separate duties in housework.

In visiting different blind institutions North, we found only two or three servants were employed where there were forty or fifty pupils.

The blind boys and girls did the work—such as sweeping making beds, sawing wood, making fires, etc.

In support of this system, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the report of the proceedings of the Second Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, held at the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Indianapolis, in August, 1871. In their discussion on the subject of domestic pursuits, or household employments, for the blind, Mr. Johnson, of West Virginia Institute, says: "A young woman, who had lost her sight at fifteen, addressed herself to the performance of such household duties as she could perform, and the result was to satisfy us, by a practical demonstration, that a blind person may learn to cook, to sew, and to do a very considerable amount of household work. She invited me to come to her house, in vacation, and learn that she could prepare a good plate of biscuits, which I did with perfect satisfaction to myself."

Mr. Patton, of Arkansas: "We teach household employments. The girls make their beds, sweep their rooms, and assist in the dining-room; and, when the laundress is sick, we put them into the laundry."

We have pupils that have cut and made their own dresses and done sewing, which will compare favorably with seeing persons. It affords me pleasure to say that one young lady, during vacation, was housekeeper for a sister who was sick in bed. She was overseeing the work, and doing the most of it herself—even to the cooking. She received her literary, musical and domestic education under our care. Injudicious persons have attempted to prejudice the blind against such work; but the sympathy and compassion for them was wasted. We protest against such interference.

In the Literary Department (see course of study) honorable mention should be made of a class in "Davies' Bourbon," which has gone through the entire work. Visitors have remarked that they have pursued a more thorough course in it than seeing schools have done. We labor under great disadvantages for the want of books in raised print, maps, slates and types. We have no desks, making it very difficult for the blind to hold those large, ponderous books in raised print. The Board of Trustees are authorized, by law, to purchase them, and other things necessary for the improvement of the pupils; but they cannot be made, for the want of means.

Permit me to lay before your Excellency the following extract from the report of the Trustees of the Tennessee Institution for the Blind: "The impression seems to be general, that the cost of maintaining a school for the blind should be about the same as that of maintaining a school for deaf mutes. If this impression, which appears to have influenced past legislation is incorrect, it should be corrected." * * *

The cost of the Bible in raised print, is about eight times as much as the same book printed in the ordinary way. The maps and slates used by the blind, are ten or fifteen times more expensive than those used in the education of deaf mutes. In teaching geography, each blind child must be taken by the hand, and shown the boundaries, rivers and cities; all must be taught and examined on the map, one by one. For teaching like this, the class practically consists of one pupil, or for the time being, there are as many classes as there are pupils. In reading, arithmetic, etc., similar inconveniences arise from the want of sight. Exercises on the blackboard are impossible. A given number of sightless pupils, therefore, require more teachers than the same number of deaf mutes.

Music is the most expensive of all the branches taught, but it frequently enables the blind to gain a good livelihood. It is an inexhaustable source of pleasure; to the deaf, it is useless.

Every kind of household labor can be performed without the aid of hearing, but not without sight; therefore, more servants are required in an institution for the blind, than in an institution for deaf mutes.

In reference to private charities, about which your Excellency makes inquiry, we would report that the Institution is the recipient of two gifts during the past year from Mr. J. W. Leak, of Grenada; fifty dollars at one time, and twenty-five at another, to be divided among the scholars. Three of the girls bought dresses, and one a pair of shoes with their share of this money. Some of the boys bought articles of clothing. No one influenced them to do this, but when it was done, they were commended for such a wise course.

"The Louisville Printing House for the Blind" has given the following books in raised print: Twelve copies of the Ænead of Virgil; twelve copies Midsummer Night's Dream; twelve copies Macbeth; twenty-five copies Gay's Fables; twenty-five copies Gay's Fables, for Children—which gift was appreciated, and came in good time.

In the men's work department, a step has been taken to advance what we have long desired. Three months before the school was closed about $120 were obtained by the activity and decision of Governor Alcorn, from the Bank of J. & T. Green—a special deposit not belonging to our annual appropriation of $8,000. Machinery was purchased from Indianapolis, broom-corn from another quarter, and a broom-shop was opened on a small scale. Limited as this beginning was, yet the income realized from the sale of brooms was amply sufficient to pay the mechanical instructor. We now have in our employment a teacher from the Arkansas Blind Institute, competent to give instruction in broom and mattress making, and cane-seating chairs.

I would earnestly recommend that this department be placed on a suitable footing, so as to render it efficient, enabling the pupils to acquire honorable livelihood. This can not be done without ample encouragement, both from the Legislature and your Excellency.

Applications are constantly made from blind men and women to learn trades. We can not receive them for want of room.

Our boys have been put out of the main building to give more recitation rooms, and also more sleeping rooms for the girls. We have not rooms for bathing. Indeed, the rooms for domestic work are exceedingly inconvenient.

Repairs were made this year, but, for want of money, were not completed. The roof leaks badly. The building is not well adapted for a State Institute for the Blind.

Although the school has increased in numbers, we have had no increase in teachers. Three have done the work that five did when the school numbered twenty-one pupils.

We desire to express our obligations to the following papers, which we have received regularly:

Jackson State Leader, Mississippi Pilot, Semi-Weekly Clarion, and North Mississippian.

Very respectfully,
SARAH B. MERRILL,
Superintendent State Blind Institute.

PEABODY PUBLIC SCHOOL,

SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI.

Extracts from the last Report of the Board of Directors to the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of the Town of Summit, Mississippi.

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But little more than a year and a half ago, this School was called into life by a princely donation from the Peabody Educational Fund. At that time gloom and disappointment rested over the South—the failure of two crops and the disasters and sorrows growing out of a long and bloody war, rested like a dark pall over the land, and the pressing necessities of the people seemed to leave them no time or heart for aught save their material wants; it was then that the munificent donation of George Peabody came to the people of the South, like the Star in the East to cheer their hearts and to point them to a future of hope and prosperity. Large and princely as this donation was, its blessings have not been limited by its amount, but it was the electric spark that flashed through the Southern mind, rousing it from its lethargy and giving to it life and vitality. The chord thus touched now vibrates from one end of this land to the other, arousing it to its duty and awakening it to new hopes in the future.

When Dr. Sears, the accomplished agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, was among us, and made to our town a liberal donation, he, in chaste and glowing words, informed us that the Trustees of that Fund had not means, large as they were, to give a school to every neighborhood, and, hence, they must endeavor to select points, where, aided by the liberality and intelligence of the people, the schools would become the radiating points from which light and knowledge should be disseminated over the land. The Board of Directors in the organization of the School, have regarded these expressions of Dr. Sears as the beacon light which was to guide them in their course. From the beginning, the Board of Directors has, therefore, endeavored to establish for this School a grade of scholarship inferior to none in the land; where the moral training, the refining of the taste, and the improvement of the mind would be so blended together, that the child would go forth from the School fully educated, and thus realize the wish of Dr. Sears; that this should become a point from which the light and blessings of education should radiate over all the adjacent land. Deterred by no obstacles, lured away by no temporary expedients, nor dazzled by transient success, the Board has steadily adhered to a line of policy that would make Dr. Sears' words prophetic. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction, that the Board points to tne recent examination as an evidence of the realization of these hopes. From every portion of the land, the rich and poor gathered to witness this examination, and the deep interest which was shown by the large audionce for two sultry days, and the unqualified approval which was bestowed on the School showed that the whole country has been awakened to the importance of education.

In this examination the Board determined that the pubiic should have a fair opportunity of judging of the School, and, hence, there was no regular training for the examination, no special lessons were conned over for weeks, and no set questions were learnt to which each scholar could glibly respond—neither teacher or scholar knew the manner of the examination, or had the slightest idea over what part of the studies pursued the examinations would extend; for the regular recitations in the School was continued until the day before the examination. This examination, then, fairly and truly presented to the public the merits of the system that has been adopted, the progress of the scholars, the capacity of the teachers, and the fidelity with which the Board has discharged its duty; while in the system that has been adopted, no child is kept back for the laggard, yet the Board is aware that it has sometimes run counter to the wishes of fond parents, when the child is not permitted to run through a multiplicity of books without understanding them.

The Directory hold that children are sent to this School to be educated, and that the responsibility rests upon it to see that this end is accomplished; hence, no child is permitted to be advanced in his studies until he fully comprehends every step he takes. And the Boaad confidently points to the recent examination as the highest evidence of the justness and wisdom of this course.

The first session of the school closed with one hundred and forty-two scholars on its roll; the present session closes with two hundred and twenty-nine on its roll—one hundred and two girls and one hundred and twenty-seven boys—of these fifty-five were from without the corporate limits, and during the session there were seven scholars, whose means being limited, were supplied with books free of cost.

The whole cost of the school for the first session of seven and one-half months was, deducting the amount received for tuition of scholars outside the corporate limits, one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, and deducting from this the amount expended for permanent improvements, it leaves the sum of one thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-six cents, as the actual cost of tuition. This year, for a session of ten months, the whole cost of the school, deducting the amount received from scholars from the country, was three thousand and one dollars and eight cents, as follows:

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Principal, 10 months	$ 1,100 00	
1st Assistant, 10 "	550 00	
2d " 6 "	240 00	
3d " 10 "	400 00	
Supernumerary	34 00	
Secretary of the Board	100 00	$ 2,424 00
Rent	240 00	
Incidentals, printing, etc	261 58	
Fuel	52 50	554 08
Benches, stove and furniture	77 57	
Additions and repairs to school-house	93 38	175 95
		3,154 08
Deduct net amount received from country scholars		152 95
		$ 3,001 08

And it leaves three thousand and one dollars and eight cents as the whole cost of the School, and from this amount should be deducted the amount of permanent improvements, and it leaves the sum of two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and eight cents as the actual cost of tuition.

Last year the average attendance was ninety-three and a half; this year, taking the last five months as a criterion, the average attendance has been nearly one hundred and seventy—almost double that of the previous year. This increased demand for education, and the satisfactory advance made by the scholars in the higher department of the Grammar School, induced the Directory to take the necessary steps for carrying out the original plan for the organization of the School. In a report laid before you on the 9th of last month, the Board of Directors presented to you the plan adopted for attaching to the present Grammar School a High School, where all the branches of an Academic Course should be taught. In that report the reasons upon which that organization is based, are fully set forth, and you are most respectfully referred to that report as fully setting forth the views of the Directory. In the organization of this higher department, the Board determined, as a reward of merit, to pass, each year, three girls and three boys, free of charge, from the Grammar School to the High School; provided, there should be found that number who could stand the examination. It was deemed alike necessary, for the reputation of the School, as it was for the interest of the child, that none should be transferred to the High School who were not thoroughly conversant with all the branches taught in the Grammar School; for, the studies taught in the Grammar School are not repeated or reviewed in the High School, and, hence, to pass a child to that school until he was fully prepared in all the branches taught in the lower department, would alike be injurious to the School and detrimental to the child.

In presenting to the public a school of higher grade, the Directory are but meeting the earnest cry coming up from every part of the land, for increased and enlarged facilities for education. And in the organization of the present School the Directory have endeavored to make it complete in all its parts, so that here, in our midst, a child can gain an education equal to that to be obtained in the best academies in the land.

Referring to Professor Charles H. Otkin, Principal, the Board make the following flattering mention:

"Punctual and constant in his attendance, he has, with zeal and ability, seconded every effort of the Board to elevate and promote the interest of the School, and to his untiring efforts in maintaining and giving to the School a high grade of scholarship, is the present high character of the School to be attributed."

Simple justice to the corps of teachers employed in the School demands that the Directory should bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their duty. With patience, energy, and fidelity, they have met their responsibilities, and much of the success of the School may be attributed to the admirable manner in which they have performed their parts.

The fruits of this School, as shown in the recent examination, are before you; it was ours to present them—it is yours to judge them.

The subject of education is now so well understood and highly appreciated, that the Directory do not deem it necessary to urge upon you to throw around this School the fostering care and to give to it that aid and support which is necessary to enable it to successfully accomplish its mission. The voice of the people comes to you from every house, and the earnest pleading of the children comes to you on the breeze, to remind you of your duty and rouse you to action. Let it, then, be your care to guard and foster this School as the brightest and greatest boon of your town.

This report closes the official acts of the present Board; and the Directory in returning to you the trust confided to them, feel gratified that it can be tendered back to you undiminished in value and untarnished in brightness. Be it yours to guard well a jewel of such priceless value.

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REPORT ESTABLISHING HIGH SCHOOL—SUBMITTED JUNE 9, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: At the close of the last scholastic year, the Board of Directors laid before the Council a synopsis of the condition and progress of the Peabody Public School, and the approaching close of the second scholastic year of the School would seem to suggest the propriety of now reviewing the course of studies adopted and pursued, and to inquire how far it has been efficacious in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the child. Upon this review the Board have become satisfied that the time has arrived when the grade of the School can be raised, and the sphere of its usefulness enlarged. Hence, it has been deemed proper to present to the Council some of the reasons which have influenced the Board and to lay before it a general outline of the re-organization of the School.

The object of education should be to make the child understand his duties and his obligations to his fellow-man and to his God; and to this end, while due regard should be paid to the development of his physical nature, yet care should be taken that his moral and intellectual nature should be so cultivated and trained as will best fit him for a rational enjoyment of those blessings which a bountiful Providence has placed within the reach of every intelligent being. Guided by these general principles, the the Board of Directors endeavored to gather from the experience of the past that information which would enable them it to establish the School upon such a basis as would meet the expectation of its founders.

Recognizing the broad principle that the property of every community owes to the rising generation such an education as will qualify each individual to understand his obligation, and when governed by these obligations, will enable him to intelligently employ his faculties to promote his own happiness, the Board of Directors, in establishing the School, prescribed such a course of studies as would fit each child that should pass through the School for understanding his duties and of properly performing his part in the great drama of life. It will be remembered that the School was called into existence by the noble and generous offer of the Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, to donate one thousand dollars for establishing a free school for white children; provided, the town would contribute two thousand dollars for the same purpose. This proposition was wisely and promptly accepted by the Council, and the sum of three thousand dollars was thus placed at the disposal of the Board of Directors for the purpose of establishing such a school as would discharge the debt which the community owed to the rising generation. A school embracing in its scope all the essentials of a sound English education, where the child should be thoroughly trained in all those studies which enter into every-day life, was established; and thus, the obligation of the community was discharged and the object of founders of the School accomplished. The workings and fruits of that School are before the public—the rich and poor are gathered to its portals, and its life-giving moral and intellectual power, like the sap to the flower, is penetrating through every stem and leaflet of society, blossoming into flower and fast ripening into the fruit of virtue and happiness.

Last year one hundred and forty-two children were the recipients of this School—this year two hundred and twenty-seven little ones have the sunlight of knowledge poured upon their minds, and their souls raised to understand and adore a beneficent Creator. But, while contemplating the pleasing results that have flown from this School, the mind naturally inquires if all has been done that could be accomplished. It is true, that the strict letter of the obligation of the community may have been discharged in the establishment of the present school; but still the inquiry will arise, cannot the Directory, regarding the firm hold which this School now has upon public approbation, take a step beyond the strict line of duty, and open to the young mind the rich fields of useful science, and lay open the broad vista where nature, moving in harmony, unfolds to the mind those laws which place all matter under man's control, and where, as the key of knowledge unlocks one portal and then another, the soul catches its inspiration from nature's boundless wealth, and feels and recognizes that it is indeed a part of the breath of God.

In the organization of the School, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, were the branches prescribed to be taught. These were regarded as the foundation of all education, and the knowledge of these were necessary to fit every child for its duty in life. The child is drilled in these studies until his mind is taught to judge of the aptness and fitness of things, and to analyze and combine its own thoughts; thus giving to it a foundation upon which it may erect a structure, limited in its beauty alone by the industry and talent which the child shall employ. Such is now the public school.

In the report of the Board of Directors, as well as that of the Principal of the School, made at the close of the last scholastic year, public attention was called to the propriety and policy of enlarging the range of studies in the School. The establishment of a Public School in our midst was then an experiment, and prudence and sound judgment demanded that no step, however desirable, should be taken which might jeopardize the success of the school; and hence, however anxious the Board of Directors may have been to raise the grade of the School, it was not deemed prudent to do so until the School should have established its claim to public confidence, and the means at the disposal of the Board should justify such a change without the necessity of any additional demand on the treasury of the town. A review of the condition of the School, and of the means appropriated for its support, will show that this fortunate coincidence of circumstances has arrived.

During the first scholastic year, which was limited to seven and a half months, there were 142 children entered on the roll-book, with an average attendance of 115; of these, 30 were from without the corporate limits of the town. The whole amount expended for that year was $1,927 83, but the cost of tuition was only $1,555 36—making an expenditure of $1 66 per month for each scholar. For the first eight months of the present scholastic year, there have been enrolled 227 scholars, with an average attendance of 165; of these, 55 were from without the corporate limits. The amount expended for these eight months has been $2,148 08, but the actual cost of tuition has been $1,994—making an expenditure of one dollar and forty-nine cents per month for each scholar. For the first scholastic year there was received for the support of the School from the Peabody Educational Fund the sum of $1,000, and there was appropriated by the town the sum of $2,000, making the entire appropriation for that year, $3,000. For the present year, ending on the 31st of August, next, there has been received from the Peabody Fund the sum of $1,500, and the town has appropriated $2,000—making an appropriation for the present year of $3,500, and a total for the two years, of $6,500. The expenditure for the first year was $1,927 83, and for the second year the expenditure will be about $3,000—making the total expenditure, in round numbers, for the two years, $5,000; thus showing that under the management of the Board the sum of $1,500 has been saved out of the amount appropriated for the School.

With the School, then, firmly established in public confidence, and a surplus of appropriations at the close of the present scholastic year of some $1,500, the Board of Directors deem it alike its duty, as it is the part of sound policy, to extend the sphere of the School and raise its grade, so that here in our midst the advantages and blessings of a thorough education can be obtained. In thus raising the grade of the School, it is not anticipated that there will be any increased donation from the Peabody Educational Fund, nor is it expected that the town will make an appropriation beyond the annual amount of $2,000. But as this annual appropriation by the town is made under a contract with the Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, and, consequently, when once made cannot be diverted from the object for which it was appropriated, the Board of Directors has regarded these donations and appropriations as the means for establishing and conducting the School, and hence, if at the close of the scholastic year the whole appropiation should not have been expended, the surplus, whatever it might be, was still a fund in the hands of the Board applicable to the

School. Therefore, in canvassing the future policy to be pursued in reference to the School, the Board has deemed it right and just that this surplus of $1,500, which has been saved in the management of the School, should be regarded as means in the hands of the Directory for the use of the School. Assuming, then, that the same sum will be received next year from the Peabody Fund, as heretofore, and that the town will make the same appropriation, it will be seen that there will be the sum of $4,500 for the use of the School the next scholastic year. With this amount of means at its disposal, the Board deems that it can safely raise the grade of the School and extend its benefits.

While the Board holds the broad doctrine that the country owes to every child such an education as will fit it for its duties and responsibilties, yet, when you step beyond this and seek to impart an education that will fit it for some special avocation or calling, you impart an education that is personal to the individual, and, being personal, is limited in a great measure to individual interest, and hence, there can be no claim on the public to meet the expense of such an education. The Board of Directors have, therefore, deemed it in accordance with justice and sound policy that in raising the grade of the School, all those branches that may be taught beyond, and in addition to those now taught, should be arranged and formed under a pay department—not a pay department for making money—but a department in which the price of tuition should be regulated by the actual cost of conducting that branch of the School, thus reducing the price of tuition in the higher branches to so low a rate as to place their acquisition in the reach of the poor as well as the rich.

The benefits and blessings of the Public School are so fully recognized and appreciated by this community, that when it became apparent that the present building could not accommodate the children, a joint stock company was at once formed for the purpose of erecting a building that should be an ornament to our town, and at the same time have ample room and accommodation for all the children that might gather to its halls.

The promptness with which the stock was taken, evinced not only the high estimation in which the school is held, but it showed the firm determination of our people to foster and maintain this school, and make it a first class seminary of learning. There then will be educated those who are to become teachers, and who are to be the missionaries to carry the blessings of education to every part of the land—thus realizing the hope of Dr. Sears, that the points at which he bestowed his bounty would become radiating points from which the light of science and morality would reach every homestead in the land. This building is a large, two-story house, constructed on the most approved modern plan, having accommodations for five hundred pupils, and will cost some $9,000. It will be ready by the commencement of the next scholastic year, and will have ample room for the accommodation of the School enlarged as the Directory propose.

This house will be rented for the School, and whether all the rooms are occupied or whether they are vacant, it neither increases nor diminishes the amount of the rent. The whole expense, therefore, of this addition to the School, will be the salaries of the additional teachers, and the cost of the necessary benches and desks. For the purpose of estimating these, it may be proper to pass in review the present organization of the School and the additions it is proposed to make. At present the School is divided into four departments, each under a separate teacher, but all under the general supervision of a Principal.

In the First (or Primary) Department, are Taught:

The Alphabet, Spelling, Reading, Oral Arithmetic, Writing on Slate and Blackboard.

In Second Department:

Spelling, Reading, Written Arithmetic, Geography and Writing.

In Third Department:

Reading, Spelling and Defining, Arithmetic continued, Geography continued, English Grammar, and Writing.

In Fourth Department:

Reading, Spelling and Defining, Arithmetic completed, Geography completed, English Grammar completed, Natural Philosphy commenced, Composition and Writing.

Such are the studies and their arrangement as now taught in the Public School. The Board of Directors, exercising the authority vested in it, and guided by the best dictates of its judgment, has determined to raise the grade of the School at the commencement of the scholastic year, by adding two additional departments, in which the following studies will be taught:

In Fifth Department:

Natural Philosophy continued, Rhetoric and Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry or Greek, Geology or Latin, Modern History.

In Sixth Department:

Modern and Ancient History, Physics, Physiology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology or Latin, Botany or Greek, Composition and Declamation.

In these departments it has been deemed advisable to alternate some of the studies, thus leaving it optional with the student to determine if he will study Latin and Greek or not. There may be those who would prefer an entire English course; with such, Geology would be substituted for Latin, and Botany and Chemistry for Greek; while those who intend to pass through a collegiate course would prefer to embrace Latin and Greek in the list of their studies. Such is the range of studies which the Board propose to add to those at present, taught in the School.

To carry out this change, it will require two additional teachers; but while it will be necessary that these teachers should possess mental and scientific attainments of a high order, yet the Board think that by a change of some of the present teachers, that the two additonal teachers that may be required can be obtained, one for $900, and the other for $500 per year. These salaries, together with the incidental expenses, would make the cost of the new department some $1,500 to $1,600 a year. To meet this expense, it is proposed that each scholar entering the higher department shall pay a small tuition fee say three dollars per month—equal to some thirty dollars per year—a sum so small in comparison with the advantages to be obtained, that it is scarcely to be weighed in the balance. If then, the past history of the School can be taken as the criterion to judge of the future, it will not be deemed the indulgence of too sanguine an expectation that there will be at least fifty scholars entering this department, and if so, it will be seen that the tuition fees will pay the expenses; thus constituting the department a self-sustaining one. But when the correlative advantages which must inure to our town, and the blessings which the dissemination of knowledge and science must spread over the land are taken into consideration, the Board of Directors do not feel justified in longer deferring this change.

While it is intended that this new department shall be a self-sustaining one, it is not sontemplated to make it a separate and distinct School from the present School. On the contrary, it is intended that they shall be one and the same School, governed by the same rules, controlled by the same Board, and drawing their support from the same source. Hence, no change is contemplated in the organization of the School—the same rules and regulations will prevail, and the same system be pursued.

To link these two departments more closely together, it is proposed, at the end of each scholastic year, to transfer from the Grammar School three girls and three boys (if there should be found so many who can pass the examination), to the higher department, free of charge. It is deemed that such a course will have a beneficial and stimulating influence on the scholars in the Grammar School, and that it will be but a just reward to these students, who have, by their good conduct and application, fitted themselves to enter a higher department. Such students, when entering the higher department, should be permitted to feel the proud consciousness that their own good conduct and application have won for them this distinction, and not the weight of their parents' pocket. Thus, too, will the poorest, as well as the richest, have the portals of science and knowledge thrown open to them. Proudly, then, can our town point to its school-house and say to every child in its limits, there, go and worship at the shrine of learning, without price and without hindrance, and complain not—repine not—if you do win in the race of life, that the means of success were not provided for you; for here, on the altar of the school-house, blazes the sacred fire of science, and if its rays have not lightened up your own mind and awakened your soul to noble thoughts and noble deeds, it is because you, like the slothful servant, have buried the talents which a beneficent God intrusted to you.

Such are the changes it is proposed to make, and this is the school which, at the commencement of the next scholastic year, will be presented to the public. And it is with much confidence in its ability for good, and a deep solicitude for its succecss, that the Board of Directors solicit for it the fostering care of the Council.

COURSE OF STUDY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT IV.

Grade B.—English Grammar and Analysis (completed). Butler.
Practical Arithmetic (completed). Davies.
Geography, No. 5 (completed). Montieth.
Reading, No. 6. Goodrich.
Definer. Town.
Penmanship.
Composition and Declamation.

Grade A.—English Grammar (continued). Butler.
Practical Arithmetic (to Proportion). Davies.
Geography No. 5. Montieth.
Reading No. 6. Goodrich.
Definer. Town.
Penmanship and Composition.

DEPARTMENT IIII.

Grade B.—English Grammar (to Syntax). Butler.
Practical Arithmetic (to Common Fractions).—Davies.
Geography No. 3, Eastern Hemisphere. Montieth.
Reading No. 5. Goodrich.
Definer. Town.
Penmanship and Composition.

Grade A.—English Grammar. (Primary). Butler.
Introductory Arithmetic completed. Davies.

Geography No. 3, Western Hemisphere. Montieth.
Reading No. 4, (completed). Goodrich.
Spelling.
Composition.

DEPARTMENT II.

GRADE B.—Introductory Arithmetic commenced. Davies.
Geography No. 3, North America. Montieth.
Reading No. 4 (commenced). Goodrich.
Spelling.
Penmanship.
GRADE A.—Primary Arithmetic. Davies.
Primary Geography. Montieth.
Reading No. 3. Goodrich.
Spelling.
Writing, on Slate.

DEPARTMENT I.

Primer. Goodrich.
Reading, 1st and 2d series.
Arithmetic—oral exercises on the tables.
Object Lessons.
Spelling.
Writing, on Slate and Blackboard.

HIGH SCHOOL.

IN FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Natural Philosophy continued, Rhetoric and Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry or Greek, Geology or Latin, Modern History.

IN SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Modern and Ancient History, Physics, Physiology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology or Latin, Botany or Greek, Composition and Declamation.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing that the Peabody Public School is established upon a permanent basis, and complete in its organization. Such has been the succss attending this Institution, both in the thoroughness of the education imparted, and the number of pupils enrolled, as evidenced by the catalogue, that it has been deemed advisable to attach to the present School a High School, in which the regular academical studies will be taught, and young men fitted for college.

LOCATION.

The town of Summit is located in Pike county, Mississippi, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, one hundred and eight miles north of New Orleans, and seventy-five miles south of Jackson. It is situated in the pine hills, occupying the highest geographical position on the road; has the finest free-stone water, and is second in commercial importance to no town on the road.

BUILDING.

The rapid increase of the School has rendered it necessary to erect a new building. This building is seventy-five feet long by fifty-six feet wide; two stories high; arranged with all the modern improvements, and has the capacity to accommodate from four hundred to five hundred pupils. Separate playgrounds are arranged for the girls and boys, and every care has been taken to refine the taste and secure the health and comfort of the pupils.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the School will be firm, yet parental. Every effort will be made to advance the student and mould the character, by proper influences, for usefulness and respectability in life.

ATTENDANCE.

All pupils are expected to be regular and punctual in their attendance. Frequent absence from school makes drones, not students; therefore, the rules in reference to absence will be strictly enforced.

REPORTS.

At the close of each month, a report will be sent to the parent or guardian of each pupil, showing his deportment and progress in his studies.

EXAMINATION.

During the session, frequent examinations, oral and written, will occur, and such students as are qualified will be advanced in their studies. At the end of the scholastic year, a public examination will be held.

EXPENSES.

Pupils whose parents live in town, or who own property in the corporate limits, pay no tuition for attendance on the Grammar School. Children who live beyond the corporate limits, pay one dollar permonth for tuition in the Grammar School. Each year, if found competent, six pupils are transfered, free of tuition fees, from the Grammar School to the High School, as a reward of merit. All other pupils attending the High School pay a tuition fee of three dollars ($3) per month.

COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSING OF SESSION.

The session of 1870–71 will commence on Monday, the sixth day of September 1870, and close on the thirtieth day of June 1871.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Colonel Wm. H. Garland,......................President.

Captain J. N. Atkinson,
Judge James B. Quin,
Colonel T. R. Stockdale,
Mr. Charles E. Teunisson.

TEACHERS.

Charles H. Otken	Principal.
Mrs. Joseph Newtom	1st Assistant.
Miss Annie Flowers	2d Assistant.
Mrs. Mary B. Blincoe	3d Assistant.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLINTON, HINDS COUNTY, MISS.

This Institution closed the Eighteenth Annual Session since its establishment, and the Fifteenth since its present President was placed at its head, June 30, 1871, with one hundred and twenty-three pupils. During these eighteen years of its existence, it has had an aggregate attendance of about two thousand, and, unlike most Southern literary institutions, it did not suspend its regular exercises, even for a single day, during the entire war. Its patronage comes, principally, from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, though other, and sometimes distant, States are generally represented in its pupils. In the perfection of its organization and the character of its instructions; in its means of illustration and other appointments, it deservedly stands at the head of the female schools of the Southwest.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. WALTER HILLMAN, M. A., President,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and of Ancient Language.

EMIL MENGER,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Teacher of the German Language.

B. H. WHITFIELD, M. D.,
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MRS. ADELIA M. HILLMAN,
History, Rhetoric, English Literature, and Higher Algebra.

MISS FLORA M. THOMPSON,
English Branches.

MISS EMMA G. WEEDEN,
French and English Branches.

MISS ANNE A. I. DOUGLAS,
Latin, English Branches, and Drawing.

MISS MARY E. THOMPSON,
Music.

MRS. JANE P. MATHEWSON,
Governess.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION—DEPARTMENTS.

In order to secure the benefits of *division of labor* and *direct personal responsibility*, the Course of Instruction is divided into three Departments, all under the inspection and general control of the President, but each under the direction of a Teacher, who, as the head, will be responsible for the method of Instruction and the general success of the Department.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This is immediately in charge of the President, who brings to it years of successful experience, genuine devotion to his profession, as well as a thorough knowledge of the *best modes of teaching*, obtained from an acquaintance with the best teachers and schools in the country. The aim is to lay the foundation broad and deep; not to give a few vague, disconnected ideas on various subjects, but to inculcate knowledge so methodized as to be available in after life, and so to call out and discipline the mental faculties, that their possessor may be further able to use them, either in the further acquisition or application of knowledge, when she shall have left the school-room. To accomplish this end, the President devotes himself directly to the work of instruction, and employs a sufficient number of such assistants as are not only *recommended to be*, but as *he knows to be*, thorough and successful teachers. This he is enabled to do through extensive acquaintance with teachers, and the liberal salaries which he offers.

Aware that no school in which there is even a partial change of teachers every few months, or even every year, can afford to its pupils the best advantages, it will always be the aim of the President, when he has procured those who have proved themselves efficient, to make their connection as permanent as possible. Whenever vacancies in the Board of Instruction do occur, he pledges himself to fill them with such only as are, in the highest degree, qualified for the positions.

In recitation, the *analytical mode* will be pursued, since it is believed to be the only mode which can give accurate and systematic knowledge, and properly discipline the intellectual powers. As a knowledge of subjects is alone desirable, recitation, which always decides the manner of acquisition, should be so conducted as to secure the attainment of such a knowledge. Pupils should be required to recite all they know abont a subject, and then, if they have failed to give a full account, they should be examined by questions on the points omitted.

In connection with the use of the text-book, familiar lectures will be given, illustrating more fully the topics discussed, and the pupil will be urged to apply herself to collateral works for information beyond what these immediate sources may supply. Thus, she will be induced to form the valuable habit of reading for a definite object.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department will continue, as heretofore, under the charge of the accomplished Professor of Music, who, for over sixteen years, has been at its head.

To stimulate to exertion, to give confidence and impart ease in execution, frequent opportunities are afforded to the more advanced pupils to perform in public at concerts, or before select audiences on other occasions.

All members of the Institute have, gratuitously, the benefit of theoretical and practical tuition in vocal music.

Besides the general exercise in vocal music, the Piano and Guitar pupils, in connection with their instrumental lessons, receive private lessons in singing, enabling them to acquire the ability to perform correctly and brilliantly, solo pieces.

The Professor at the head of this Department, is responsible for the plan of teaching, and, in carrying out his plan, he has the full co-operation of his associate teachers. To give the pupils the highest possible advantage, every individual music pupil will, at times, receive the personal attention of the Professor.

In conclusion, we would say, that young ladies who wish to obtain an accurate theoretical knowledge of music, and to secure brilliancy of execution, either on the Piano, Melodian, Guitar, or Violin, cannot do better than to pursue their course of musical instruction at this Institution.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Ornamental studies, in the estimation of some, being useless, and in that of others, unworthy of acquisition, because they are supposed to interfere with more solid attainments, have been too little cultivated. They may, in themselves, be of secondary importance; yet they are of prime importance, considered as auxiliaries in the general work of education. They improve the taste, and polish the mind. Drawing gives a knowledge of form; Painting cultivates the eye for colors; Embroidery induces the love of design. These are some of the advantages, to say nothing of the pleasure of the pursuit, of the lonely hours beguiled, and of time spent in profitable employment, which otherwise would be consumed in useless conversation, or in reading vitiating books. Under proper direction, they may be carried on so as not only not to retard, but by giving agreeable change, to accelerate the progress of literary culture.

To show the character of the instruction in this Department, and the success of the pupils who have pursued its studies, a single fact may be mentioned. Both in the State Fair and in many of the County Fairs previous to the war, premiums were awarded on many pieces of needle work executed by the young ladies of this Department.

For the last few years, on account of the poverty of the country, there has been but little demand for instruction in the Ornamental branches. We are, however, pleased to note an increasing demand and trust that we shall soon see this Department attain the prominent position it once held.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY COURSE.

Believing that too little attention is generally paid to the *elementary* training of the young, *special attention* is given to *those pursuing this course.* They are placed under teachers who have themselves had special rudimental training, and who, from an acquaintance with the modes of instruction taught in the best Normal Schools, are most fully prepared for this important work.

PRIMARY COURSE.	Reading. Bumsteads' Second School Book and Hillard's Reader.
	Orthography. Bumstead.
	Penmanship. Payson. Dunton, and Scribner.
	Primary Arithmetic. Greenleaf.
	Geography (commenced). Mitchell's Second Book.
	Exercises in Articulation.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

This is designed to fit pupils to enter the Collegiate Course, and will embrace the usual range of studies. None will be admitted to a full standing in the College Course until they have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies of this Course.

The time which will be required to complete this course, will be from three to five years, according to the ability and industry of the pupil.

PREPARATORY COURSE.	Mental Arithmetic. Quackenbos.
	Written Arithmetic. Greenleaf's Practical.
	Geography (elementary). Mitchell.
	Geography. Mitchell's Intermediate, with Outline Maps.
	Map Drawing.
	English Grammar. Greene.
	History of the United States. Quackenbos.
	Latin Grammar. Harkness.
	Latin Reader. Harkness.
	Reading. Hillard's Intermediate and Sargent's Fourth.
	Orthography. Leach.
	Exercises in Defining, Pronunciation, Elocution, and Composition.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

This embraces a range of studies as extensive and elevated as is found in Institutions of the first grade. Three Courses are marked out for graduation.

The First, or Full Course, embraces all the prescribed English branches, together with the Latin and Greek, or the Latin and French languages. In place of the Latin, the Greek language, and in place of the French, the German language may be substituted. This Course will occupy a period of four years, though five years may be profitably spent in its completion.

The Second Course includes, with the English branches, an ancient or modern language.

The Third Course consists of English branches alone. To complete these latter Courses, it will take a proportional length of time. It should be remembered that the time occupied will vary in length with the ability and industry of the pupil.

Pupils can enter on any of these Courses, and on honorably completing the prescribed studies and passing an approved examination, will be entitled to Diplomas, signed by the President of the Faculty, under the sanction of the Trustees.

Those who do not design to graduate, are allowed to recite in any of the Regular Classes for which they may be prepared.

None will be admitted to the Regular Classes as candidates for graduation until they have passed a satisfactory examination in the previous studies of the Course.

Reading, Elocution, Orthography, Defining, Pronunciation, Composition, Penmanship, and Vocal Music, will be pursued through the entire Course.

FIRST YEAR.	Advanced Arithmetic. Eaton's Treatise. Cæsar. Harkness. English Analysis. Greene. Natural History (optional). Smellie. Biblical Antiquities (optional). Nevins. Virgil. Freise. Roman or English History. Astronomy. Steele. Algebra, elementary (commenced). Davies. Botany. Darby. Physical Geography. Warren.
SECOND YEAR.	Algebra, elementary (completed). Davies. Cicero's De Senectute et de Amicitia. Dillaway. Parsing and Analysis of English Poets. Natural Philosophy. Quackenbos. Physiology. Cutter. Greek or French (commenced). Horace (commenced). Lincoln. Algebra, Bourdon, (commenced). Davies.

JUNIOR YEAR.
Algebra, Bourdon (completed. Davies.
Horace (completed). Lincoln.
Geometry (Legendre). Davies.
Logic. Boyd.
Greek and French (continued).
Chemistry. Stockhardt.
Universal History. Weber.
Tacitus. Tyler.
Rhetoric. Newman.

SENIOR YEAR.
Greek or French (completed).
English Literature. Shaw.
Political Economy (optional). Wayland.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Davies.
Evidences of Christianity. Dodge.
Lectures on History of the Bible.
Intellectual Philosophy. Wayland.
Moral Philosophy. Wayland.
Geology. Barbee, with Lectures.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

ENGLISH.—Webster's and Worcester's Dictionary; Quackenbos' First and Second Lessons in Composition; Mitchell's Ancient Atlas.

FRENCH.—Keetal's or Fasquelle's Grammar; De Fivas; Paul et Virginie; Corinne; Racine; Moliere; Surenne's Dictionary.

LATIN.—Harkness' Grammar; Harkness' Reader; Harkness' Cæsar; Arnold's Prose Composition; Lincoln's Horace; Dillaway's Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia; Tyler's Tacitus; Andrews' Latin Lexicon.

GREEK.—Bullions' or Kuhner's Grammar; Bullions' Reader; Robbins' Xenophon's Memorabilia; Owen's Homer's Iliad; Greek Testament; Liddell's and Scott's Lexicon.

MUSIC—PIANO.—Richardson's Modern School; Peter's Electic Instructor; Czerny's Etudes de la Velocite. VOCAL.—The Hallelujah; The Shawm; Pestalorrian School Song Book. GUITAR.—Guitar at Home; Carcass' Instructor.

EXTRA STUDIES.

All connected with the Musical and Ornamental Departments are Extra Studies. Of these, pupils may take as many as they please. German can be studied, if desired. Frequent lectures are given on subjects connected with the branches pursued in the course, and on the formation of right principles, habits, and manners.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The buildings consist of two commodious residences for the use of the officers and pupils, besides several other buildings for school and recitation purposes. These are all connected with brick walls, and are surrounded with pleasant grounds, inclosed with a fence made at the exposed points sufficiently high and close to render them private. All the buildings are well arranged for the purpose for which they are used, and are kept in repair.

For public occasions, the fine Audience Room of Mississippi College has been granted to the Institute. This gives to it, in this particular, all the accommodations that could be desired.

BOARDERS.

Those boarding in the Institute are considered as members of the family of the President, and, as such, receive personal attention in the formation of their habits and manners. *Neatness* and *order* being at the foundation of all true education, are inculcated by *example* as well as *precept.* The Teachers board in the Institute with the pupils, and exercise over them a constant watch-care. In case of sickness, parents may expect their daughters to receive the kindest attentions.

Long experience having taught us that *pupils from a distance,* who make the Institute their home, generally do doubly as much as when they board in town, we shall hereafter *require* all such to reside in the Institute, unless for *special* reasons the President shall give them permission to board out. Young ladies who dislike wholesome restraints; who wish to be free, to enjoy the associations of society, are not desirable acquisitions as pupils. For such, therefore, this Institution makes no provision.

LOCATION.

Clinton has long been noted for the number and excellence of its Schools and Institutions of Learning. The reasons why it has gained this prominence, are undoubtedly these—its, *healthfulness and its accessibility.* Its situation is in a dry, broken, and elevated region, at a distance from any river, creek, or swamp, and entirely free from any local cause of disease. Probably no other town in the State can boast of a more healthy location. While others have been scathed by epidemics, this has escaped.

Clinton being on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, thirty-five miles from the former and ten miles from the latter city, is easy of access from all parts of the country. New Orleans is now only ten hours distant. For those living near the river, or on the line of the railroads, the situation of the Institute is most favorable, since, in case of sickness, a few hours will be sufficient to bring them to the sick-bed of their child.

For its social and religious advantages, Clinton is not surpassed. It is also the location of Mississippi College, and is thus rendered desirable to all who have both sons and daughters to educate. By sending the one to the College and the other to the Institute, they will enjoy the greatest facilities of education, and reap the advantage of having their children near each other.

REPORTS.

A daily record of each pupil's recitations, attendance, and behavior, is kept; and Quarterly Reports, showing the result, will be sent to parents or guardians.

HOURS OF STUDY.

Besides the *six* Recitation Hours, each boarding pupil is required to spend two hours additional in study, under the eye of a teacher.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

The means of illustration possessed by the Institute, may be classified as follows:

In Geography, a complete set of new Outline Maps, a very large Mounted Map of the United States and adjoining Republics, and a Terrestial Globe.

In Astronomy, Mounted Charts exhibiting the Solar System, and Diagrams for explaining various Celestial Phenomena, a Celestial Globe, and a Solar-Telluric Globe which shows the Diurnal and Annual Motion of the Earth, the cause of the Seasons, of the change in the Length of Days and Nights, and other interesting phenomena.

In Anatomy and Physiology, Cutter's complete set of Anatomical Charts, besides a full set of Eye Models, consisting of a model showing the Coatings, Humors, and Lens of the Eye, a model showing the cause of Long and Short Sight. and a model showing the Muscles of the Eye with their operations, together with a beautifully colored diagram giving a sectional view of the eye.

In Geometry, an entire set of Models of the various Geometrical Solids.

In Natural Philosophy, an Apparatus containing many of the latest improvements, and sufficiently extensive to illustrate the various topics of Natural Philosophy, including Electricity and Electro-Magnetism, and, in addition, a full set of Mounted Philosophical Charts, which, besides giving sectional views of the usual pieces of Apparatus, exhibiting various applications of scientific principles which could not be exhibited experimentally in the lecture room. These Charts prove invaluable aids in reviewing classes, after the Experimental Course is finished.

In Chemistry, a set of Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus, sufficient for extended *experimental* illustration of its principles, and the manipulation of all gases suitable for the lecture room. Kent's improved Oxy-Hydrogen Blow Pipe and Drummond Light Apparatus constitute a part of this set.

LIBRARIES AND CABINET.

The President's Private Library, which contains many valuable Books of Reference, is accessible to the pupils, and the Library of the Lesbian Society, which already contains several hundred volumes of choice standard works, and is fast increasing, is accessible to all who choose to join the Society, and thus avail themselves of its advantages.

The Cabinet contains many valuable specimens in Geology and Mineralogy, of which many have been added since the last catalogue was issued. Friends of the Institute, in California and elsewhere, are now engaged in making collections, from which we are expecting the Cabinet to be largely increased during the coming year.

Those who have specimens in their possession would do the cause of education a service by sending them to this Cabinet.

GYMNASIUM.

Connected with the Institute, is a building built and used expressly for a Gymnasium Hall. It is supplied with Gymnastic Apparatus, and has been found greatly beneficial in promoting the health and giving physical development to the pupils.

ATTENDANCE.

The attention of parents is called to the importance of aiding the Teachers in securing the constant attendance of their daughters. Absence from one recitation is almost sure to be followed by the loss of the succeeding lesson, and these losses, by frequent absences, accumulate, until the pupil falls entirely behind the class, and becomes altogether disheartened. Frequent visits to their homes, or among their friends, should be discouraged, and young ladies should be made to feel that they ought not to be absent from a single School Exercise. Parents are also urged to have their daughters present on the day the session opens, that they may at once join their classes.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the Institute is vested in the President, aided by the Associate Members of the Board of Instruction, and in its administration is marked by kindness and decision. The Regulations are only such as are wise and wholesome, and when they are made known to the pupils, strict obedience is expected. Appeals to the reason and conscience, and motives drawn from the Scriptures, are employed to bring back the erring, and stimulate them to proper conduct. But whenever a pupil becomes hopelessly indolent, she will be required to be removed from the Institute.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

It is understood when parents send their daughters to an institution of learning, they send them to learn—to make study their chief business. Accordingly, everything which may interfere with regular attendance and close application, should be laid aside. General attendance upon parties, frequent visits, and indulgence in public amusements, are found to be entirely incompatible with scholastic duties. These, therefore, are forbidden to the members of the Institute.

Visitors are not received by the pupils, except with suitable introduction to the President from parents and guardians. Pupils can see their friends on Saturdays with the least interruption to their studies.

On the Sabbath it is not desirable for them to receive visitors.

All are required to attend Sabbath School and Divine Services on the Sabbath, at whatever place parents may designate.

Pupils may correspond, with perfect freedom, with their parents and guardians, and members of their immediate families, but with no others, unless parents and guardians shall signify to the President their willingness to have such correspondence maintained. Should he at any time have reason to suspect that an improper or forbidden correspondence is carried on, he will feel himself at liberty to make such examination as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether or not his suspicions are correct.

All letters should be directed to the care of the President, as no pupil is allowed to receive from the post-office or to send to it any letter, without the permission of the President.

The receiving on the part of any boarder, either for herself or for another, of any present or communication, written or verbal, from any unmarried gentleman, is strictly forbidden. Day pupils are not allowed to be the bearer of any such present or communication.

No boarder in the Institute will be allowed to leave the Institute grounds without permission.

Pupils are not permitted to visit the stores to make purchases. All necessary purchases will be made for them by a Teacher.

Money intended for the benefit of the pupils, must be deposited in the hands of the President. No money will be advanced unless so deposited.

Novel reading is forbidden; and any day pupil who shall bring any novel to the Institute, either for her own use or for the use of another, will be considered guilty of a violation of the Institute laws.

Young ladies are required to take regular walks, in suitable weather, accompanied by a Teacher.

They are expected to be neat in their dress, to give stated attention to their wardrobe, and to keep their rooms in such order that they may, at any time, be thrown open for inspection.

Pupils who wish feather beds must provide them.

Any unnecessary damage done to the buildings, or to the furniture, will be charged to the pupil doing such damage.

It is found by experience that it is not advisable to send boxes of eating to the pupils; the table of the Institute is furnished with an abundance of food, well prepared, and it is much more for the health of the pupils to eat at regular times. If such eatabies are brought to the Institute, it will be considered a violation of its regulations.

RESTRICTIONS IN DRESS.

To prevent extravagance in dress, and to secure the formation of habits of economy, young ladies are subjected to the following restrictions:

1st. No jewelry, except a breastpin, is worn.

2d. Dresses in winter must be made either of *calico* or *woolen goods*, and these latter must be of *solid colors.* In summer, dresses must consist of *ginghams* and *muslins*, and such material as are usually worn, except silk.

These restrictions refer only to the appearance of the pupils in public. Ordinarily, they may wear whatever convenience, together with a proper regard for neatness, may suggest.

To save extra expense in washing, pupils must have their clothes made plainly. Elaborately-ruffled dresses and other garments, which require much time in ironing, will have to be paid for as extra pieces.

Parents are requested not to dress their daughters expensively, as a simple dress is much the most becoming and desirable. They are earnestly desired to see that their daughters are so provided that they can conform to the above requisitions.

Boarders must provide themselves with towels, napkins, umbrellas, and thick shoes; and they must have their "NAMES MARKED IN FULL," on their clothing. They should also, be provided with heavy shawls or water-proof cloaks.

Each one is required to furnish for use in her room, and at the piano, when she practices at night, a candlestick and a few candles. The Institute provides lights for the Study Hall and the other public rooms.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS, OR FORTY WEEKS.

TUITION IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Primary Course	$30 00
Preparatory Course, including only English studies	40 00
Collegiate Course, including only English studies	50 00
Ancient Languages, in addition, each	20 00
Modern Languages, in addition, each	20 00

TUITION IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Music on Piano	$50 00
Music on Melodeon	50 00
Music on Guitar or Violin	50 00

Use of Piano or Melodeon, for Practice and Lessons	10 00
Use of Piano or Melodeon, for Lesson alone	2 00

Instruction in Vocal Class without charge.

TUITION IN ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing, in Pencil, Crayon, India Ink, etc	$30 00
Painting, in Water Colors	30 00
Oil Painting	50 00
Wax Work (per lesson)	1 00
Ornamental Needle Work, for five months	15 00
Ornamental Needle Work, for ten months	25 00

DIPLOMAS.

Diplomas and other Graduating Expenses	$10 00

INCIDENTALS.

Incidental Fee and the Use of Ink	$10 00

BOARD AND WASHING.

Board, including room, fuel, bed and bedding, and lights in the public rooms, per month	$17 00
Washing, for a reasonable number of plain pieces, per month	$2 00

As it is the intention of the proprietor to make the expenses as light as possible, and yet to furnish such food, attention and other necessities, as shall best conduce to the health, comfort and general good of the pupils, he will, whenever circumstances shall justify, make these terms even lower.

The entire expense for tuition in the lowest English branches, board and washing, is only $220 00, for the full collegiate year. For the other Courses, the expenses will be increased only by the additional tuition.

For board and tuition, four weeks are considered a month.

All bills for board and tuition must be paid, one-half at the commencement of the first five months, and the other half at the commencement of the second five months of the session.

Pupils entering within a month after the beginning of the session, are charged for the whole session. Those who enter later, pay from the time they enter to the close of the session. There is but one session, and pupils entering are considered as entering for the entire session, unless special arrangements to the contrary are made at the time of entering.

No deduction made in tuition and board for absence, except at the option of the President, in case of the protracted sickness of the pupil.

Books and stationery are furnished to those who wish them, at the usual prices.

APPLICATIONS.

All letters of application for admission, or of inquiry, should be addressed to Rev. Walter Hillman, President of Central Female Institute, Clinton, Hinds county, Mississippi.

LEAVING THE INSTITUTE.

Whenever a patron designs to remove a pupil from the Institute, he is expected to give notice of such intention, either by seeing the President in person, or by addressing a letter directly to him, and he is also required to settle all bills that may be due before removing her baggage from the grounds. It is only by the observance of these requisitions, that a pupil can be *honorably* released from her connection with the Institution. If it is near the annual examination, satisfactory reasons for the removal will have to be assigned in order to secure an *honorable* dismissal.

TO TEACHERS.

Young ladies wishing to fit themselves for teachers in the branches of the literary, musical, or ornamental departments, enjoy uncommon facilities. They have in those from whom receive instruction, the best of models, and, by connection with a thoroughly organized Institution, are able to learn how a school should be organized and conducted. As it will always be the pride of the Institute to send forth young ladies to act as instructors in the various departments where instruction is demanded, if made known at the time they enter that it is their intention to teach, special attention will be given to enable them to attain the necessary qualifications. Many have already gone forth from the Institute who are now engaged with great success in teaching.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR

WILL CONSTITUTE A SINGLE SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS, FOLLOWED BY A VACATION OF TWELVE WEEKS.

A recess of a few days given at Christmas.

The last week, and the previous Thursday and Friday, will be devoted to the annual examination and the closing exercises.

All pupils are expected to be examined with their classes, and parents are requested not to heed their solicitations to return home before the close of the session, that they may escape examination. Parents and friends are cordially invited to attend the examination, and witness for themselves its character, and the general condition of the Institution.

The closing exercises are usually the following:

Address before the Lesbian Society, Junior exhibition, Concert by the members of the Musical Department, and Commencement.

During the progress of the session there will be, besides special examinations, one general examination, and one concert or exhibition.

Parents and guardians, and friends of Education in general, are cordially invited to visit the school as often as possible, and attend its regular daily exercises, that they may not only judge of the character of instruction given and the general organization of the school, but stimulate both teacher and pupils to greater exertions.

DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Institute is designed to give as *thorough* and *elevated* an *education* as can be obtained in any institution, and thus to remove the necessity which has heretofore compelled parents to send their daughters to distant institutions. An examination of its courses of study, and an acquaintance with the character of the instruction it gives, and with the attainments of those whom it sends forth as graduates, will convince even the most prejudiced that it does not fall short of its design.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Senior Class	2
Junior Class	13
Second Year Class	13
First Year Class	10
Preparatory Class	54
Primary Class	28
Music alone	3
Total	123
Boarding Pupils	67
Day Pupils	56
Latin	17
French	17
Music	47
Drawing	4

CONCLUSION

The session of 1870-71 has been, as respects our Institution, one of marked progress. It has increased the number of its pupils, enlarged and strengthened its Faculty, extended and improved its accommodations, and added new and better means for illustrating the branches it teaches. We therefore emphatically repeat what we said last year, that we regard the Institute as now better appointed and equipped for its work than ever before; and, therefore, with renewed confidence, we commend it to those who seek for their daughters a school where they may receive an elevated and thorough education.

ROBERT KELLS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

W. T. RATLIFF, *Secretary.*

COLUMBUS MALE HIGH SCHOOL,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Annual Announcement for 1871.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—FIRST ACADEMIC YEAR.

Fall Session.

Webster's Speller.
Mitchell's Geography.
Davies' Mental Arithmetic.
Davies' Written Arithmetic.
Butler's Primary English Grammar.

Spring Session.

Webster's Dictionary.
Sterling's Fourth Reader.
Mental Arithmetic, completed.
Written Arithmetic, continued.
Mitchell's Geography, completed.
Primary English Grammar, completed.

Particular attention paid to Penmanship, Reading, Declamation and Composition, throughout the entire term.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—SECOND ACADEMIC YEAR.

Fall Session.

Butler's Practical English Grammar.
Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.
Davies' Practical Arithmetic.
Primary United States History.

Spring Session.

English Grammar, continued.
Intermediate Geography, completed.
Mental Arithmetic, continued.
Davies' Arithmetic, continued.
Harkness' First Book in Latin.
Andrews', and Stoddard's Grammar.

Particular attention paid to Penmanship, Reading, Declamation and Composition, throughout the entire term.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Fall Session.

Quackenbos' Rhetoric.
Davies' Practical Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Andrews' Latin Reader.
Harkness' Written Exercises.
High School Geography.

Spring Session.

Cæsar.
Written Exercises in Latin.
Harkness' First Book in Greek.
Bullion's Greek Grammar.
Elementary Algebra, completed.
Geography, completed.

Regular Exercises in Declamation, Composition and Elocution, throughout the entire term.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Fall Session.

Sallust.
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
Written Exercises in Greek.
Greek Reader.
Smith's Ancient Geography.
Dwight's Mythology.
Loomis' Algebra.
Davies' Legendre.
Davies' University Arithmetic.
Andrews' Latin Lexicon.
Liddell's and Scott's Latin Lexicon.

Spring Session.

Virgil.
Latin Prose Composition.
Anabasis.
Written Exercises in Greek.
Algebra, completed.
Geometry, completed.
Arithmetic, completed.
Tytler's Universal History.
Zumpt's Latin Grammar.
Kuhner's Greek Grammar.

Regular Exercises in Declamation, Composition, Elocution and Original Debates, throughout the term.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Fall Session.

Cicero's Orations.
Written Exercises.
Greek—Herodotus.
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Mensuration of Surfaces, Solids, etc.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Smith's History of Greece.

Spring Session.

Horace.
Homer.
Greek Prose Composition.
Surveying, with application of theory to practice.
Navigation, the measurement of Heights, Distances, etc.
Analytical Geometry.
Whately's Logic.
Liddell's History of Rome.

Regular Exercises in Declamation, Composition, Elocution and Original Debates, throughout the term.

SENIOR CLASS.

Fall Session.

Livy.
Tacitus.
Demosthenes' Orations.
Applied Mathematics.
Wayland's Political Economy.
Hickok's Moral Science.
Modern Languages.

Spring Session.

Cicero de Oratore.
Greek—Plato.

Olmsted's Natural Philosophy.
Johnston's Turner's Chemistry.
Olmsted's Astronomy.
Hickok's Moral Science.

Lectures in Geology and Mineralogy during the term.

Regular Exercises in Elocution, Debates, Theses and Dissertations, throughout the term.

EXPENSES.

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Juvenile Department—	half term		$25 00
Primary Department—	" "	1st year	35 00
" "	" "	2d year	40 00
Academic Department—	half term—	1st year	40 00
" "	" "	2d year	40 00
" "	" "	3d year	40 00
" "	" "	4th year	50 00

The Term is divided into two sessions—Spring and Fall.

Students entering within three weeks of the opening are charged for the full session.

BOARD.

Board in private families per month, from $16 50 to $20 00, including washing, fuel and lights.

Board and Tuition, entire term, from $225 00 to $260 00.

TO PATRONS.

It is important for students to be present at the opening of the Fall and Spring Sessions, as no classes can be formed to *conflict* with the regular Order of Exercises. The less pocket change a student has, the better he is fitted for study.

BOARDING FACILITIES.

Board may be secured in private families immediatety on arrival of students, by application to the Principal.

No student is permitted to change his boarding house without the consent of the Principal.

DISCIPLINE.

The Discipline is purely on principles of kindness and courtesy—by striving to inspire the student with that degree of dignity and pride which characterizes the intercourse of gentlemen. A manly deportment and an earnest application to study are required.

Any willful or persistent neglect or disregard of duty or gentlemanly deportment, will render the offender liable to suspension, dismissal or expulsion.

MONTHLY REPORFS.

Monthly Reports of the Scholarship and Deportment of students are sent to patrons.

Maximum, 9; Good, 8; Respectable, 7; Tolerable, 6; Bad, 5.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Particular attention is paid to application of theory to practice. Practical knowledge is the great demand of life, and by the application of the law to the fact, this object is attained and the instruction completed. Hence, all recitations are characterized by illustrations and applications.

The student has the advantage of practical exercises in Surveying and Levelling, Measuring Heights, Distances, etc.

The rules of Banking and Exchange, of Interest and Insurance, together with all the facts and principles of Commercial transactions, are thoroughly discussed and investigated.

Lectures and Addreses on Literary subjects delivered to the School during the term.

THE OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The object of the Institution is to furnish the student with an education which may be of use in practical life. Also to prepare him for entrance into any of the classes of our Colleges and Universities.

A SELECT course may be taken by any student who desires it.

LOCAL ADVANTAGES.

Columbus has water communication with Mobile by the Tombigbee river. It is also connected with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by a branch road from Artesia. This renders it easy of access from all parts of the country.

It is well established as a city of great prominence in its social, moral and educational advantages.

There are within its limits one Roman Catholic and six Protestant Churches.

The Memphis and Selma Railroad is now in rapid process of construction. Its completion will give it a direct communication with Selma, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, and fully establish its importance as the commercial metropolis of Northeast Mississippi.

THE BUILDING.

The fine building, known as the "Old Methodist Church," has been purchased by the Principal, and will be thoroughly refitted and refurnished with ample and pleasant accommodations for two hundred students.

A splendid house with attractive and instructive appurtenances, is an important, if not a necessary consideration in education.

Our country has long been deficient in the architectural dignity and artistic arrangements of its educational edifices, and every effort will be made to render this building especially prominent in these particulars.

THE READING ROOM.

As an encouragement to reading, and to a knowledge of the great scientific researches and important topics of the day, and as a means of informing the student of the times and country in which he lives, a Reading Room will be prepared, in which will be kept files of the leading journals and periodicals, foreign and domestic. Here he can spend his leisure hours in pleasure and instruction, and familiarize himself with the present, while he is solving the problems of the past.

THE LIBRARY.

A Library is in process of formation, and every effort will be made to establish one that will furnish all the standard works of Literature, Art and Science. Students will have the advantage of this department, free of charge, and as it is one of the most entertaining and attractive features of education, their progress and improvement will be greatly advanced by a regular course of reading.

Lectures will be delivered during the Term, on historical subjects, in order to impress on the mind the prominent and controlling epochs and events of the world.

THE HALL.

A fine and commodious Hall is connected with the building, wherein will be conducted the public exercises in Composition, Declamation, Debates and Lectures. This Hall is open to the student for private practice in the preparation of his speeches.

TICKETS AT HALF PRICE.

By an arrangement with the President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, students attending this School can be furnished with tickets at half the regular rates. This advantage, in connection with our cheap boarding facilities, makes the expenses of a student considerably less than at any other institution of like character in the State.

COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement Sermon, third Sabbath in June. Literary Adress, last Thursday in June.

Fall Session begins the first Monday in October, and closes 15th February.

Spring Session begins 15th February, and closes last Thursday in June.

The usual Christmas and May holidays will be given.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications in regard to the School should be addressed to the Principal, Columbus, Mississippi.

FIFTH YEAR—JANUARY, 1872.

Roll this Term shows 75, with prospects of more.
Value of School property estimated at $3,000 00.
Number of Books in the Library, about 800.
Cabinet of Minerals, $150 00.
Number of Teachers, three.
Prize Scholarship awarded, January 2, 1872, to our School, by the "Washington and Lee University," Virginia.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

C. F. Sherrod, sr.,
J. M. Billups, sr.,
Dr. W. W. Humphries,
J. F. Hudson, Esq.,
Capt. E. T. Sykes,
M. W. Hatch, Esq.,
Capt. W. H. Hargrove,
Capt. W. W. Humphries,
Dr. R. E. Lanier,
Dr. T. H. Mayo,
Col. Wm. Cady,
Maj. A. Hamilton,
Hon. J. A. Orr.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Charles F. Sherrod, sr.	President.
John M. Billups, sr.	Vice-President.
Capt. W. W. Humphries	Secretary.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Col. W. D. Humphries	Columbus.
Hon. W. H. Sims	Columbus.
Dr. J. T. Gilmore	Mobile.
Col. J. T. Stinson	Mobile.
Rev. Geo. T. Stainback, D. D.	Columbus.
Geo. G. Zenor, Esq.	Louisiana.
Hon. M. L. Stansel	Alabama.
Hon. A. Murdock	Columbus.
Rev. W. B. Murrah	Alabama.

FACULTY.

1867–8.

Thad. C. Belsher, A. M., Geo. B. Maclellan, A. M.,	Principals.
Rev. J. Bancroft	Orator.

1868–9.

Thad. C. Belsher, A. M.	Principal.
Thomas R. Edmunds	Assistant.
Hon. W. H. Sims	Orator.

1869-70.

Thad. C. Belsher, A. M.	Principal.
Junius Jordan, jr., A. M.	Ancient Languages.
L. L. Belsher	Assistant.
Rev. G. T. Stainback	Orator.

1870-71.

Thad. C. Belsher, A. M.	Principal.
Junius Jordan, jr., A. M.	Ancient Languages.
D. L. Thompson	Assistant.
L. L. Belsher	Assistant.
Rev. J. B. Cottrell	Orator.

E. B. LAWRENCE'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

HARPERVILLE, SCOTT CO., MISS.

The proprietor respectfully announces to the public that this institution is now open for the reception of students. The following circular gives a brief outline of the plan. It will be the earnest endeavor to make this College very thorough and satisfactory in its commercial business course, and to elevate the student of business education by every means in his power. All parties engaged in manufacturing, commercial and railway business, will find it to their interest to give this institution their hearty support, and place it on a permanent foundation. A whole or partial course would be of great advantage to all young men before starting in a business life.

The vast and constantly increasing interests of our great country in Banking, Commerce, Manufactures, Shipping, Railway matters and Agriculture, demand a first class and thorough business education.

The great necessity for the establishment, on a permanent basis, of a first class Practical College, at this point, of this rapidly growing State, has led to the organization of this College. It has also business connections and mutual privileges with the great chain of Bryant & Stratton's International Business Colleges of the United States, but has at the same time a separate system of its own management. How apparent it is to the intelligent observer of our educatory system and its results, that there is a great lack of practicalness—the mind of the student is too often dwarfed and diseased by improper training—the physical system injured for life by want of proper exercise, diet and development, and a great want of thoroughness and true mental discipline.

To educate the rising generation properly, is the first great duty of parents, and of the State. Education commences in the *cradle* and ends in the *grave.* That portion of it obtained in schools and colleges is too often, to a great extent, misspent time, and misdirected effort. The great problem of the era in which we live—an era of great activity and thought—of wonderful progress in all the departments of human science and human life, is this: "HOW SHALL WE EDUCATE?" This is a solemn and serious question of inquiry; it reaches not only the individual—to the well-being of the family—to the permanency of happiness of the State, but to the future of our race—to the life of our so-called destiny. This institution will give thorough regard to complete instruction in all matters pertaining to the business pursuits of life, and will inculcate, by every possible means, a high standard of character. Honesty, System, Punctuality, and the absolute necessity of *Truth, Correct Habits, and Good Morals* to *true success* in life.

A word in regard to the advantages of this institution:

The importance to every young man of a knowledge of the branches taught in this institution, no matter what vocation he may decide to adopt, is universally conceded. Prof. E. B. Lawrence (graduate of Bryant & Stratton's College, Cleveland, Ohio), Principal of the Business Department, enjoys the reputation of standing at the very head of the profession.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Practical and thorough instruction will be given in all kinds and classes of business with actual illustrations—the most approved mode of keeping Business Records, Calculations and Correspondence, all classes of Bookkeeping, Business Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic, Banking, Insurance, Shipping, Commission and Forwarding, the correet way of drawing Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and other legal instruments in gentral use. The instruction in this department will also include the correct method of conducting business in and with Township, County, State and United States offices, including the various Bureaus and Departments at Washington City.

LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT.

The German, French and Latin Languages will be taught. Special attention will be given to instruction in the German language to such as desire to thoroughly master that language. English Grammar will be taugnt, with Exercises in English Composition.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

This will embrace any Science or branch thereof the student may desire to learn. Rev. W. R. Butler, First Assistant of this Department, is too well known throughout the State to require commendation.

BOARDING.

Board in private families can be had for $15 per month.

COST OF TUITION.

A full Commercial Scholarship for complete course and review will be issued for $60 00. Terms for special branches will be reasonable, and can be ascertained at the office of the College.

TIME OF COMMENCEMENT.

As there will be no terms after October 6th, 1871, and the College will be in continuous session throughout the year, the student can commence at any time.

For particulars, address

E. B. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent*,
HARPERVILLE, MISS.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE,

CLINTON, HINDS COUNTY, MISS.

In the general bankruptcy of the South consequent upon the war, this College lost a large endowment, but its buildings, though in a somewhat injured condition, together with its apparatus and libraries, were saved. A debt of several thousand dollars had been incurred, on account of which a judgment had been obtained and the execution was about to be made upon the property. Such was the condition of the institution, when, in the fall of 1867, the Board of Trustees resolved to resume the exercises which for four years had been virtually suspended. Rev. Walter Hillman was elected as the President. Through his influence, money was obtained from the North sufficient to repair in part the buildings and to stay the threatened execution. With one assistant and eleven students, he commenced the rebuilding of the educational edifice. During the four years which have passed since that time, the number of its students has constantly increased, and its Faculty has had to be correspondingly enlarged. In the session of 1870-71, there were catalogued one hundred and fifty-three students, and a Faculty of seven members was employed. It thus attaained larger number of students than any other institution for males in the State. The present session (1870-72) has opened with the promise of a larger attendance than was obtained even during the last. Measures have been taken, with every prospect of success, to raise money to pay off the indebtedness and to re endow the College, and put it upon a more permanent basis.

Thus Mississippi College stands forth to-day, not only with an able Faculty and a large number of students, who, for studious application and upright deportment cannot be excelled, but with the promise that in no distant future she will attain to a degree of prosperity far surpassing anything she has ever before known.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

This plan includes a division of the Courses of Instruction into two departments—Collegiate and Preparatory.

In both Departments, and in all the Courses of Study, the aim is to impart the most thorough instruction, and so to develop the mind of the student as to prepare him as fully as possible either for a professional or business life.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

The Courses of Study in this Department are:

First—A full Classical, Literary and Scientific Course, occupying four years, and entitling the student to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Second—A Literary and Scientific Course, either with or without an Ancient or Modern Language, extending through three years, on the completion of which the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy will be conferred.

Third—An Eclectic Course, in which the student may recite with the regular classes in any study for which he may be prepared, and be entitled to a Certificate setting forth his attainments in the same.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This embraces Courses in the lower English Branches, in which special attention will be paid to imparting a thorough knowledge of the rudiments, and in the higher English and Classics, preparatory to entering the College classes in either of the Courses therein mentioned, or such studies may be pursued as will fit a young man to enter immediately upon a business career.

As it is reasonable to suppose that with the facilities afforded here, students will be advanced more rapidly and thoroughly than they can be by teachers less favorably situated, it is strongly urged upon parents and guardians that those who propose entering the College should pursue a part, at least, of their preparatory course here. A correct elementary foundation is almost decisive of the subsequent success and scholarship of the student.

COURSE OF STUDY IN PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF ENGLISH STUDY.

First Year.

- **First Term**—Spelling. Leach.
- Physiology, "House I Live In." Alcott.
- Reading. Goodrich.
- Penmanship. Payson, Dunton, and Scribner.
- Mental Arithmetic. Stoddard.
- Geography (Primary). Mitchell.
- Rudiments of Arithmetic. Stoddard.
- Exercises in Declamation and Articulation.
- **Second Term**—Spelling, Reading and Penmanship.
- Geography (with outline Maps).
- Written Arithmetic.
- Exercises in Declamation and Articulation.

Second Year.

- **First Term**—English Grammar. Bullion's Common School.
- Geography. Mitchell's New Intermediate.
- Practical Arithmetic. Stoddard.
- Spelling, Reading and Penmanship.
- Exercises in Mental Arithmetic.
- First Lesson in Composition. Quackenbos.
- Declamation and Composition.
- **Second Term**—Spelling, Reading and Penmanship.
- English Grammar.
- Practical Arithmetic (continued).
- Geography (continued).
- Mental Exercises in Arithmetic.
- First Lessons in Composition.
- Declamation and Composition.

COURSE PREPARATORY FOR COLLEGE.

First Year.

- **First Term**—Harkness' First Latin Book.
- Harkness' Latin Grammar.
- Quackenbos' United States History.
- Arithmetic (Reviewed).
- Penmanship and English Grammar.
- Rhetorical Exercises.
- **Second Term**—Harkness' Latin Reader.
- Selections from Harkness' Cæsar.
- First Lessons in Greek.
- Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
- Latin Exercises.
- Penmanship and English Grammar.
- Rhetorical Exercises.

Second Year

First Term—Selections from Cæsar (continued).
Two Books of Virgil. Frieze.
Bullion's Greek Reader.
Algebra. Stoddard or Davies.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical English Grammar.
Rhetorical Exercises.
Second Term—Cæsar's Orations. Johnson.
Greek Reader (completed).
Selections from First Book of Xenophon's Anabasis.
Algebra (completed).
Ancient Geography and Antiquities.
English Grammar (completed).
Rhetorical Exercises.

COURSE OF STUDY IN COLLEGE.

Freshman Class.

First Term—Selections from Second and Third Book of Xenophon's Anabasis. Owen.
Selections from Livy. Lincoln.
Warren's Physical Geography (elective).
Ancient History and Geography.
Algebra. Davies' Bourdon.
Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose.
Rhetorical Exercises.
Second Term—Herodotus. Johnson.
Livy (completed).
Cicero's DeSenectute et DeAmicitia.
Algebra (completed).
Plane Geometry. Davies' Legendre.
Rhetorical Exercises, Essays and Declamations.
Latin and Greek Prose.

Sophomore Class.

First Term—Xenophon's Memorabilia. Robbins.
De Senectute et DeAmicitia.
Horace—Odes and Satires. Lincoln.
Ancient History.
Solid Geometry. Davies' Legendre.
Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. Cutler.
Exercises in Greek and Latin Composition.
Rhetorical Exercises and Declamation.
Second Term—Homer. Owen.
Horace—Epistles, Epodes, and Art of Poetry. Lincoln.
Greek Prosody.

Trigonometry and Mensuration. Davies.
Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.
Greek and Latin Prose Composition.
Rhetorical Exercises and Declamation.

Junior Class.

FIRST TERM—Demosthenes' Select Oration. Champlin.
Germania and Agricola of Tacitus. Tyler.
Surveying and Navigation. Davies.
Analytical Geometry. Davies.
Original Declamation.
Logic. Whateley.
SECOND TERM—Demosthenes de Corona. Champlin.
Agricola (completed).
Conic Sections and Calculus.
Natural Philosophy. Quackenbos and Lectures.
Rhetoric. Whately.
English Literature. Shaw.
Original Declamations.

Senior Class.

FIRST TERM—Select Greek Tragedies. Woolsey.
Astronomy. Loomis.
Plato's Crito. Tyler.
Chemistry. Stockhardt and Lectures.
Intellectual Philosophy. Wayland.
Evidences of Christianity. Dodge.
Mechanics.
Original Declamation.
SECOND TERM—Civil Engineering.
Moral Science. Wayland.
Political Economy. Wayland.
English and American History.
Geology. Barbee and Lectures.
Original Declamation.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

French, German, additional Courses in Latin and Greek, Botany, and Universal History.

These branches can be studied, or they may be substituted for certain other branches mentioned in the Course, provided a sufficient number of students to form a select class shall elect to pursue them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant for admission must exhibit satisfactory testimonials that he sustains a good moral character. If he has been a member of any other College, he will be expected to present a certificate of regular dismission.

Each applicant will also be furnished with a copy of the laws of the College; and, after reading them, he will be required to deliver up to the President, all firearms, or weapons of any kind, in his possession, to be returned at the close of the College year; and he will be required to sign the following declaration and promise:

MATRICULATION PLEDGE.

"Intending to become a student of Mississippi College, I do hereby acknowledge myself subject to its laws; and do further declare, on my honor, that I will obey all the laws of the College now in force, or that may be enacted while I continue a student thereof. I also declare, on my honor, that I have delivered up to the President all fire arms, or other weapons, of any kind, in my possession or under my control."

[Signed.] ....

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION INTO COLLEGE CLASSES.

No one can be admitted into the Freshman Class until he has completed his fourteenth year; and no one to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, will be examined in the following studies:

Latin—Harkness' Grammar.
Harkness' Reader.
Harkness' Cæsar's Commentaries.
Frieze, or Bowen's Virgil.
Johnson's Cicero's Orations.
Greek—Kuhner's or Hadley's Grammar.
Bullion's Reader.
Extracts from First Book of Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis.
English—Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar.
Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
Quackenbos' History of the United States.
Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic.
Stoddard's or Davies' Elementary Algebra.

Those seeking admission into a higher class, will be required to pass an examination in the studies mentioned above, and also in the studies previously pursued by the class into which they wish to enter.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following books are recommended for reference and parallel reading:

Harkness', Andrews' and Stoddard's, and Zumpt's Latin Grammar; Hadley's Kendrick's, Bullion's, and Kuhner's

Greek Grammar; Andrews' Latin Lexicon; Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon (Drisler's edition); Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; Browne's Histories of Greek and Roman Classical Literature; Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Draper's Physiology; Wilson's and Paxton's Anatomy; Worcester's English Dictionary.

DAILY EXERCISES.

On every secular day of the week, except Saturday, each student is required to attend at least three recitations, or lectures, and on Saturday he is expected to prepare his Declamations and Essays.

A portion of each Monday forenoon will be devoted to the delivery of original Declamations, by the members of the Senior and Junior Classes, and of select Declamations or the presentation of original Essays, by the members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes.

PUBLIC WORSHIP AND OTHEB RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

It is proposed in this institution to secure attention to study and correctness of deportment, not merely by the enforcement of rigid enactments, but by cultivating in the student a taste for intellectual pursuits, virtuous habits, and high-toned honor. Religion, the basis of all true virtue, will be made, so far as human agency can do it, to throw her healthful restraints and purifying influence over the students.

With this view, the public duties of each day are opened by the reading of Scriptures and prayer. On each Wednesday night, a prayer-meeting is held for the special benefit of the students, by the President of the College. Weekly prayer-meetings arc also conducted by the students themselues within the College building.

All students, unless for special reasons excused, are required to connect themselves with classes in the Sabbath-schools, and attend them each Sabbath. They are also required to attend public worship at least once every Sabbath The selection of the Sabbath-school, and the place of worship, is left to the parent or guardian, and in certain cases to the student. When the selection has been once made, a change is not allowed, except by consent of the President.

MERIT ROLL.

An account of the delinquencies of each student, and of his daily attendance, conduct, and scholarship, will be kept. The result, determining his place on the merit roll, will be reported at the end of every thirteen weeks, or three times a year, to his parent or guardian. A more particular explanation will be found in the code of printed laws for the government of the students, which can be seen on application to the President or any member of the Faculty.

MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS.

The ordinary method of allowing students, away from parental control for the first time, perhaps, the uncontrolled use of money, is productive of great evil, mixed with scarcely any good. A free use of money does not add to the respectability of the student at college, while it subjects him to a multitude of temptations he would otherwise be free from. By a special law passed by the Legislature, merchants and others are forbidden, under penalties and forfeiture of debt, to credit any student of this College, without express permission of parent, guardian, or the President of the College.

If any student should hereafter contract debts, without the approbation of the parent or guardian, it will be their own fault if they pay them, the law not requiring it.

To avoid the evils arising from intrusting considerable amounts of money in the hands of students, it is recommended to parents to deposit the necessary funds with some members of the Faculty, or citizen of Clinton, who will act as patron for the student, making advances as may be directed by the parent or guardian.

SPECIAL ENACTMENT.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a special law for the suppression of the retailing of intoxicating liquors in Clinton and vicinity. This law will go into effect the ensuing session, and will remove one great source of evil, and thus render the place still more desirable as a residence for the young.

EXPENSES.

The scholastic year consists of one session of forty weeks.

N. B.—Students are charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session. None are received for less time.

There will be no deduction for tardiness of a few weeks or a month at the commencement of the session.

N. B.—Tuition will be charged invariably in advance. Tuition for the scholastic year of forty weeks:

English course, first year	$30 00
All other Classes	50 00
Fuel and Incidental Fees	10 00
Diploma and Graduating Expenses	10 00

Fuel and incidental fees must be paid by those coming on scholarships, as well as by others.

To students studying for the ministry, tuition, fuel, and incidental fees are without charge.

Students entering after the first month, are charged from time of entering to the end of the session.

Board, including furnished rooms, fuel and washing, is now obtained in private families at rates varying from $15 00 to $17 00 per month. Four weeks are considered a school month. The rates of board for the next session will probably be equally as low. By those who prefer it, board can be obtained in the families of some of the teachers, or in the families where they board. Arrangements are contemplated by which some students, by working a short time each day, will be enabled to reduce their board to $10 00 per month.

Students can board in town only in such families as are recognized by the Trustees and Faculty as suitable for keeping college students.

Such families only will be recognized as suitable, as shall pledge themselves to render assistance to the Faculty in the maintenance of discipline, by reporting to them any violations of the college laws, with which they may have become acquainted. Persons who wish to board students, should make it known to the President before the beginning of each session.

APPARATUS, ETC.

The extensive Apparatus, Libraries, and other appliances formerly belonging to the College, were all preserved. To these, valuable additions have been made during the past year, and other additions will be made each year to meet the necessities which may arise.

Besides the Cabinet of Geology and Mineralogy belonging to the College, the students have the use of the Cabinets belonging to the President and the Professor of Geology, both of which contain valuable collections.

During the year, a Reading Room has been opened, in which the students have access to a large number of papers and periodicals.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The two Literary Societies—the Hermenian and the Philomathean—have been fully reorganized, and are in a flourishing condition. They each possess a Library accessible to their members, and purpose to publish a Periodical, the first number of which will be issued during Commencement week.

SOCIETY OF MISSIONARY INQUIRY.

This Society has been organized during the session, and is in a flourishing condition. Its object is, to obtain and diffuse information in regard to Missions, and to cultivate and develop in its members a Missionary spirit.

STUDENTS FOR THE MINISTRY.

Such students, as it has been elsewhere shown, are required to pay neither Tuition, Incidental nor Fuel Fees. Provision is also made, under the direction of a "Ministerial Educational Board," to pay the board of such as are indigent. Any one wishing to become a beneficiary, should apply in person or by letter to Rev. J. L. Pettigrew, Chairman Executive Committee, Clinton, Miss.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, and Literature.

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Professor of Analytical Chemistry, and Geology.

P. M. WOODMAN, A. B.,
Principal of Preparatory Department.

R. S. JACKSON,
Assistant Instructor.

W. C. FRILEY,
Assistant Instructor.

EXTRACTS FROM CATALOGUE

OF

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,

FOR 1871.

The Christian Brothers, a society entirely devoted to the great work of educating youth, have, of late years, seriously directed their attention to a consideration of the essentials necessary for the young men of our country to acquire a refined and eminently liberal education. Taking the subject in its more extended meaning, they founded their system with a view of affording a full and vigorous development to all the mental and physical powers. They make it especially the chief end of their teaching to furnish the minds of their pupils with a summary of moral truths that will serve as a safe rule of conduct in after life. They do not look upon education as a mere automaton, by which a certain complement of moral truths or scientific facts may be crammed into the memory, without at the same time a strenuous effort being made on the part of instructors to induce the reasoning faculties of their pupils to form a clear conception of the knowledge acquired.

It is their conviction, deduced from long experience in teaching, and from the writings of the most eminent instructors in past ages, that the intellect should be conducted to the discovery of truth by the pure efforts of its own innate activity, and that no scientific fact should be received into the mental capacities without being distinctly perceived by the understanding. Therefore, they regard the communication of knowledge as only of subordinate importance when compared to the intellectual exertion made in the endeavor to acquire clear, distinct and adequate notions of all facts submitted to the mind for reflection. They are firmly persuaded that each successive step toward advancement in scientific knowledge must result from the student's own efforts, aided and directed by methodical text-books and experienced teachers. In accordance with these convictions, their whole endeavor is to bring the minds of their pupils to a full command and ready employment of all their intellectual powers. But the great difficulty experienced by all instructors is how to induce each individual pupil to go through a course of mental training—at first slow and imperfect in its results, but finally rapid and complete, fitting the mind for any emergency encountered in the practical walks of life. Hence, the Christian Brothers agree with all profound theorists on education, that, to secure ultimate success, the mind of the student must be accustomed to efforts of self-activity, and nothing must be done for him which he is capable of doing for himself.

To carry into effect these fundamental and crowning principles of an enlightened and decidedly practical education, have been the chief aim and constant endeavors of the Faculty and Professors of Pass Christian College. And in calling public attention to an inspection of this catalogue, they sincerely hope that the results herein stated, of the past scholastic term, will meet the entire approbation of patrons and friends and prove satisfactorily to all that the aforementioned views on education are conscientiously carried out, as far as the times and attending circumstances permit.

From a passing glance at the prospectus given towards the end of this catalogue, the various branches of knowledge taught within the halls of this institution will become quite apparent. It will be seen that the classification of the studies has been made wholly with a view of meeting all the demands of students desiring to pursue either a Preparatory, Commercial or Collegiate course. The quality and amount of study embraced in each of these three departments are assorted and proportioned according to the strength and reach of the pupil's intellect. Each department is again divided into two or more classes, placed under the immediate direction of at least two professors. Ample time is afforded for the preparation of lessons in a spacious study-hall, fitted out for this special purpose; where the vigilance of a prefect is continually exercised to see that all the students faithfully acquit themselves of their assigned duties. In the class-room, the instructor in each specialty goes through a searching examination to assure himself that his pupils thoroughly understand the meaning of each term, as well as the specific and general bearing of the whole thought contained in the lesson. During these examinations the students are freely permitted to interrogate their professors, and each other, on all facts connected with the subject of study, provided it be done in good order, and in a spirit of generous rivalay.

No student will be promoted to a higher class, or advanced in his studies, without giving evidence of proficiency in all his previous attainments. For this purpose an inspector, appointed by the Faculty, makes it his duty to pay regular visits to all the classes, and also to see that a proper gradation is maintained throughout the several departments.

The primary, intermediate, and commercial courses embrace all those branches of knowledge deemed indispensable in the thrifty and practical avocations of life. The scientific and literary course pursued in the collegiate department is intended to fit young men, who have the necessary time and requisite means at their disposal, for the after successful study of any one of the learned professions, and entitling them to take out their university degrees, when the Faculty shall deem them in every respect deserving the honor. The Greek and Latin Classics, English Literature and Philosophy, constitute an integral part of this course. At the same time, the different branches of Natural History, especially Physics and Chemistry, are sedulously taught both by theory and experiment. While the pure and mixed Mathematics are studied with a completeness and precision unsurpassed by any similar institution in the country.

The main object in view in this department is to conduct the minds of those students who have already acquired a sufficient knowledge of the liberal arts, through the higher grades of a purely intellectual training. For this purpose the junior members will be required to devote special attention to the study of Metaphysics, Logic, and the Philosophy of History and Literature; and the senior members must be unsparing in their endeavors to attain a sound knowledge of the principles of political and moral philosophy and the doctrine of Ontology.

Though the Modern Languages, Linear and Ornamental Drawing, and Instrumental Music, are left optional with the students, yet the Faculty hold out every inducement towards a successful prosecution of these necessary accomplishments of a really liberal and finished education. To this encouragement may, in part, be attributed the marked improvement made by the students of the School of Art during the past session.

An annual examination of the students in their respective studies always close the scholastic term. Its object is two-fold—first, to leave on the mind a lasting impression of those general principles of knowledge which should never be forgotten; and, second, to afford a favorable opportunity to patrons and friends of judging the progress made by the students in the various branches taught in the institution. All who take an interest in education are cordially invited to this examination. Nor need they be mere spectators; the Faculty are not only willing, but desirous, also, that they should question the students, especially those belonging to the higher classes. One crowning advantage of these examinations is, that the mind of a pupil is kept intensely at work towards the close of the term.

With such a diversity of studies, optional with the students, and the completeness with which they are prosecuted, together with the incentives used to insure success, the Faculty and Professors of Pass Christian College believe that they afford every inducement to parents and guardians to patronize their institution; while, from the peculiar adaptation of the class system to form the young mind for reflection in the varied classification of studies, the pupils, at any stage of improvement, may find whatever suits the bent of their faculties, and more directly fit them for the after requirements of their intended career.

COURSES OF STUDIES.

COLLEGIATE.

Fourth Class.

Classical—LatinExercises (continued).
Viri Romæ, or Nepos.
Virgil's Eclogues, or Ovid.
Prosody.
Scientific—Geography. Modern.
History. Modern.
Practical Arithmetic. Robinson's.
Rhetoric. Quackenbos.
French. Fasquelle's Introductory Course.
Algebra. Robinson's.

Third Class.

Classical—Latin. Sallust or Cæsar.
Virgil's Æneid.
Greek. Grammar.
Testament.
Xenophon's Anabasis
Homer's Iliad.
Scientific—Geography. Ancient.
History. Ancient.
Arithmetic. Robinson's Higher.
Algebra. Robinson's Higher.
English Literature—Chambers'.
Geometry. Robinson's.
Natural Philosophy. Silliman's.
French. Fasquelle's Superior Course.

Second Class.

Classical—Latin. Cicero's Orations, or De Senectute.
Horace. Satires and Epistles.

Greek. Lucian's Dialogues or Xenophon's Cyclopœdia.
Sophocles.
Demosthenes de Corona.
SCIENTIFIC—Philosophy of History.
Logic. Bowen.
Chemistry. Fowne's.
English Literature. Chambers'.
Trigonometry. Robinson's Surveying.
French. Grammar and Composition.
Methaphysics. Hamilton.

GRADUATING CLASS.

CLASSICAL—Tacitus. Annals.
Juvenal.
Terence or Plautus.
Cicero. De Officiis.
St. Chrysostom's Homilies.
Euripides.
Plato or Aristotle.

SCIENTIFIC—Philosophy of Literature.
Chemistry. Fowne's.
Ayalytical Geometry. Salmon.
Calculus—Differential and Integral. Courtenay.
Astronomy. Norton.
Moral and Political Philosphy.

COMMERCIAL.

Grammar, Epistolary Correspondence, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History, French. Particular attention paid to penmanship.

PREPARATORY.

Junior Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetical Tables, Ciphering and French Reading.

Intermediate Class.—In addition to the above, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic—Intellectual and Practical; Sacred History, Composition, Elocution, Algebra—Elementary; French; Music—Vocal and Instrumental; Latin, Grammar.

Special attention is given to the Musical Department, both vocal and instrumental. Two brass bands and an orchestra, the members of which are chosen among the students of the College, rehearse daily, under the guidance of a competent Professor.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is expressly designed for young men who intend to devote themselves to the Accountant's Profession.

Parents and friends, desirous of visiting the students at the College, will find ample accommodations at the boarding-houses at Pass Christian.

All arrangements as to placing students in the College and payments, can be made at the office of James Timony Esq., the College Agent, Office, No. 6 Davidson's Court, Carondelet street, New Orleans.

FACULTY AND HROFESSORS.

BROTHER GEFFREY.....................President.
BROTHER MAURELIAN.............Vice-President.

Rev. Henry Georget....Spiritual Director to the College.

Brother Leonidian,
Brother Maurice
Charles Leroux,
Brother John,
Brother Adolph
Brother Boniface,
Brother Julian,
Brother Denis,
Brother Herman,
Brother Isidore,
Mr. L. Bayersdorffer.

Brother Hilary...................Prefect of Studies.

Dr. G. N. Smith..................Attending Physician.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CATALOGUE

OF THE

SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE,

FOR 1870-71.

Summerville Institute is a private enterprise in one sense, but only in reference to its pecuniary and general management. In a proper view, it stands, or should stand, an object of general solicitude. There can be no subject of more interest to the patriot than the education of the young men of the State. There is no theme upon which the mere politician grows more flippant than he does on the subject of popular instruction. When the citizenship of a State is homegeneous, no matter what party is in power, good is always evolved by efforts to promote a general system of education. The history of such experiments, in the Southern States, since the year 1865, has been one of disaster.

* * * * * * *

The objective point aimed at by a parent in sending his son to school should be considered. It is too often the case that boys are drifted from home to proceed to college, because others have gone, and because it is expected and respectable. I always feel anxious when I see a boy of sixteen or seventeen, with his ruddy cheek, his eyes bright, sitting upon his trunk, with his money in his pocket, waiting for the train to bear him to some popular college, in some populous town. His mother's picture and his little Bible are in the trunk—how can he go astray? Upon his arrival at college, he finds the gratification of his desires, and the spending of his money commend him as generous and magnanimous, while to follow his mother's advice would entail labor and bring the name of selfish.

The saloons, the enticing shops, the new faces, changing scenes, and gay women—all call him to enjoyment. His habits are not fixed, he is flushed, first with passion, then with wine—his career is closed in disaster, and his life is a series of suffering, repentance and failure. He is never able to see that "life is real, life is earnest." The father of this boy made a fatal mistake. If he had reflected that the education of a boy contemplates the development of all the nobler qualities of his mind and heart, and a complete subordination of appetite to reason, that no family prestige, no amount of money, no dash or exquisite posturing can prepare boys for usefulness; he would have selected some private school, in some retired locality, where teachers of ability and reputation are watchful of the interests of students, and where temptations to vice give way to incentives to labor for future usefulness and happiness.

The objective point in education is the full development of intellectual power, the accumulation of useful knowledge, the cultivation and training of the moral nature, and the complete subordination of the carnal man to his spiritual being.

Do colleges and high schools, in towns and cities, do this, as a rule? Of the thousands of young men, who annually come from the portals of our numerous colleges, how many ever rise to anything like prominence in professional life, or distinction as philanthropists? It is more frequenty the case, that these graduates claiming the intellectual swiftness of the hare, are passed, in the race of life, by the toiling young man, who graduated from some old-field school, but carried into his struggles the rugged virtues of his rural home.

The reason that prominent schools are usually located about towns and cities is, that the convenience of parents is consulted. Not only so, but a large school in a town scatters money among the merchants and tradesmen, introduces the best people from a distance into its society, and sends out from its lecture rooms the great elements of civilization.

> "These polished arts have humanized mankind,
> Softened the rude and calmed the boisterous mind."

When the interest of the boy who goes to school is considered, the thing is different. He requires separation from the fascinations of town, in order to gather strength for the temptations and battles of subsequent life. Gibbon sought a retreat to prepare his incomparable work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Demosthenes, when a student, retired to a subterraneous abode, and shaved his head, that he might be entirely cut off from contact with society.

Almost every teacher of reputation, who builds up a school, seeks the country. Teachers know that the country and private schools are the places for boys, and they uniformly select the country.

What should be the character of these private schools? They should present a course of study beginning with the elements of knowledge, exhibit every subject so as to arouse the intellectual nature, and proceed thus, by proper steps, until a liberal and general training is secured, and a stock of knowledge acquired that will fit the student for any pursuit in life, for the higher studies of the University; or for professional investigations.

The teachers of these schools should be men of high attainments, of large experience and good moral character; in short, men "whom society will not presume to ignore." The idea that a gentleman can be a minister of the gospel, a lawyer, or a physician, and run teaching as a side-show, is simply absurd. The profession of teaching, viewed in its proper aspect, em braces the whole range of abilities and acquirements tha secure respect and consideration among men, and it cannot be subordinated to any other calling. Any man who fills well the office of a teacher, has no time or extra powers to devote to other pursuits.

I have endeavored to present, in a plain manner, the character of schools necessary for boys, and it only remains for me to offer to the consideration of the public the claims of SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE, and ask for it that degree of kindness its merits demand.

The first statement I will make is, that it is, in the manner of its organization and conduct, a private enterprise. As before intimated, in its general scope and objects, it is of a general character; and should receive the anxious support of the entire community.

I erected the first building of Summerville Institute in January, 1854, and since that time have educated, in whole or in part, nearly two thousand young men. There has never been any partnership, nor was ever one dollar contributed by any person to build a house or purchase any property, except an occasional contribution to the library, and an engineer's level to the apparatus. I have sustained the school for over sixteen years, by my own efforts, and by the assistance of gentlemen who have been associated with me. Among my students have been the sons of Senators, Governors, Judges, ministers of all denominations of Christians, and to-day I publicly challenge any school, public or private, to compare the subsequent career of their students with ours. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

We are located in the quiet country, in that beautiful region of Noxubee county, Mississippi, known as the "Mountains," eleven miles from the railroad, far removed from all the allurements of accumulated vice, where good health, clear water, singing birds, and lofty hills take prominence, and where the whole time of the student is given to study and meditation, and where teachers have nothing to do but to attend to their business.

The course of study is published, and no professional man will say that it was arranged by unskillful hands. In selecting my teachers, I have made professional merit and a higher order of cultivation the tests.

Our Mr. Puttick has been with us four years, and I am sure I may be permitted to say, while he is with me, what I declared when he was not, that he is the best instructor of youth within my knowledge. He graduated from the University of North Carolina, with the class of 1855, and many gentlemen in the South know the high distinctions he received. Subsequently, he passed through the Law School, and the School of Civil Engineering in the same Institution. Since that time he has been laboriously engaged as a teacher.

I am the third teacher of the school, and my career in Alabama and Mississippi for the last twenty-one years, is an earnest of my qualifications. My success is entirely satisfactory to myself.

These are the teachers that will meet our next class, and we modestly suggest that we understand our business.

I intend to purchase a good apparatus, ample for illustrating our course of study. Next session a new feature will be added, as follows: Students will be required to write half an hour every day, under the supervision of a teacher.

When our arrangements are complete for one hundred boys, another first-class man will join us.

No doubt can hang around the SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE, as to whether the races will be mixed. We are no miscegenists, and will continue to teach white folks exclusively. We have no illwill for the black man, in his place, nor have we any respect for the white man out of his.

Morally, we promise to send no boys home worse than we get them, and every incentive to virtue wil be daily exhibited.

The Holy Bible will be the basis of all moral instruction, and a chapter will be read in the hearing of the school, daily.

Too much importance cannot be attached to moral cultivation. The times are fearfully out of joint; and our people must learn some severe lessons of self-denial before they can assert their supremacy in this country. God has ordained laws that underlie all success, and the individual or community that fails to know and practice them, fails of permanent success. Self-denial, punctuality, and truth, are the grand elements in a moral education. Grumbling, despondency, self-gratification, profanity and falsehood are the great elements of failure and shame. Individuals, by taking advantage of the wickedness of the times, may reach high position, but the position confers no dignity, and only serves to render infamy more conspicuous. The Bible, the New Testament, especially, contains these doctrines, and we exhibit them from day to day in familiar lectures. We teach no Theology, so-called. Our School knows no religious party, and serves the peculiar interest of none, but contends for those great principles avowed by all.

As a citizen, while I teach no political dogma, and excite no hostility to any party, I feel it a duty to call to the mind of students incidents in the history of the country to show them who their ancestors were, and what they should be, if they are worthy of their ancestors. I inculcate the doctrine of the necessity of human government, and of obedience to law. The general relations of the citizen to the Government, and of the Government to the citizen, are examined. These matters furnish material for lectures on Saturdays.

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The only objection ever urged against my school, is its distance from the railroad. That really is its first recommendation. Is three hours' ride, free of charge, rough though it may be, to stand between a promising son and his preparation for life, when that ride may be his final remove from indulgence and debauchery.

THOMAS S. GATHRIGHT,
Principal.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

English.

FIRST TERM—Webster's Dictionary.
Monteith and McNally's Geographies.
English Grammar.
History, United States.

Latin.

Andrews' and Stoddard's Grammar.
Andrews' Reader—begun.

Greek.

Bullion's Grammar.
Bullion's Reader—begun.

Mathematics.

Quackenbos' Intermediate Arithmetic.

SECOND TERM—Webster's Dictionary.
Monteith and McNally's Geographies.
English Grammar.
History, United States.

Latin.

Andrews' and Stoddard's Grammar.
Andrews' Reader—Completed.

Greek.

Bullion's Grammar.
Bullion's Reader—Completed.
Reader No. 2—Begun.

Mathematics.

Davies' Practical Arithmetic.

SECOND YEAR.

English.

FIRST TERM—Quackenbos' English Composition.
Quackenbos' Large English Grammar.

Latin.

Cæsar, 3 Books, alternately with Andrews' exercises.

Greek.

Bullion's Grammar.
Xenophon's Anabasis, alternately with Boise's Greek Exercises.

Mathematics.

Davies' Practical Arithmetic—Completed.
Davies' Elementary Algebra—Begun.

English.

SECOND TERM—Quackenbos' English Composition.
Quackenbos' Large English Grammar.

Latin.

Virgil, 4 Book, alternately with Andrews' Exercises.

Greek.

Herodotus—Clio—alternately with Kuhner's Grammar and Exercises.

Mathematics.

University Arithmetic.
Elementary Algebra—Completed.

THIRD YEAR.

English.

First Term—Bookeeping.
Quackenbos' Rhetoric.

Latin.

Cicero's Orations, alternately with Arnold's First and Second Latin Book.

Greek.

Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, alter ternately with Kuhner's Grammar and Exercises.

French.

Fasquelle's Larger Course.

Mathematics.

University Arithmetic—Completed.
Robinson's University Algebra.
Plane Geometry.

English.

Second Term—Book-keeping.
Quackenbos' Rhetoric.

Latin.

Satires of Horace, alternate with Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Greek.

Homer's Iliad, 4 Books, alternately with Kuhner's Grammar and Exercises.

French.

Fasquelle's Course.
Fasquelle's Reader.

Mathematics.

Robinson's University Algebra—Completed.
Plane and Solid Geometry—Completed.

FOURTH YEAR.

English.

FIRST TERM—Well's Natural Philosophy.
Well's Chemistry.
Ray's Astronomy.

Latin.

Horace, Odes and Epistles, alternately with Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Greek.

Thucydides, 1 Book, alternately with Kuhner's Grammar and Exercises.

French.

Fasquelle's Course.
Fasquelle's Telemaque.

Mathematics.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying and Mensuration, wlth practical applications.

English

SECOND TERM—Natural Philosophy—Completed.
Chemistry—Completed.

Latin.

Tacitus, Germania and Agricola's and Ciceros' Tusculan Disputations, alternately with Arnold's Prose Composition.

Greek.

Demosthenes De Corona, alternately with Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.

French.

Fasquelle's Racine, or Fasquelle's Dumas' Napoleon.

Mathematics.

Conic Sections and Analytic Geometry.

FIFTH YEAR.

English.

FIRST TERM—Wayland's Political Economy.
Tytlers' Universal History.

Latin.

Livy, alternately with Original Exercises in Composition, passages from various authors to be rendered into Latin.

Greek.

Electra or Antigone of Sophocles, alternately with Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.

French.

Moliere or Bossuet.
Howard's Aids to French Composition.

Mathematics.

Defferential Calculus.

English.

SECOND TERM—Wayland's Moral Science.
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.

Latin.

Cicero's De Officiis, De Senectute, and De Amicita, alternately with same exercises as last term.

Greek.

Alcestis of Euripides, alternately with Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.

French.

Howard's Aids.
Exercises—Daily—in Original Composition.

Mathematics.

Integral Calculus, Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.

Daily Exercises in Penmanship, and Weekly Exercise in Composition and Declamation.

GENERAL ITEMS.

OUR TEACHING.

Our teaching is done with reference to training boys to think—to think deeply, and for themselves. Hence, great importance is attached to the study of the Ancient Classics and higher Mathematics. Upon these, young men must think accurately and severely. We teach youths, too, that to succeed in life, they *must do right;* that they must do right, not as a means of obtaining success, but rather in obedience to a higher law, and success will follow as a necessary sequent.

DISCIPLINE.

We endeavor to be kind, but strict. We also strive to throw upon each boy a sense of responsibility—an impression that he is the exponent of his home and all its associations. We strive at all times to prevent wrong, rather than punish it. This is done chiefly by the enunciation of sound views, seasonable advice and parental counsel. Some boys become dissatisfied the first session; but if parents refuse to listen to their idle complaints, they generally see our method from the right standpoint, and, consequently, become attached to us, to the place, and the School. Thus, while our system imparts the benefit for which it was designed, it is itself fortified against changes and fluctuations.

OUR LOCATION

Is all that it should be. As to health, Nature has written it upon the hills that surround us. We are distant eleven miles from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The nearest point is Shuqualak Station, at which point our baggage-wagon will meet the train on Saturday immediately preceding, and every day thereafter until Thursday succeeding the second Monday of September. From DeKalb, we are distant fifteen miles, and from Louisville, twenty-five.

PAYMENTS.

Payments must be made semi-annually, in advance. Some complain at this, but we assure our friends that it is a matter of absolute necessity. No article of provision can be had but for cash, and our teachers must be paid promptly. Most of our mortification is caused by friends not performing this part of the contract—easy to them, and a matter of the first importance to us. (See article headed "Expenses.")

PLACE OF STUDY, ETC.

Two students occupy a room, and in it prepare their recitations. A bell taps ten times per day, summoning students to recite their various lessons. After reciting, every difficulty is removed, and the whole subject is thoroughly discussed.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Our school is open to all boys of good character, who are over the age of twelve years, and are willing to comply with the following regulations: They must surrender all arms, of whatever description, and sign the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, on entering Summerville Institute, bind ourselves by our sacred honors, to obey all the rules and regulations of said school, and pledge ourselves especially, to keep no weapons of any description, or have them at our command or under our control; nor drink ardent spirits, wine, or cider, as a beverage; nor engage in any species of gambling, while students thereof. This pledge is voluntary on our part."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for rooms should be addressed to the Principal, at Gholson, Mississippi; and if they are granted, the parties requesting admission should inform him at once whether they will be on hand at the beginning of the session, how long they wish to continue in school, and any condition they may desire to state. All the engagements thus made by the school will be faithfully adhered to, and the same will be expected of the other party.

LIGHTS, ETC.

Every student furnishes his own lights and towels.

LIBRARY.

Connected with the school is a large and well selected library, which is increased every year. The "Calliopean Society" has a small library, established by its members, to which they respectfully solicit contributions.

CALLIOPEAN SOCIETY.

This is composed of the students of the school, and is conceived to be of the highest importance. Weekly meetings are held, when some query, selected the week previous, is debated. Besides debates, essays and declamation constitute a part of the exercises. This we consider a very attractive feature of our organization.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No student will be received for a less term than five months.

No student will be allowed to withdraw from the school until the term for which he entered has expired, unless at the option of the Principal.

No student will be received unless he is known to the Principal, or furnishes evidence of his good standing.

No student will be allowed to bring upon the grounds of the Institute, or have under his control, any weapon calculated to do violence to his fellows.

No student will be suffered to drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, nor bring such upon the premises, under any plea whatever.

No student shall keep in his room, about his person, or under his control, playing-cards or dice of any description.

Prayers are held at sunrise, and at the close of the school in the evening, when all the students are required to be present.

No student will be allowed to leave the premises without permission.

At the ringing of the study bell, every student is required to be in his own room, and to engage in no loud talking or other improper conduct.

Before breakfast, every Saturday morning, every student is required to recite a lesson, that his attention may be engaged in its preparation over night.

There are two examinations every year—one in February, the other, embracing the week previous to July 1, upon which day the "Calliopean Society" celebrates its anniversary.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

All articles in this line can be had at the Institute, at a slight advance upon cost, for cash, to cover the expense of freight. In future no books or stationery will be sold on credit.

EXPENSES.

Board, tuition fee, washing, and library privileges for term of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance	$ 125 00

INFORMATION IN BRIEF.

If students come by railroad they had better leave the train at Shuqualak Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The school opens on the first Monday of October, and two wagons will be at the depot on the Saturday preceding, and on every successive day until the Thursday following, and will convey students to the school free of charge.

All charges must be paid in advance; books and stationery are cash.

Give boys as little money as possible. They really need none, except for lights, towels, blacking, etc.

Write no disastrous or distressing news to students. Communicate with the Principal.

If boys run away, they forfeit the money they have paid into the school treasury.

If students are expelled, they forfeit their fees.

Idle, vicious, and wicked boys make neither good students nor useful men.

Parents must co-operate with the school authorities in advancing the interest of their sons.

Do not send any student here on account of cheapness or sympathy, nor to have fun, but because you believe he will be taught to do right, and to acquire useful knowledge, by hard labor, and because you have confidence in the school.

The same amount of washing is done for each student as is done for one teacher, without extra charge. When an extra amount is done, students must pay extra.

Money intended for the purchase of books should be deposited with the Principal.

Send no boxes of provisions to your son. He eats precisely the same every day that his teachers do. Supplies of provisions in boys' rooms are mere seeds of disease and loss of time, sown in soil extremely fertile.

The name of the postoffice is "Gholson." The name of the little village is Summerville, which was formerly a resort for planters during summer—hence its name.

Never send for a student before the session ends.

Let every student be present at the beginning of the session. It is much better for him and for all.

No deduction will be made where students fail to come in for two weeks after the session begins.

Where two or more students come from one neighborhood, in the interior, it is cheaper and better to come in a two-horse wagon. The roads are good in October, and the weather is pleasant; and sometimes the old-fashioned way of doing things is the best.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

A little after daylight a large bell is rung for students to rise; at sunrise the same bell rings for prayers. Every student must be present and answer to his name, or his room-mate must tell why he is absent, if the party called does not answer. Fifteen minutes before breakfast, a preparatory bell is rung. At the conclusion of the fifteen minutes, the regular breakfast bell rings. The Principal and all the teachers eat with the students.

From May 1, the school-bell gives three taps every day at 8½ o'clock, A. M., which is the first bell, and three classes go to the recitation rooms and recite, one to each teacher. This is kept up until the fifth bell. After the classes of that hour have recited, the bell gives one tap and exercises close. Dinner follows. In the afternoon the same exercises are had. From October to May, the morning bell taps at 9 o'clock. After supper the school-bell rings about dark, and students must be quiet for study and rest.

At 3¼ o'clock on Saturday and Sunday evenings, the Principal lectures the whole school, and all the teachers are ready to give instruction at any and at all times, except Sunday.

On Saturday, Mr. Puttick exercises his classes in surveying and leveling. We have splendid new instruments.

The course of study, as presented, constitutes five distinct schools, and students, by authority or direction of their parents, can select one or more, as circumstances may indicate, or the Principal will select, after hearing the circumstances and desires of the student. In all cases, four daily recitations will be required.

The reason that French is put down for the third year, is, that we desire to show about what knowledge of Latin we consider necessary for a student to possess in order that his French studies may be prosecuted successfully. The language of Southern Europe having grown out of the Latin language, are acquired with great facility by those who are familiar with Latin formations and constructions. English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, are separate and distinct schools, and it is not intended that all the subjects marked first year, etc., in these four schools, should be studied at the same time. For instance, it is supposed that boys beginning Latin and Greek have previously mastered the first and second years' studies, in the English and Mathematical Schools.

Parents, when they send their sons, would do well to write whether they wish them to take a regular conrse or not, and then leave the teachers to arrange the studies. Sending word to the teacher, "I wish my son to study Latin this session," is wrong. The boy may not be qualified. Write as above suggested—in other words, write what course you wish your son to pursue. We will attend to the balance.

Total number of students, 86.

TEACHERS.

Thomas S. Gathright, A. M.
John M. Puttick, A. M.

PHYSICIAN TO THE SCHOOL.

John R. Prince, M. D.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Hon. H. R. Pease, Superintendent Education, Mississippi.

SIR—I beg leave to submit herewith, for your information and use, the following report for the year 1871:

STATEMENT.

The University has been established with the intention of raising up and perfecting, as soon as possible, for the youth of the State, a real university—full, complete, perfectly endowed, thoroughly equipped for its high and important work. At present, of course, the enterprise is in its infancy, and the progress thus far attained is apparently low, owing to the fact that pupils of high advancement are not to be found even in the State.

A good foundation has, however, been laid, and fine progress has been made considering the circumstances, while the influence of the institution as to deportment, moral feeling and religious culture has been, and still is, very marked and greatly honorable to all concerned, as well as highly encouraging to those who are interested in the work.

FUNDS, ETC.

The University has no permanent funds whatever for current uses. Its property consists of about five hundred acres of land, together with three buildings, capable of furnishing room for the requisite teachers, etc., lodging room for about seventy-five to eighty pupils, and school and dining room for about two hundred to two hundred and fifty pupils, as also outbuildings, fixtures, etc., for farming and other purposes.

Last spring and this fall, the Boards of Directors of Madison and Hinds counties have, for about five months, paid each the wages of one teacher. A few of the pupils pay one dollar per month tuition. Some of the students have been allowed to defray wholly or in part their expenses by work upon the premises, and the rest has been furnished from the treasury of the American Missionary Association—a benevolent but non-sectarian organization, under whose auspices the institution has been established.

It will be seen, therefore, that we pressingly need funds—first, to enlarge our accommodations for lodging and boarding students; second, to pay salaries of teachers employed; third, to purchase higher apparatus, etc., for purposes of instruction and illustration.

DEPARTMENTS.

1. Elementary.
2. Normal.
3. Academic.
4. Agricultural.

REPORTS.

Professor A. J. Steele, Principal Normal Department, forwards a report of his department. Mr. H. S. Beals, Superintendent and Business Agent, makes a statement of matters under charge of himself and wife, as Superintendent and Matron, to both of which I respectfully refer you.

STATISTICS.

I append the statistics needful to understand the past operations, during 1871, and the present condition of the University.

TRUSTEES.

His Excellency, R. C. Powers,
Hon. H. W. Warren,
Hon. Geo. C. McKee,
Hon, T. W. Stringer,
Hon. Jno. R. Lynch,
Rev. M. T. Newsom,
Rev. George Whipple,
Ralph Emerson,
Harvey S. Beals,
Green Lemons,
Hon. H. R. Pease,
Maj. Seldon N. Clark,
Rev. E. M. Cravath,
Rev. M. E. Strieby,
Gen. Chas. H. Howard,

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. EBENEZER TUCKER, A. M.,
Principal Academic and Elementary Departments.

PROF. A. J. STEELE,
Principal Normal School.

MR. HERVEY S. BEALS,
Superintendent Agricultural Department.

MISS H. LOUISA LANE,
Assistant Normal Department.

MRS. A. J. STEELE,
Teacher of Music.

MISS SARAH A. BEALS,
Instructor Elementary Department.

MRS. H. C. BEALS,
Matron.

STUDENTS.

January—October, 1871. *Two Terms.*

Primary	81
Intermediate	73
Grammar	20
Night	17
Total	191

October—December. One Term.

Elementary	94
Normal	47
Academic	1
Total	142

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Library (about 1,000 volumes), consisting of about one hundred books for general reference; the remainder, ordinary class-books—larger or smaller for the use of pupils in their usual lessons.
2. Maps, Globes, Programme Clock, etc.

Respectfully submitted,
EBENEZER TUCKER,
Principal, etc

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

To Hon. H. R. Pease, Superintendent Public Education,
State of Mississippi:

I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit a report of the Agricultural Departments and general condition of the "Tougaloo University."

The "College Farm" was purchased in 1869, by "The American Missionary Association."

This Farm, situated on the N. O., J. & G. N. Railroad, seven miles north of Jackson, contains five hundred acres of land, with a large mansion and outbuildings. In the following year (1870), two large college buildings were erected—one containing audience room, school and recitation rooms, and dormitories for thirty young men; the other containing dining-room, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, and dormitories for thirty young ladies. The buildings were erected by aid received from the Government of the United States, through Educational Department of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, at a cost of $13,050 00.

The School Farm cost the Association	$10,500 00
Cost of stock and farming utensils, about	2,000 00
Total expenditures, including school expenses to date	$27,757 00
Receipts from the labor of students on Farm, 1870	$1,168 00
" " " " 1871,	1,751 00
Receipts for board and tuition	702 86
Total	$3,621 86

The University, though in its infancy, is fairly started on its career of prosperity. It is crowded with earnest students who are determined to surmount every difficulty, and ultimately secure positions of usefulness in society, as intelligent, educated citizens.

More than sixty boarding students now belong to the Preparatory and Normal Departments, who are rapidly advancing in their studies. The University needs an additional dormitory for one hundred more scholars—now ready, and they are knocking at the doors of this institution.

The Association is bearing the greater burden of its support In addition to this enterprise, it is sustaining seven chartered and twenty-two normal and graded institutions, with seventy other schools—all in the South—with three hundred and twenty-two teachers.

This Association is undenominational in its character; among its teachers are graduates of the first colleges in the country—men and women of character and religious principle, embracing members of five or six denominations; expending, annually, more than two hundred thousand dollars for educational purposes in the South. The Association, through its officers and agents, prays for co-operation of your Honorable Board and the State government, and all philanthropists and lovers of learning to whom our petition may come.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. BEALS,
Superintendent and Financial Agent, Tougaloo University.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CATALOGUE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

SESSION OF 1870-71.

* * * * * * *

CHANGE OF THE SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in Jackson, on the 26th of October, 1870, the following action was taken in reference to a long contemplated alteration in the plan of instruction in the University:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board of Trustees, that the following shall be adopted as the plan of operation of the University of Mississippi: Three general departments shall be included in the plan, viz:

1. A Department of Preparatory Education.
2. A Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts.
3. A Department of Professional Education.

DEPARTMENT OF PREPARATORY EDUCATION.

Under the first of these general Departments, is included a University High School, in which shall be taught all those branches of study preliminary to the University courses, viz: English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, together with a course of Commercial Science, including Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Under the second are included six distinct Courses, four of which shall be undergraduate parallel Courses, and two shall be post-graduate courses.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

The four Undergraduate Parallel Courses shall be known as: 1. The Course for Bachelor of Arts; 2. The Course for Bachelor of Science; 3. The Course for Bachelor of Philosophy; and, 4. The Course for Civil Engineer. A student has free choice of these Courses, but the studies prescribed for each Course are all compulsory for that Course.

1. The Course for Bachelor of Arts requires four years for its completion, and embraces the studies following:

For the first year—English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.

For the second year—English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History, Physics.

For the third year—Physics, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, Greek, Latin, French, Chemistry.

For the fourth year—Optics, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Ethics, English, French, Greek.

2. The Course for Bachelor of Science requires three years for its completion, and embraces the studies following:

For the first year—English, Latin, Botany, History, Mathematics.

For the second year—English Literature, Physics, Mathematics, Political Economy, Rhetoric, Chemistry.

For the third year—Physics, Optics, Geology, French, Ethics, Metaphysics.

3. The Course for Bachelor of Philosophy requires three years for its completion, and embraces the studies following:

For the first year—English Language and Literature, Botany, Mathematics.

For the second year—Political Economy, History, Chemistry Mathematics.

For the third year—Physics, Rhetoric, Geology, Ethics, Metaphysics.

4. The Course for Civil Engineer requires four years for its completion, and embraces the studies following:

For the first year—English Language and Literature, French, Botany, Mathematics.

For the second year—Drawing, Mathematics, French.

For the third year—Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry, Engineering.

For the fourth year—History, Optics, Geology, Engineering, Ethics.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

The two Post-graduate Courses shall be known as—1. The Course for Master of Arts; 2. The Course for Doctor of Philosophy.

1. The Course for Master of Arts requires one year additional to the Bachelor of Arts Course, and embraces, in addition to the studies of that Course, an extended course in any of the three, viz: French, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Hebrew, Ethics, Metaphysics, History—on which the candidate must sustain a satisfactory examination, and submit an approved thesis.

2. The Course for Doctor of Philosophy requires two years in addition to the Course for Bachelor of Arts, and embraces the following additional studies: For the first year, Practical Chemistry, Practical Mineralogy, and Practical Botany. For the second year, Practical Chemistry, Practical Geology, Practical Zoology, and Practical Astronomy. On any three of these studies, the candidate must sustain a satisfactory examination, and present an approved thesis.

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Under the third general department are embraced two Professional Schools, viz: 1. A School of Law and Governmental Science; 2. A School of Medicine and Surgery.

1. The School of Law and Governmental Science, when complete in its organization, shall be presided over by four Professors.

2. The School of Medicine and Surgery, when organized, shall be furnished with a Faculty sufficiently large to meet all demands for this form of professional education.

I. DEPARTMENT OF PREPARATORY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.

It is the purpose of the Trustees, at the earliest possible period, to organize this department on the most approved plan, and to erect a building of adequate dimensions, and furnish it in every respect for the work of preparatory education. For the present, the Preparatory Class will be continued as a substitute for the High School, and will be under the direct superintendence of the Professor of Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and English, and in this class, candidates for the first year's class in the University will be carefully trained.

II. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Corps of Instruction shall consist of—

1. A Chancellor, Professor of Moral Science, and Christian Evidence.
2. A Professor of Mathematics.

3. A Professor of the Greek Language and the History of Ancient Literature.
4. A Professor of the Latin Language.
5. A Professor of English Literature.
6. A Professor of Modern Languages.
7. A Professor of Metaphysics and Logic.
8. A Professor of History and Political Economy.
9. A Professor of Physics and Astronomy.
10. A Professor of Chemistry in all its branches.
11. A Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
12. A Professor of Botany and Zoology.
13. A Professor of Civil Engineering.

For the present, the seventh and eighth of the above chairs shall be filled by the same incumbent, and, in like manner, one Professor shall discharge the duties of the eleventh and twelfth chairs.

The Chancellor of the University shall be the presiding officer of all the Faculties in the various departments.

TERMS OF ADMISSION INTO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

1. Applicants for admission into the first year's class of the Bachelor of Arts Course must be able to sustain a satisfactory examination on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Fundamental Principles, Fractions, both common and decimal, Ratio and Proportion, Percentage, Involution and Evolution. Students will be examined also upon Algebra, Davies' Elementary, through Equations of the second degree; and, besides the foregoing, the following books, or the equivalent, in Latin and Greek; Latin Grammar (Harkness', or Andrews and Stoddard's), Cæsar, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, four books of the Æneid of Virgil, and Hadley's Greek Grammar, with Whiton's First Lessons in Greek.

2. Applicants for advanced classes must be proficient in the studies prescribed in preliminary classes.

3. Candidates for the first year's class of the Bachelor of Science Course will be examined on all the studies required for the first year of the Bachelor of Arts Course, except the Greek.

4. Candidates for the Bachelor of Philosophy Course, and the Civil Engineering, will be examined on the same, with the addition of the whole of Davies' Elementary Algebra, or its equivalent, and omitting both the Latin and Greek languages.

5. The age of admission to the first year, of any course, is at least sixteen years, and a proportional increase of age is required for an advanced class. In case of superior qualifications, the Faculty have power to dispense with this requisition.

6. Certificates of good moral character are required of all candidates for admission; and, if from another College, this certificate must show that the student was honorably discharged.

7. Candidates for admission must report to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

TERMS, EXAMINATIONS, COMMENCEMENT, ETC.

The session consists of nine consecutive months, divided into two terms of four and a half months each. The first term begins on the first Wednesday in October, annually, and continues to the middle of February. The second term, beginning at the close of the first, continues to the last Thursday of June following.

There are two examinations of all the classes during the year. The first (which is the Intermediate or Semi-annual Examination) is held during the second week of February, and the second (which is the Annual Examination) begins with that of the Graduating Classes, one month before Commencement, and the remaining classes are examined during the latter half of the month of June. These examinations are both written and oral.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday of June, on which day Academical and Honorary Degrees are conferred. On the preceding Sabbath, a sermon is delivered in the University Chapel, before the Trustees, Faculty, Students, and citizens assembled, by some minister of the gospel previously appointed. The intervening days from Sabbath to Thursday, are occupied by exhibitions of elocution from students, and by honorary orations.

On the day of Commencement, diplomas are delivered to graduates of the various Courses who have finished the prescribed curriculum, and have sustained a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the Course whose degree they propose to take. The fee for each diploma is five dollars, and this amount is required to be deposited with the Treasurer during the week preceding the Commencement.

FREE STUDENTS.

1. Students preparing for the Ministry of any denomination of Christians, will be admitted into each class without tuition fee, on application to the Faculty, presenting a certificate from the Church Judicatory having control over them as candidates for the Gospel Ministry, according to the rules of the church to which they belong. But whenever the student shall abandon such intention, or shall act in a manner inconsistent therewith, the fees so dispensed with shall be considered due.

2. Any young man desirous of entering the University, but unable to pay for tuition, will be admitted by the Faculty without fee, on standing the regular examination, and producing certificates of good moral character and his inability to pay; such certificate to be signed by some resident minister, or the principal of some academy in the neighborhood from which he comes.

3. In both cases, strict secresy will be observed; and there will be no difference in the treatment of different classes of students.

4. A student from each Senatorial District in the State will be admitted upon the recommendation of the Boards of Supervisors of the several districts—tuition free. This admission shall be termed a scholarship, and shall be a reward of merit. The privilege herein granted shall be forfeited when, in the unanimous judgment of the Faculty, the student shall, from indolence, inattention to college duties, or irregularities of conduct, prove himself unworthy.

VACATIONS.

The vacations during the year are two. The summer vacation begins on the last Friday of June, and continues until the first Wednesday of October, and the recess at Christmas begins on or near the 24th December, and closes on the 1st January.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The exercises of every day begin with prayer in the Chapel of the University, and all the students are required by law to be present. It is also expected that they attend divine service in some one of the churches of Oxford, on the Sabbath; and a proper observance of the Sabbath is exacted of every student.

THE LIBRARY.

The sum of $5,000 has just been appropriated to enlarge the Library. All students connected with the University have access to the Library, and may take books therefrom, at such hours as may be appointed for that purpose, so long as they observe the rules established in regard to the Library.

READING-ROOM.

A Reading-room has been authorized by the Board, to be furnished with the leading American and foreign journals for the benefit of the Faculty and students.

PRIZES FOR DECLAMATION.

The Trustees have instituted two prizes for excellence in elocution, consisting of gold medals. The contestants for these prizes must be regular members of the Sophomore Class. The Monday previous to the last Thursday of June is the day set apart for the Sophomore Prize Declamation. Disinterested judges are chosen by the authorities of the University, annually, who decide upon the merits of these declaimers, and assign the medals to the two who rank, in point of excellence, as first and second speakers.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Phi Sigma and the Hermœan Societies are literary in their character, consisting of students meeting during the forenoon of every Saturday, for the purposes of improvement in debate, declamation, and composition.

THE SOCIETY OF ALUMNI.

This Association meets annually during the Commencement week, for the transaction of business, and an address is delivered on the occasion by a member previously selected. The Wednesday evening of Commencement week is reserved for this address.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Over two hundred students may be accommodated in the three large dormitories on the campus, and students are required to occupy these buildings for lodgings, except in special cases.

There is also a Steward's Hall, which furnishes boarding for those who desire it, but those who prefer, may board elsewhere.

THE NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The principle that distinguishes the present scheme of the University is that of election of Courses running parallel, but with class organization. A student may choose any one of four Courses, but all the studies prescribed in any Course are compulsory for that Course, and necessary to the degree for which the student is a candidate. No student will be permitted to drop any given study until he has completed the term examination in that study. Students, however, may pursue select studies, for such a length of time as they may choose, under certain restrictions.

SUMMARY OF THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR A. B.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.

English Grammar (Butler).
Cicero; Moral Works, and Epistles (Hanson).
Harkness' Latin Grammar.
Arnold's Latin Prose.
Anabasis (Owen).
Hadley's Greek Grammar.
Arnold's Prose (Greek).
Algebra (Davies' Bourdon to Ch. X.)

Second Term.

Quackenbos' Course of English Composition.
Livy (Chase and Stuart).
Harkness' Latin Grammar.

Arnold's Latin Prose.
Herodotus (Johnson).
Hadley's Greek Grammar.
Arnold's Prose (Greek).
Geometry and Plane Trigonometry (Legendre).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.

English Grammar (Fowler).
Horace (Chase and Stuart).
Arnold's Latin Prose.
Homer's Iliad (Owen).
Arnold's Greek Prose.
Analytical Geometry (Church).
History (Willson's Outlines).
Davies' Land Surveying, with use of instruments in the field.

Second Term.

English Grammar (Fowler).
Tyler's Tacitus; Germania and Agricola.
Arnold's Latin Prose.
Demosthenes on the Crown (Champlin).
Arnold's Greek Prose.
History (Willson's Outlines).
Silliman's Physics.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.

Rhetoric (Blair).
Mental Philosophy (Haven).
Juvenal (Anthon).
Prometheus (Woolsey).
Theoretical Chemistry (Roscoe's).
Statics and Dynamics (Smith's Mechanics).
French Grammar (Otto.)

Second Term.

Rhetoric (Blair).
Mental Philosophy (Haven).
Logic (McCosh).
Quintilian (Frieze).
Œdipus (Crosby).
Experimental Chemistry (Roscoe).
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics; Sound (Bartlett).
La Litterature Française Contemporaine.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.

History of English Literature (Shaw).
Political Economy (Wayland).
Natural Theology (Paley).
Moral Science (Alexander).
La Litterature Françaíse Contemporaine.
Plato's Apology and Crito (Taylor).
Mineralogy (Dana).
Botany (Gray's Lessons and Chapman's Flora).
Optics (Bartlett).

Second Term.

History of English Literature (Shaw).
Political Economy (Wayland).
Natural Theology (Paley).
Christian Evidence (Alexander).
La Litterature Françaíse Contemporaine.
Panegyric of Isocrates.
Geology (Dana).
Agricultural Chemistry; Lectures.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Astronomy (Bartlett).

SUMMARY OF THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR B. S.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

English Grammar, (Fowler).
History, (Willson's.)
Latin, Livy, (Lincoln's.)
Latin Prose, (Arnold's).
Botany, (Gray's).
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.

Second Term.

English Composition and Rhetoric, Quackenbos'; Horace (Satires and Epistles), Lincoln's.
Latin Prose, (Arnold's).
Geometry, Davies' Legendre.
Natural History.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

Political Economy, (Wayland).
History of English Literature, (Shaw).

Rhetoric, Blair's University Edition.
Chemistry, (Roscoe's).
Plain Trigonometry, (Legendre).
Analytical Geometry, (Church).
Davies' Surveying.

Second Term.

Political Economy, (Wayland).
History of English Literature, (Shaw).
La Litterature Française Contemporaine.
Rhetoric, Blair's University Edition.
Chemistry, (Roscoe's).
Silliman's Physics.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

Silliman's Physics.
Optics, (Bartlett).
Mineralogy, (Dana's).
French, Classic French Reader.
De Fivas', and Keetel's French Grammar.
Ethics, Alexander's Outlines.
Metaphysics, (Haven).

Second Term.

Astronomy, Gummere's, with a course in Spherical Trigonometry.
Geology, (Dana's).
French—continued.
Logic, (McCosh's).

SUMMARY OF THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR B. P.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

Butler's English Grammar.
Shaw's Manual of English Literature.
Gray's Botany.
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.

Second Term.

English Composition and Rhetoric, (Quackenbos').
Shaw's Manual.
Gray's Botany.
Legendre's Geometry.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

Political Economy, (Wayland).
History, (Willson's).
Chemistry, (Roscoe's).
Plane Trigonometry, (Legendre's).
Analytical Geometry, (Church's).
English Grammar, (Fowler's).
Davies' Surveying.

Second Term.

Political Economy, (Wayland).
History. (Willson's).
Roscoe's Chemistry.
Silliman's Physics.
Fowler's English Grammar.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

Silliman's Physics.
Blair's (University Edition) Rhetoric.
Dana's Mineralogy.
Alexander's Outlines of Moral Science.
Haven's Mental Philosophy.

Second Term.

Silliman's Physics.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Dana's Geology.
Logic, McCosh.

SUMMARY OF THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR C. E.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

English Grammar, Butler.
Shaw's Manual.
French.
Botany (Gray).
Algebra, (Bourdon entire).

Second Term.

English, as above.
French.
Botany.
Legendre's Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
Church's Descriptive Geometry through Problem 17.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

Descriptive Geometry (completed).
Church's Analytical Geometry.
Church's Differential and Integral Calculus.
Davies' Land Surveying.
French.

Second Term.

French.
Church's Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, with drawing of the Problems in the three last-mentioned subjects.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

Physics.
Smith's Mechanics.
Roscoe's Chemistry.
Civil Engineering, with field practice.

Second Term.

The same as the first term.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.

History (Willson's).
Bartlett's Optics.
Dana's Mineralogy.
Alexander's Outlines of Moral Science.
Engineering.

Second Term.

History (Willson's).
Gummere's Astronomy.
Dana's Geology.
Engineering.

DETAILED STATEMENT

IN REGARD TO THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

I. MORAL SCIENCE AND CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE.

JOHN N. WADDEL, D. D., PROFESSOR.

The subjects taught in this Department are distributed throughout the two terms of the session, and belong to the last year of each Course, as follows: A Course of instruction, by recitation and lecture, is given through four days of the week of the first term, in Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology; and in the same manner, during the second term, a Course is given in the Evidences of Christianity with Natural Theology; with Class Essays, from time to time, on these subjects.

Text-books.—Alexander's Evidences; Alexander's Moral Science; Paley's Natural Theology, with essays and discussions.

Books of Reference.—In the Evidences: Paley, Butler, Chalmers, Wilson, Gregory. In Ethics: Haven, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Wayland, Reid's Active and Moral Powers of Man, Upham. In Natural Theology: The Bridgewater Treatises, Chalmers', McCosh's, and Dickey's Typical Forms, and Special Ends in Creation.

This Class is also required to debate questions prescribed by the Professor, from time to time.

II. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

CLAUDIUS W. SEARS, M.A., PROFESSOR.—A. M. WEST, JR., B.A., ASSISTANT.

The Course of Pure Mathematics for the regular Undergraduate curriculum is completed at the middle of the Sophomore year, having five recitations each week during eighteen months.

Details as to the order of studies will be found under the head "Summary of the Course." The extent of the Course renders it necessary to call for a close observance of the published requirements for admission.

The Department is abundantly supplied with instruments, and every facility offered for a full Mathematical Course.

The Class, during the first or Freshman year, is taught Bourdon's Algebra, completing Chapter X., and Legendre's Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. In the second or Sophomore year, the Class takes a Course in Analytical Geometry, and Davies' Land Surveying, with use of the instruments on the field. Text-books are fully enumerated in "Summary of the Course," on pp. 14, 15.

III. GREEK LANGUAGE AND HISTORY OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.

J. J. WHEAT, D. D., PROFESSOR.—A. M. WEST, JR., B. A., ASSISTANT.

During the first two years in this Department, thorough instruction is given in the grammatical forms and syntax of the language, with translations into pure idiomatic English, both oral and written, and with constant blackboard exercise and a careful analysis of the text. Special attention is also paid to the Greek accent.

The Course of instruction in the two latter years, while embracing the above method, includes, also, the subjects of derivation, formation and composition of words and prosody.

Lectures are delivered, from time to time, on the general subjects of Greek Literature, designed, at the same time, as far as possible, to give a correct view of the social, religious, and political life of the Greeks. Text-books are fully enumerated in the "Summary of the Course of Study," on pp. 14, 15.

Books of Reference.—Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Goodwin's Moods and Tenses; Rawlinson's Herodotus; Long's Classical Atlas; Anthon's, or Smith's Classical Dictionary; Browne's Greek Classical Literature; Grote's History of Greece; Jelf's Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Harrison's Greek Prepositions; Theology of the Greek Poets; Homeric Studies; Gladstone.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

A. J. QUINCHE, M. A., PROFESSOR.—J. W. SHIELDS, B. A., ASSISTANT.

The study of the Latin language extends through three years. The authors read, and the particular text-books, are found in the "Summary of the Course," on pp. 14, 15.

As much time is devoted to analyzing and parsing as to translating Latin into English. During nearly the whole Course, there are weekly recitations in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. The lessons assigned preparatory to recitation, the daily examination of the classes, and all the exercises of the recitation-room, have for their object the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the principles of the Latin language, as well as an extensive acquaintance with Classical literature.

Books of Reference Recommended.—Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Harkness' Latin Grammar; Madrig's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Lexicon; Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Lexicon; Anthon's or Smith's Classical Dictionary; Long's Classical Atlas; Liddell's History of Rome; Browne's Roman Classical Literature; Ramshorne's or Doederlein's Latin Synonyms; Dwight's Modern Philology; Whitney's Language and the Study of Language.

V. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

E. W. HILGARD, PH. D., PROFESSOR.—R. H. LOUGHRIDGE, B. S., ASSISTANT.

Instruction in this branch is given during the Junior year of the several Courses, so as to prepare the student for its application in the study of Mineralogy, Geology, and Agriculture, in the Senior year.

1. General Course of Chemistry.—This Course embraces recitations and lectures, accompanied by illustrative experiments, four times a week. A large and well appointed laboratory, excelled by none in the South, affords abundant opportunity for experimental illustration of the whole province of Chemistry.

Text-book.—Roscoe's Chemistry.

SPECIAL COURSE OF PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—This Course is designed for the benefit of those intending to become Professional Chemists, Miners, Druggists, and Physicians. The details of instruction are varied in accordance with the individual objects of the student; but the general plan is to give, in the space of three years, a full Course of instruction, such as would entitle the student to a professional degree. For a shorter Course, certificates of proficiency will be given.

First Year's Course.—Chemical Physics and Inorganic Experimental Chemistry (Roscoe); Manipulation and Preparations of Chemicals (United States Dispensatory and Gmelin's Handbook); Qualitative Analysis, begun (Fresenius, Will, Plattner).

Second Year's Course.—Organic Experimental Chemistry; Qualitative Analysis (same text-books) Quantitavice Analysis, begnn (Rose).

Third Year's Course.—Quantitave Analysis (Rose), including Blow-pipe assaying (Plattner), and Eudiometric Operations (Bunsen); Technical Chemistry; Original Investigation.

2. COURSE OF TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Students of the B. P. Course, intending to engage in Agriculture or the Mechanic Arts, will attend during the first half session of the Senior year a Course of Lectures on Technology intended to instruct them in the principles involved in the every-day operations of the farm and household, such as the preparation of soap, fats and oils, bread, starch, sugar, beer, and wine; the process of bleaching, dyeing, heating, illumination, etc.

During the second half session, a Course will be given embracing the principles of Agriculture; the chemical and mechanical constitution of soils; the preparation and use of natural and artificial manures; the effects of tillage, subsoiling, draining, fallowing, etc.; the reclamation of exhausted soils; and the permanent maintenance of fertility.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, AND ELOCUTION.

S. G. BURNEY, D. D., PROFESSOR.—J. W. SHIELDS, B. A., ASSISTANT.

The subject of study in this Department is the English language, and it is taken up at the beginning of the first year in all the Courses, and continued through the entire four years, in the following order:

1. History and Phonetic elements of the Language.
2. Its Etymology and Syntax.
3. Its Logic and Rhetorical forms.
4. Its History and Literature.

This Chair is, for the present, by special arrangement of the Faculty, charged with the instruction of the Classes in Composition and Elocution.

The method of instruction is by recitation upon the text, accompanied with comments and references to other authorities.

Text-books are enumerated in the "Summary of the Course," on pp. 14, 15.

Books of Reference.—Latham's Hand-book of the English Language; Whately's Rhetoric; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Hart's Course of Composition and Rhetoric; Spalding's History of English Literature; Johnson's English Classics.

VII. PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.

L. C. GARLAND, LL. D., PROFESSOR.—R. B. FULTON, B. A., ASSISTANT.

Students in all the Courses take up the studies of this Department in their second year. Those of the B. S. Course prosecute the subjects of study to the extent of Silliman's Physics and Gummere's Astronomy, exclusive of the Appendix. Those of the A. B. Course study, additionally, Peek's Mechanics and Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics. Those of the A. M., Ph. D., and Engineering Courses, study Pratt's Mechanics, Gummere's Astronomy with the Appendix, and four or five books of the Mechanique Celeste.

Lectures are delivered upon all the subjects of this Department, and illustrated by suitable and extensive apparatus.

VIII. METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND HISTORY.

JAMES A. LYON, D. D., PROFESSOR.

The Senior class of the A. B. Course pursues the study of Political Economy throughout the scholastic year, two hours in each week being devoted to this subject.

The subjects of Metaphysics, Logic, and the principles of Eloquence are taught in the Junior class of the A. B. Course, and at the same time to the students of the third year of the B. S. and B. P. Courses, two hours in the week being devoted to the first two subjects, and one to the last.

This Chair, for the present, is also charged with the teaching of History, instruction in which is given to the students of the Sophomore class in the A. B. Course, and at the same time to the students of the second year in the B. S. and B. P. Courses, covering the entire extent of Ancient, Middle, and Modern History, including lectures on the Philosophy of History, special attention being paid to Chronology and Ancient Geography. To this subject, also, two hours in the week are devoted.

The method of instruction in all the branches combines lectures and recitations, written and oral.

Text-books and Books of Reference.—In Political Economy: Wayland, Adam Smith, Malthus, Say, etc. In Mental Science: Haven, Hamilton, Reid, Upham, Cousin, etc. In Logic: McCosh, Mill, Bowen, Thompson, etc. In History: Marcius Willson's Outlines of History, etc.

IX. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

GEORGE LITTLE, PH. D., STATE GEOLOGIST, PROFESSOR.—EUGENE A. SMITH, PH. D., ASSISTANT.

Candidates for the degrees of B. P. and B. S. study in the first year of the Course: Gray's School and Field Book of Botany; Agassiz' and Gould's Zoology; Tenney's Manual of Zoology. In the third year: Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Dana's Text-book of Geology.

Candidates for the degree of B. A. study the same text-books in Mineralogy and Geology in the fourth year of the Course.

Candidates for the degree of C. E. study the text-books on Botany and Zoology in the first year, and on Mineralogy and Geology in the fourth year of the Course.

Candidates for the degree of Ph. D, study in the fifth year: Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, with Chapman's Flora of the Southern States; Cuvier's Regne Animale, and Milne Edwards' Zoologie. In the sixth year: Dana's System of Mineralogy; Dana's Manual of Geology, with Senft's Classification and Beschreibung der Felsarten; Geinitz Versteinerungskunde; Pictet's Paleontologie.

All of these Courses are illustrated by lectures, charts, demonstrations, and practical exercises.

1. General Course of Natural History and Geology.—1. The Marcou Collection of Minerals affords superior advantages for the study of Mineralogy. 2. Botany is taught by the text-book and lectures, with demonstrations from the University Herbarium and excursions in the neighborhood. 3. Zoology is illustrated by specimens from the collection of the Geographical Survey, and by the Budd Cabinet of Shells, unequaled in the South. 4. Geology is explained and illustrated by diagrams, and a collection of rocks and fossils from all the formations.

Text-books.—Geology and Mineralogy (Dana); Botany (Gray's Lessons, Chapman's Flora); Zoology (Agassiz and Gould, Tenney's Manual).

2. Special Course in Geology.—The special Geology of this and the adjoining States is taught by the State Geologist, by lectures, illustrated by the Survey Collection, which contains several thousand specimens of the rocks and soils, fossils and plants of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Works of Reference.—Hilgard's Report on the Geology of Mississippi; Tuomy's Report on the Geology of Alabama; Owen's Report on the Geology of Arkansas.

X. DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

——— ———, PROFESSOR.

Students in this Department will, in addition to a full Course in Mental, Moral and Natural Science, with French or German, pursue an extended Course of Mathematics, including Descriptive Geometry, Spherical Projections, Shades and Shadows, Linear Perspective, and Isometric Projections, with drawing of Problems in the three last subjects.

The subject of Surveying will embrace field-work with the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, and Leveling instruments, in the survey of land; in Triangulation; Leveling; Topographical Surveying, Railway Curves; Section Leveling, and Mining Engineering.

A full Course in Topographical Drawing in ink and colors, Tinting, Shading and Lettering; Plans and Elevations of Engineering Works, Stone-cutting, Machine Drawing, Agricultural Drawing.

In Civil Engineering proper, this Department will embrace all in Mahan's Industrial Drawing and in Mahan's Elements of Civil Engineering, with the Drawing of Engineering Problems.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

——— ———, PROFESSOR.

The languages taught in this Department are the French and German. French is an essential part of all the Courses, except that for the Degree of B. P., and the time allotted is sufficient to enable the student to acquire such a knowledge of the language as will be of practical benefit.

Candidates for the Degree of C. E., during the second year, study either French or German. It is intended, also, to meet any demand that may arise for instruction in other modern languages.

For text-books, refer to pp. 14, 15.

III. DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

LAW AND GOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE.

Faculty.

JOHN N. WADDEL, D. D., CHANCELLOR.
HENRY CRAFT, A. M., PROFESSOR.
JORDAN M. PHIPPS, A. M., ADJUNCT PROFESSOR.

Applicants for admission must be at least nineteen years of age, and, if not graduates of some college, will be required to exhibit satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

Students are permitted to enter at any period of the session, and to join such class as they may prefer; but those only will be graduated who have passed through the entire course of study here prescribed, or whose legal attainments entitle them, in the opinion of the Law Faculty, to diplomas.

The course of study is completed in two terms, of nine months each. Students belong, during the first term, to the Junior class; during the second term, to the Senior class.

The students are examined daily upon their reading in the text-books under perusal, and the general principles laid down by the author, as modified by local statutes or adjudications, are then explained and illustrated.

Written lectures are occasionally delivered, illustrating features of law and practice not treated of by the text-writers or in explanation of the text.

Moot Courts are held weekly, or more frequently, if practicable, in which the students are exercised in the practical application of the legal principles they have been taught, and familiarized with the duties of clerks and sheriffs, and with the systems of pleading and practice applicable to cases of every description in the Federal Courts and in the various Courts of the State.

The Nomodean Society, composed of members of the Law Department, holds its meetings on Saturday, at three o'clock, P. M. The Law Library of the University, containing upward of a thousand well-selected volumes, is at all times open to the Law students for the purpose of consultation and reference. The students are also admitted to the general Library of the University, under the same rules that apply to Undergraduates.

Moreover, the Law students may attend experimental lectures in Physical Science or Chemistry, or lectures on other branches of science or letters, delivered by the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, by the consent of such Professors, and without extra charge; being entitled, however, to such privileges and liberties only as are extended to the Undergraduate students attending at the same time.

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1857, the diplomas of the University conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon the graduates in the Law Department are made equivalent to the licenses for practice granted by the Courts—these latter being granted only to such applicants as shall have passed a satisfactory examination in open Court.

The discipline of the Law Department is placed entirely in the hands of the Law Faculty. Should any Law student, having been guilty of improper conduct, fail to reform after being privately and kindly admonished, he will be excluded from the University without public censure. This course will be pursued in ordinary cases; but for offenses of great enormity, such as the municipal law would visit with infamous punishment, the offending student will be expelled. The Law students are not subject to any of the disciplinary regulations of the University, other than such as relate to moral conduct.

To all legal students, professional schools present advantages far superior to such as may be found in lawyer's offices; and to those who intend to practice in Mississippi, this Law School, it is confidently believed, holds out inducements greater than any other Law School in the Union. With those who desire further information, the Law Professors, if applied to by letter, will cheerfully communicate. Each student will furnish his own text-books. The tuition fee is fifty dollars per session, in advance, payable to the Law Professors.

TEXT-BOOKS.—*Junior Year:* Blackstone's Commentaries; Kent's Commentaries; Story on Bailments; Story on Agency; Smith on Contracts; Byles on Bills; Stephen on Pleading; Parsons or Story on Partnership; Moot Courts; Code of Mississippi.

Senior Year: Moot Courts; Greenleaf on Evidence; Adam's Equity; Angel and Ames on Corporations; Story on Conflicts of Laws; Code of Mississippi.

II. MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This Professional School will be organized and put in regular operation upon the plan in the University of Virginia, which has proved to be so eminently successful, just so soon as the resources of the University shall have been increased to a sufficient amount to admit of it, and hopes are entertained by the friends of the University that the time will not be delayed much longer when this shall be realized.

MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At the session of the Legislature just closed, on the recommendation of His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the following liberal appropriations and additional arrangements for the promotion of the cause of education in connection with the University, were made, to go into immediate effect:

1. The sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum, for ten years, was appropriated to support the University and to enlarge its sphere of operations and increase its facilities.
2. Two-fifths of the proceeds of the fund donated by Congress to the State for the purpose of establishing a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, were appropriated by the Legislature, to be used in founding and equipping such College, in connection with the University.
3. Provision was also made by law that one hundred dollars should be appropriated out of the Common School Fund, toward the payment of the expenses, at the University, of one student from each county, this appropriation to be termed a Scholarship, and to be given to the most meritorious student, after a competitive examination.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. JAMES L. ALCORN, *Ex-officio* President.
THOMAS E. B. PEGUES, ESQ., Secretary.
HON. A. WARNER, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1872.

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T. E. B. Pegues, Esq., Oxford.
Hon. A. Warner, Canton.
Hon. C. W. Clarke, Greenville.

TRUSTEES WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1874.

Hon. G. C. Chandler, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. J. Tarbell, Jackson.
Hon. Jason Niles, Kosciusko.
Gen. Chas. Clark, Beulah.

TRUSTEES WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1876.

Hon. H. F. Simrall, Vicksburg.
Gen. A. M. West, Holly Springs.
Thos. D. Isom, M. D., Oxford.
John Duncan, Esq., Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas D. Isom, Chairman.
A. M. West, J. Tarbell,
A. Warner, J. Duncan.

PROCTOR.

Thos. E. B. Pegues.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES AND OTHER OFFICERS.

John N. Waddel, D. D., Chancellor—Professor of Moral Science and Christian Evidence.

C. W. Sears, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Acting Professor of Civil Engineering.

J. J. Wheat, D. D., Professor of Greek and the History of Ancient Literature.

A. J. Quinche, M. A., Professor of Latin, Acting Professor of Modern Languages.

S. G. Burney, D. D., Professor of English Literature.

E. W. Hilgard, PH. D., Professor of Chemistry.

L. C. Garland, LL. D., Professor of Analytical Physics and Astronomy.

George Little, PH. D., Professor of Natural History and Geology.

James A. Lyon, D. D., Professor of Metaphysics, History, and Political Science.

* ——— ———, Professor of Civil Engineering.

* ——— ———, Professor of Modern Languages.

Henry Craft, M. A., Professor of Governmental Science and Law.

Jordan M. Phipps, M. A., Adjunct Professor of Govermental Science and Law.

E. A. Smith, PH. D., Assistant State Geologist.

Robert H. Loughridge, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

John W. Shields, B. A., Assistant in Latin, and English Literature.

Allston M. West, B. A., Assistant in Greek and Mathematics.

Robert B. Fulton, B. A., Assistant in Physics.

Professor Garland, Recording Secretary.

Professor Little, Corresponding Secretary.

Assistant Loughridge, Librarian.

STUDENTS.

Total Number—120.

HONORS IN 1870.

First Honor Man in the Law Department.

Joseph Albert Brown, Hinds County.

GRADUATING CLASS.

Roll of Honor in the Literary and Scientific Department.

Eugene Johnson, of Tippah County, First Honor.

Hamilton Mundall Sullivan, of Panola County, Second Honor.

Samuel Bascomb McClelland, of Claiborne County, Third Honor.

Senior Speakers.

Isaac Shelby Davenport, Port Gibson.
McDougald Haman, Hinds County.
Thomas Luther Haman, Hinds County.
Robertson Horton, Yalobusha County.
Robert Andrew Parker, Holmes County.
Robert Powell, Canton.
David Seille Switzer, Pontotoc.

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* To be filled.

Honor Men of the Third Year.

Cornelius Miller, Albert Peyton Bush,
Harris Allan Gant, John L. Dodd,
Albert Hall Whitfield.

Honor Men of the Second Year.

Jerry Witherspoon, John H. Davidson,
Samuel S. Scales, Greenwood Ligon,
Richard H. Jones.

Honor Men of the First Year.

Andrew E. Kilpatrick, Joseph M. Sloan,
William Vaughan, Marion L. Dye,
James M. Dyer.

Medal Men in the Sophomore Prize Declamation Class.

Walker Lucas Clapp, First Medal.
Sidney Turner Moreland, Second Medal.

Anniversarians of Hermæan Society.

1870. James Campbell Norwood McNeill, Coffeeville.
1871. Charles Sheppard McKenzie, Winona.

Anniversarians of Phi Sigma Society.

1870. Hampton Mundall Sullivan, Oxford.
1871. John William Flinn, Marshall County.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

The Board of Education have the honor to submit this, their first annual report.

This Board is established and their general duties defined by the Constitution, as follows: A Board of Education—to consist of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Education—whose duties are to manage and invest the School Funds of the State in United States bonds, under the general direction of the Legislature; to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Superintendent of Education for each county in the State, and to perform such other duties as the Legislature may prescribe.

Under article 3, chapter 39, of the Revised Code of 1871, it is prescribed that the Board shall prepare and submit annually a report embracing the number of acres of land belonging to the State, designated and set apart for educational purposes, and the estimated value thereof; the number of acres sold, rented, or otherwise disposed of; the aggregate amount of proceeds arising from the sale and rental of school lands; the amount of money collected from fines, licenses, exemptions from military duty, and donations of money or personal property made to the Common School Fund; the aggregate amount of the Common School Fund; the amount invested in United States bonds, and the interest arising from such investment;

the amount appropriated for Free Schools and apportioned to the several counties of the State; also, plans and suggestions for improvement in the methods of raising school revenues and management of the Common School Fund; and such other matters pertaining to the interests and advancement of Public Instruction as they may deem expedient to communicate.

The present Board qualified and entered upon their duties on the 15th of July, 1870. We immediately proceeded in the efforts necessary to organize a thorough system of Common Schools in every county in the State. Owing to a multitude of difficulties and embarrassments which had not been anticipated, and need not now to be recounted, we were unable to effect more than a temporary and preliminary organization during that year, and it was not until about the first of May last that we succeeded in giving to the State anything like a complete system of schools. Indeed, so much still requires to be done, both of legislation and of organization, to perfect the system, that we are content to speak of all that has been done as a mere beginning to the great work contemplated by the Constitution.

Your honorable body is doubtless well prepared to appreciate some of the difficulties which we have had to meet. We do not now allude to the novelty of such an attempt in this State—to the prejudices of some of our people, or to the inherent delicacy of the undertaking on account of the peculiar relations existing between the two great classes of people whom the system is intended to serve. But a new Constitution had just been adopted embodying, in some respects, entirely new principles of government, and the State itself was in transition from the old system to the new.

A large majority of the people of both classes were wholly unprepared for the change. The legislation adopted respecting the schools, was necessarily crude, imperfect, and susceptible of misconstruction, and, as a consequence, questions of conflicting jurisdiction and authority for which the law furnished no solution, have been very frequent. These are only a few of the causes which have combined to render our undertaking one requiring much time, labor and patience.

In the appointment of County Superintendents we have experienced special difficulty. In many counties we have been unable to find suitable persons who are willing to accept the office and discharge its responsible duties for the meager salary allowed. We have endeavored, in making the appointments, to select only such men as were well qualified to discharge the duties of this important public trust, not only with intelligence, but with impartiality toward people of different races and those of opposing politics. We have been obliged, in a majority of instances, to appoint persons who were personally unknown to us, and in doing so, to rely upon information and recommendations of citizens and representative men of the several counties. Experience proves that, in some instances, we have been deceived in the persons recommended. It affords us pleasure, however, to report that a majority of the number of County Superintendents have exhibited a gratifying and commendable zeal and efficiency in their work.

In relation to the school lands of the State, we regret our inability to furnish a full and reliable statistical report. The research necessary to give a thorough description of these lands, their present condition, value, and area, involves a range of investigation covering a period of over fifty years, and that, too, with little or no data upon which to proceed. Many of the books, records, papers, and documents relating to the transactions of this long period, have been lost or destroyed, and the existing records are, in many instances, wholly unreliable, owing to the careless and imperfect manner in which they have been kept. Many of the Land Commissioners have failed, for long periods of time, each including a number of years, to make any report whatever of their transactions. From the best information we have been able to obtain, we submit the following tabular statement:

Lands belonging to the State, and set apart for Educational Purposes.

Number of acres granted to the State, known as the Sixteenth Section School Lands	661,001
Number of acres granted to the several counties included in the Chickasaw purchase, in lieu of the Sixteenth Sections	174,550
Number of acres granted for Seminary purposes	23,040
Number of acres granted for Internal Improvement	500,000
Number of acres approved to the State, known as Swamp Lands (including the Lands excepted in the Constitution, and situated on Pearl river, in the counties of Hancock, Marion, Lawrence, Simpson, and Copiah)	3,068,642
Number of acres granted to Railroads	2,062,240
Number of acres granted for Agricultural College	210,000
Number of acres held by the State for taxes—nearly	4,000,000

The following statement presents, to the extent of our investigations, an exhibit of the disposition of the School Lands enumerated in the foregoing table:

Number of acres of Sixteenth Section Lands sold or leased for a period of ninety-nine years—about	200,000
Number of acres of Chickasaw Lands sold	———
Number of acres of Chickasaw Lands remaining unsold	———

Number of acres of Internal Improvement Lands sold	478,940
Number of acres of Internal Improvement Lands remaining unsold	21,052
Number of acres of Swamp Lands patented	2,681,383
Number of acres of Swamp Lands not patented	389,267
Number of acres of Railroad Lands patented	908,680
Number of acres received by Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad	171,550
Number of acres received by Mobile & Ohio Railroad	737,130
Number of acres of Agricultural College Lands sold	210,000
Total number of acres unsold (including the Lands granted by the State to Railroads and the Pearl River Navigation Company, and Lands purchased by the State for taxes	6,162,072

The general Government has, from time to time, donated to the State, for various purposes, a quantity of land equal to more than one-sixth of the area of the State—these donations amounting, in all, to about six millions of acres.

By the terms of the new Constitution, the lands remaining unsold from the various grants, were set apart for Educational purposes, and the entire proceeds arising from the sale and rent of these lands to constitute a perpetual School Fund.

About 850,000 acres were originally granted for school purposes—a quantity equal to over one-thirty-sixth of the whole area of the State. Nearly all of this munificent endowment has been disposed of, and the proceeds squandered. From investigations already made, we are satisfied that thousands of acres of these lands—some of them the most valuable in the State, are held and occupied without the shadow of title. It is our purpose to thoroughly investigate this matter, and recover all lands thus illegally held.

VALUE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

We have no means of arriving at a correct estimate of the value of the unsold school lands, but it cannot be doubted that a very moderate degree of honesty, economy and skill in the administration of the lands donated by the general Government to the State, for school purposes, would have produced enough of revenue to have furnished perpetual and efficient free schools for all the people of both races in this State, to the full extent of their needs, forever!

The following table exhibits the amount of the proceeds arising from the sales and rental of school lands:

Amount arising from the sale of Chickasaw lands	$826,432 78
Amount held by the State in trust	815,227 73
Amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of Sixteenth Section Lands, about	1,500,000 00
Aggregate amount of the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of school lands, about	2,326,432 00

Of the proceeds of sale and rental of Sixteenth Section Lands, it is estimated that at least one million of dollars is a total loss on account of the want of proper management, and the remainder consists of outstanding claims, in notes, for loans and leases made by Township Trustees and the former Boards of Police. For further information upon this subject, we respectfully refer your Honorable Body to the report of the Superintendent of Public Education.

FINES.

Fines accruing to the Common School Fund, which have been collected and paid into the Treasury, amount in the aggregate to..........	$ 11,423 76

LICENSES.

Licenses for the sale of liquors, and the keeping of dram-shops, and other privilege taxes accruing to the Common School Fund, amount in the aggregate to...........................	351,729 65

TAX SALES.

Sales of lands forfeited for taxes, amount in the aggregate to................................	40,713 05

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The aggregate amount accruing to the Common School Fund, from the various sources provided by the Constitution and laws enacted since its adoption, and paid into the State Treasury (including the Chickasaw and Sixteenth Section Funds), about................................	1,950,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total amount of the Common School Fund, disbursed from the organization of the Department of Education, July 15, 1870, to December 31, 1871, including salaries, printing, stationery, fuel, lights, office furniture, postage, rent, contingent expenses, and distribution of the Income Fund to the several counties.........	189,453 01
Balance held by the State, in trust, about.......	1,760,547 00

Three hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars of the above amount is held by the State in canceled warrants. This amount should have been invested in United States bonds, but the difficulty in making the investment, will be at once perceived. This fund has virtually become a loan to the State. The State is paying no interest, and the schools receive no benefit whatever. There is no reason why the State should not pay the same rate of interest upon this loan as upon the Chickasaw Loan. We suggest that provision be made by law for the investment of this fund, to the end that it may afford some revenue for schools.

MEASURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF SUPERINTENDENCY AND SCHOOL REVENUES.

We recommend a change in the existing system of county supervision. Experience proves that the system of County Directors, now in operation, is productive of much evil, without advantage, and very expensive. It involves an enormous expense, wholly unnecessary, amounting in some counties to thousands of dollars, without any valuable return. In many instances, instead of advancing the cause, the Directors have operated as a hindrance. At best, it is the most expensive, and, at the same time, the least efficient system of supervision that could be adopted. We, therefore, recommend that the County Board of School Directors be abolished, and that the county supervision of the schools be placed in the hands of the Board of Supervisors and County Superintendent, and that every Superintendent be required to give bond, in a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and that a suitable penalty shall be imposed for wilful neglect of duty, involving a summary removal from office, by the State Board of Education, forfeiture of salary, and a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment until fine and costs be paid. We further recommend that the duties of County Superintendents be restricted to the duties of supervising the schools, the employment and removal of teachers under prescribed regulations, etc., and that they shall not have the handling or disposal of any public moneys, except to approve and certify accounts, etc. We also recommend that instead of a *per diem*, as now provided, and the frauds and extortions to which this mode of compensation is liable, the County Superintendents receive a monthly, quarterly, or annual salary, to be graduated on a basis of scholastic population.

The wants and necessities of the several counties and municipal school districts in the State, seem to us to be nearly equal in proportion to their population and wealth; and if so, then, it would seem that taxes for school purposes should, upon principle, and according to the Constitution, be equal and uniform. This, we doubt not, was the intention of the Legislature in providing by the existing law for "a uniform system of public schools." And yet, we find that in some counties an excessive levy of taxes for this purpose has been made, while in others, up to this time, there has been no levy at all. Again, great difficulty and embarrassment grows out of the practice of collecting school taxes in State warrants and certificates of indebtedness. Of course it will be apparent to even the dullest mind that this is virtually collecting no school tax at all. The effect and result of the transaction is only to take up and cancel State warrants, issued for the ordinary debts of the government. It is very plain that school taxes levied and collected in this way may go on until all the warrants now remaining out, and all that shall ever be issued, shall be collected and canceled, and though the amount thus "collected" should amount to millions, there would never be enough available means collected to buy a spelling book! The money (?) thus "collected" already amounts to not less than eight hundred thousand dollars. But the school system or its fund has, of course, received, as yet, not one cent, but the State is indebted to the School Fund the amount so collected, and interest thereon from the date of collection.

What, in view of these facts, is the duty of the Legislature? We submit this question to the wisdom of your Honorable Body. Our own views are, that all the warrants issued prior to the first of January, 1872, or prior to some other given date should be funded in interest-bearing bonds, in annual installments, of say $150,000, each installment representing one series of bonds, with interest payable annually; that all the taxes should be collected in currency instead of warrants, and that warrants issued after Jan. 1, 1872, or whatever shall be specified in the act, shall be paid in the order of their issuance, and not in the order of their presentation at the Treasury; and all the financial transactions of the State, and of the counties, including school operations, and everything else, should be brought up within the compass of the present year to a *strictly cash basis!* It is believed that nearly every tax-payer in the State, who pays taxes at all, pays at least part of it, in cash, and that a large majority of them (so far as numbers are concerned), pay all their taxes in cash; and this, we have no doubt, has always been the case in this State, notwithstanding the law has generally permitted taxes to be collected and paid over in warrants. Very few people understand the *modus operandi* of obtaining and using warrants for this purpose. Tax Collectors and brokers, or shavers, are not interested in explaining it to them. Those who do understand it, seldom have opportunity to accomplish it, without paying at least some part of their taxes in money. No Tax Collector, so far as we have heard, ever "makes the change!" They all *talk* handsomely on the subject, but the "oldest inhabitant" has seldom known one of them to facilitate the making of change, when, by denying his ability to do so, he could collect the money. Besides, were Sheriffs ever so desirous to do so, it would be a rare accident if one of them *could* make the exact change in warrants, and without the use of at least some money.

Having received the money, it so happens that Sheriffs very seldom pay any of it into the Treasury; at least this is our information at the Treasury Department. If the Sheriffs do not speculate (and we would not for a moment entertain such a suspicion), they at least have friends or favorites, who hold warrants, and these friends and favorites get their warrants cashed. Or, even if the Sheriffs should pay over the money to the Treasury, the Treasurer may have his favorites, and they, if the Treasurer chooses, get what little shall go into the Treasury. We will add, that officers and teachers of public schools, so far as we are advised, seldom, if ever, get a warrant cashed by either a Tax Collector or Treasurer. But, on the contrary, the school taxes absorb all other classes of State warrants, and school warrants, have thus far, as a general rule, gone unpaid. It is not too much to say, that if the funding system we suggest, shall be adopted at once, all the warrants of the State, for school and all other purposes, will stand at par throughout the State, in less than twelve months. And when this shall be the case, it will literally make no difference to any tax-payer whether he shall pay his taxes in warrants or in currency. By thus adopting the principle of paying *interest instead of discount*, the State will come at once to the cash instead of a credit system, and thus she will save one dollar out of every four, or one out of every three, which she has heretofore been in the habit of paying.

In other words, she will save the discount of from twenty-five to thirty-five per centum; for it is notorious that, in every contract she makes, and in every transaction she has, from the purchase of a postage stamp, to the building of a Lunatic Asylum, the State has to issue warrants in the proportion of four dollars, for every three and so on in this proportion, *ad infinitum;* and yet, it is due to the present administration to say, that even this miserable system of finances is a vast improvement on any that the State ever had before.

We recommend that the State, if it can do nothing better for the schools, shall fund the amount of school revenues already collected, in the same manner as that we recommend for the other State indebtedness prior to a given date, and that in the time to come the Teachers' Fund shall be levied *per centum* on the general State tax, and collected as other State taxes, in currency alone; and that the tax for school-houses and contingent expenses, be levied by the counties and collected as other county taxes, in currency also; and, above all things, that the taxes shall be reasonable—equal among the several counties—and that officers shall, in all cases, be held to a more strict account than is possible under the existing laws.

We have reason to believe, that the fines collected by Justices of the Peace are, in many instances, embezzled, and never paid over. The revenue arising from District Attorneys' fees are seldom collected. Measures should be taken to secure the payment of these moneys. The moneys accruing to the School Fund from lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, are comparatively trifling, because of the uncertainty of tax titles.

There is no reason why people should not be forced to pay, and to pay promptly, a reasonable tax on their lands. If all were compelled to *pay*, the taxes would fall lightly on all; but when, as at present, a large proportion of the landholders are always delinquent, the burden necessarily falls heavily on the better class of citizens who do pay. Under the present absurd system, a certain disreputable class of tax-payers are learning to refuse or neglect paying, and to rely on "relief bills," or, if that fail, they rely on the almost absolute certainty of defeating the tax purchaser's title, somehow or other, at any time in a year or two after sale. This is a most absurd and pernicious policy, and retards the prosperity of every interest in the State.

If any person fails to pay the taxes on his personal property, that property is liable to be sold and no opportunity allowed for redemption, or to defeat the title of the purchaser at the tax sale. Why should the owner of lands be favored in this contemptous disobedience of the laws, and wanton neglect of this duty to the State, any more than the owner of a horse, a library, or a stock of merchandise? Why not first secure a reasonable rate of taxation, and then compel every one of the people, without exception, to pay their taxes promptly? This desirable result would be secured by enacting that there shall be no redemption, after one year, when sale shall have been honestly and justly made for taxes actually in default, and that all tax sales shall be *prima facie* good; and then if any Sheriff shall falsely report lands delinquent which were not so, punish him as for a felony, and make his sureties liable for all damages.

It is doubtless known to your Honorable Body that the State still owes to the Chickasaw School Fund, near a million of dollars borrowed by the State from herself as trustee for that princely trust, some sixteen years ago. That debt, it is submitted, should be investigated, its true amount and character ascertained, and the debt recognized and funded and the interest paid as it matures.

The proceeds of the sale and rent of Sixteenth Section School Lands, in the different counties, are believed to have been mostly squandered, and the funds still in a most wretched condition, owing largely to the loose and careless manner in which it has generally been managed. These should also be traced up, sued for, and recovered, as far as may be practicable. To this end, efficient and responsible lawyers should be employed in every county.

Under existing laws, the State Board of Education, though each of its members acts under a bond and security of twenty thousand dollars in making appointments, has no power to remove any County Superintendent—no matter how dishonest, incompetent, immoral, or unworthy he may prove. This is a most serious defect in the law, and, in more than one instance, has completely paralyzed our ability to perform the necessary functions of this Board. The limited, unreliable, and often incorrect information on which these appointments were made, and on which they must still be made—if made by the State Board, renders it possible that bad, very bad, officers have, in many instances, got in. They should have been removed long ago. Quite a large number of striking examples are before us. We have requested some of them to resign, but they have not done so. We respectfully submit, that, if power be given us to remove these officers for such causes as we shall deem satisfactory, the public service will be greatly benefited by the removal of dishonest or unworthy Superintendents.

H. R. PEASE,

President State Board of Education.

H. R. Pease, Supt. Public Education. James Lynch, Secretary of State, J. S. Morris, Attorney General.	State Board Education.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum.

—o—

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

SIR—The law provides that the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum shall make a report in writing to the Governor, on the second Monday in December, in each year, but the last appropriation act contemplated that the fiscal year of the Institution should commence on the first day of January, and, by direction of the Board, the Treasurer's books were closed and the balance brought forward on that day, and it has been thought best to delay this report so as to embrace the entire moneyed transactions of receipts, and expenditures for the year 1871.

The appropriation made for support of the Asylum for last year has been very judiciously managed, and the Treasurer has been able to convert the $50,000 of warrants, received from the Auditor, into greenbacks, at an average discount of 14¾ per cent., and for the first time since the organization of the institution, it is entirely free from debt, and has a small cash balance on hand of $70 62, as shown by the Treasurer's books, whose accounts have been frequently examined, and have been always found correct, and his books faithfully kept;

his vouchers are carefully filed, and are subject to your examination, or a committee of the Legislature, if they should deem the same necessary.

We recommend that the law be changed so as to allow the Board of Trustees to make their annual reports on the first Monday in January. This will enable them to present a full exhibit of the financial transactions of each preceding year.

The section in the new Code, making appropriations for the support of the Asylum, provides that, "Said amounts, together with the salaries, including all expenses, shall not exceed the sum of $50,000 per annum." It will be recollected that this sum was recommended by this Board for the last year, based upon a calculation for support of an annual average of one hundred and sixty-five patients, and an expectation of receiving $3,900 from an average of fifteen private patients. The amount received from private or paying patients has, however, been only the sum of $2,405 61, in consequence of the last Legislature having enacted a law that, "All insane citizens of Mississippi shall receive the benefits of the institution free of charge." This law took effect on the first day of October last, since which time nothing has been received from that source, and all patienis in the Asylum have since that time been placed on the free list.

It is expected that one or both of the wings of the new building will be completed and ready for the reception of patients some time during the next summer, and that they will be filled at the earliest moment when ready. In such case there should be some provision made for support of the additional number of patients that can then be accommodated; for this purpose we recommend that a contingent fund of $25,000 be set apart, subject to be drawn by the Board of Trustees upon the requisition of the Governor, to meet any emergency of the kind that may arise during the absence of the Legislature. No part of this amount will be drawn unless found to be absolutely necessary by the Governor, who is *ex officio* President of the Board, and meets with them, and will know exactly the wants of the institution.

The very lengthy and able report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Compton, which we take great pleasure in submitting through you to the Legislature, is so comprehensive and complete in its exhaustive survey and review of all subjects of interest connected with the institution, covering the whole ground of detail, that we think it unnecessary for us to add any more than to urge the favorable consideration of the Legislature to the various suggestions therein mentioned, as being worthy their immediate attention.

The Board would state, that during the year they made a purchase of a tract of 160 acres of land for the sum of $1,300, which was paid for out of the support fund; it proved a very valuable purchase, the wood alone taken from the land being sufficient to pay for the land. The institution being increased in capacity, it is, we think, desirable that another purchase of land be made, immediately adjoining the ground on the southeast side, say 140 acres or more. We can now make the purchase on favorable terms, while, if permitted to go into the hands of other purchasers, we may, perhaps, be surrounded and hemmed up by very unpleasant neighbors. The Asylum owns 140 acres of land too remote to be of any service. It was purchased several years since for wood, and as the wood has all been cut off, it is thought we can make sale of the land for a sufficient amount to pay for the purchase spoken of above, adjoining the Asylum ground, without asking for any additional appropriation for the purpose.

We recommend that that part of the section of the new Code which requires one or more of the Trustees to visit the Asylum once in every week be repealed. The regular monthly meetings and inspection by the whole Board has proved to be the best and most practicable plan, and has generally given satisfaction to all interested parties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
W. H. ALLEN,
D. N. BARROWS,
JOHN L. CARTER,
JNO. W. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, Jan. 1, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum.

To the Board Trustees of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum :

GENTLEMEN—The return of the first Monday in December, brings with it the duty of making to you a report of the operations of this Institution for the last twelve months. Another year, with its responsibilities and toil, with its hopes and fears, with its joys and sorrows, with its usual admixture of pleasure and pain, is numbered with the "eternal years of God."

It is gratifying to be able to deduce from the retrospection, reflections that are reasonably satisfactory. I lay before you a general view of our transactions, in the following table:

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING the number of admissions, discharges and deaths from the 1*st day of December*, 1870, *to the* 1*st day of December*, 1871.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum Dec. 1, 1870.	78	82	160
Admitted since then................	52	30	82
Total under treatment..............	130	112	242

TABLE No. 1.—(CONTINUED.)

	MALES.	F'MALS.	TOTAL.
Discharged recovered	14	9	23
Discharged unimproved	1	2	3
Discharged improved	2	2	4
Transferred to Vicksburg	20	15	35
Eloped	2	—	2
Died	6	7	13
Total	45	35	80
Remaining Dec. 1st, 1871	85	77	162

From the above, it will be observed, that the changes, which have been made in the population of our household, have been more numerous this year than they have been in any year since the opening of the institution, in 1855. This has been brought about by the fact, that by virtue of an Act of the Legislature. I was authorized to transfer a number of the quiet and harmless insane to the care of Dr. J. R. Hicks, Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Vicksburg. Removing them from time to time, as he could receive them, we have been able to admit other applicants in their stead. Always keeping the Asylum filled to its utmost capacity, we have been enabled to accomplish more "recoveries," than it has been the fortune of the Asylum to send away in any year of its existence. From an examination of the table on page eight, showing the number of adminissions, discharges, etc., since 1855, it will be found, after deducting the number of recoveries for this year (23) from the sum total, that the average per annum for the preceding sixteen years will not amount to twelve recoveries; while this year we are gratified in being able to report twenty-three.

Nor do we call attention to this fact for the purpose of suggesting an invidious comparison with the management and treatment of previous years, nor do we claim superiority, except in the advantage that may be ascribed to the employment of new methods of management, and new remedies of treatment, which have been added to the stock of professional knowledge; but I bring it forward, as an argument in vindication of my earnest appeal last year, for an enlargment of the institution, not only to enable the Superintendent to receive and give a home and protection to *all* the insane of the State, but with special reference to the admission of *recent* cases whose prospect for recovery would be enhanced by early hospital treatment. The force of the latter consideration will be more evident, when I inform you that more than four-fifths of those reported among the recovered, were admitted within the last twelve months.

To show still further the great importance of early treatment, I avail myself of the statistics of the Asylum at Dayton, Ohio—Dr. Gundry, Superintendent. His experience is, that when only a few days, or at most a few weeks of illness have elapsed before admission, the recoveries have been over seventy-five per cent., when not exceeding three months, about sixty-six per cent.; when not over six months, sixty-three per cent.; when over one year, twenty-four per cent.; and after that, twelve per cent. See the great difference.

It is impossible for me to enforce this point too earnestly. As a rule, insanity cannot be treated successfully at home, surrounded by all familiar causes of disturbance. That an insane patient does now and then get well at home does not disprove the rule, but rather confirms it. On the contrary, that, early, judicious treatment in the seclusion of an Asylum can cure it, is just as certain as that prompt and efficent treatment will cure other acute diseases. Insanity is but a symptom of disease of the brain; and its pathological condition is a physical one.

In this State, however, we are not at liberty to make complaint against the friends of patients for not submitting them to hospital treatment earlier, for the reason that we have not had the room in which to receive them.

Thus it will be seen, that a large and ample Asylum is not only a demand of a humanity upon the people, but an item also of economy to the State. The twenty-three who recovered this year were only recently attacked, and nearly all recovered within twelve months. Had they been kept away until their cases became chronic, it is quite probable that some of them would have remained as standing charges to the State, until death relieved *them* of their sufferings and the State of an additional tax.

We have much cause for gratitude for the almost uninterrupted good health that has blessed the institution during the past year. We have had no epidemic visitation and no endemic diseases. The locality is a singularly healthy one. We, of course, had some uneasy apprehensions that the epidemic of fever, that prevailed in the city of Jackson in the months of September and October, only one mile and a half distant, would visit us; and at the same time, that we did not establish a quarantine, nor put a stop to all intercourse with the city, yet we were somewhat careful to make our visits to the infected district as short and as seldom as practicable. We fortunately escaped entirely. Indeed, notwithstanding that Jackson has, on several occasions, been visited by yellow fever—twice in most disastrous epidemics—there never has been a case at the Asylum.

Regularity in all the habits of life—a thorough sanitary regulation about the grounds, and about the building, the free use of water and *other* disinfectants (not technically perhaps, but water *is* the best), have preserved us happily exempt from the ordinary diseases of the country, and from the infectious distempers incideut to crowded wards.

Our table of mortality, which we give below, will show that our diseases have belonged to that chronic list, that were brought here with the patients—such as consumption, epilepsy and various chronic diseases of the brain, in none of which can we scarcely hope to derive any but a palliative benefit from any treatment that we may be able to devise.

Our case-book shows that of those who died there were of

Consumption	3
Epilepsy	2
Softening of the brain	2
Senile debility	2
Maniacal exhausation	1
Inflamation of the brain	1
Marasmus	1
Suicide	1
Total	13

The case of suicide was a peculiarly sad one. The subject of it was a most learned and efficient member of the last Legislature of Mississippi. From his personal history I learned that insanity was hereditary with him, and indeed, that about fifteen years ago, just when he had arrived at manhood, he had himself shown syptoms of mental disturbance, which for more than a year had bordered on mania.

The session of the Legislature in 1870 was long and laborious, and this gentleman was one of its leading members. He was assigned to several of the most important committees. His industry and attention to business was not surpassed by any member of the House. In addition to digesting bills and preparing reports, he took an active part in the debates, and soon acquired a commanding influence. His very activity and promptness brought him prominently to the attention of the Speaker, and was the cause of his having still more to do. It is a melancholy coincidence that he took a most active interest and a leading part in passing all bills for the benefit of the insane, as if he had a presentiment that he himself would be a beneficiary of the bounty he was preparing. I remember well his speech in advocacy of the appropriation to enlarge the Asylum. For eloquence and earnest pathos, it was unsurpassed during the session.

Predisposed to insanity, it appears that after four months of excessive mental labor, his mind constantly strained to its highest tension, the relaxation which followed the adjournment of the Legislature depressed instead of rested him. However this may be, he soon gave evidence of mental derangement, and it was not long before he was brought to the Asylum an intellectual wreck, and the unhappy and miserable victim of acute *melancholia*, with a constantly increasing tendency to suicide. On the evening of the 18th day of December, 1870, he joined the other patients of his ward at supper. Nothing unusual was presented in his appearance. Finishing his meal, he returned to his room. The Assistant Physician passed through on his customary round and found him in all respects quiet and apparently undisturbed. His attendant came down soon after to the office to get his usual dose of the hydrate of chloral (he had suffered much for want of sleep), and on his return to the patient's room, found him—dead. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail. During the short absence of his attendant, he had procured a towel from the roller in the bath room, and twisted it into the form of a cord; had looped one end around his neck in a noose, and fastened the other to the iron sash of his window, about four feet from the floor. He threw his feet forward and thus suffocated. No blame could attach to the attendant in charge, for, to have prevented a casualty of that kind, it would have been necessary to have deprived the patient at night of every particle of clothing, as well as bedding. Strips torn from a sheet or pillowcase would have answered as well as a towel.

In contemplating his sad and melancholy fate, we should not forget that a similar one may be in store for some of us. Insanity and its consequences are among the casualties incident to human life, and no one can claim exemption from them!

THE ELOPEMENTS.

These were both males. One was a young man who, for some time before his escape enjoyed, by permission, the freedom of the grounds, upon his pledge of honor. He deceived us at last and ran away. He made his way to his home, and being entirely harmless and inoffensive, I suppose he will not return, as long as his friends can furnish him with a home.

The other had not been at the Asylum a great while. He escaped from his ward at night. Procuring a case-knife at the supper table, he cut into the wooden frame of the iron sash of his window until the end of the sash was free. Then with a bed slat he broke the cast iron, and thus made an opening large enough for his exit. With a sheet he made a rope long enough to let him down to the window below (for he was in the third story). From that point he permitted himself to fall a few feet, to a scaffold that had been put up by the workmen engaged on the new wing. He was improving quite rapidly, but was very restive under confinement. He, too, arrived safely at home, but will, doubtless, have to be returned. Escapes are always annoying, but sometimes cannot be avoided without the exercise of such a rigid vigilance that would convert the Asylum into a bastile. Better that a harmless one should now and then elope than that all should be subjected to a degree of *surveillance* that would be detrimental to the cure. Besides, the Asylum is not as secure as a jail, and many patients are quite ingenious.

THE TABLES,

Which I herewith lay before you, will explain themselves. To my professional brethren they will possess but little if any value. It is so difficult to procure even a clue to the causes of insanity, as it is presented to us in this State, that the few facts that I have been able to collect are so meager that I regard them as almost entirely worthless. I find it next to impossible to procure even a superficial history of the case when it is presented. A majority of the patients are brought by sheriffs, or their deputies, who know nothing about the case; or, if they are brought by their friends, they are anxious to get off on the next train, and the result is, that the information we derive from this source is very unsatisfactory. And, indeed, until a uniform set of tables is agreed upon by all the Asylums, the statistical figures will scarcely ever possess any practical value.

The ones I give may be of some interest to you and to the Legislature. At all events, it is the fashion to have tables in reports, and I comply with the requirements of custom to this extent.

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING the ages of those now present in the Asylum.

Between 5 and 10 years	2
Between 10 and 20 years	6
Between 20 and 30 years	32
Between 30 and 40 years	53
Between 40 and 50 years	30
Between 50 and 60 years	21
Between 60 and 70 years	13
Between 70 and 80 years	1
Unknown	4
Total	162

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING the form of disease when admitted, of 162 *patients now present.*

Monomania	9
Acute mania	16
Chronic mania	90
Dementia	14
Melancholia	11
Epileptic mania	15
Periodical mania	5
Puerperal mania	2
Total	162

TABLE No. 4.

SHOWING the form of disease of those who were discharged recovered.

Chronic mania	10
Acute mania	9
Methomania	1
Puerperal mania	1
Melancholia	2
Total	23

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING the number, sex, and result of 750 *cases admitted into the Asylum since its opening in January,* 1855, *to Dec.* 1*st,* 1871.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Whole number admitted	429	321	750
Discharged recovered	124	75	199
Discharged improved	31	35	66
Discharged unimproved	39	33	72
Eloped	43	6	49
Died	95	67	162
Remaining in Asylum	85	77	162

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING the ages when admitted of those present.

Between 5 and 10 years	2
Between 10 and 20 years	8
Between 20 and 30 years	54
Between 30 and 40 years	45
Between 40 and 50 years	25
Between 50 and 60 years	17
Between 60 and 70 years	3
Unknown	8
Total	162

Table No. 7.

SHOWING the length of time those who recovered were under treatment in the Asylum.

Under three months	11
Between three and six months	4
Between six and twelve months	4
Between one and two years	4
Total	23

Table No. 8.

SHOWING the domestic state of 750 *patients, admitted into the Asylum since* 1855.

Married	281
Single	367
Widows	28
Widowers	48
Unknown	26
Total	750

Table No. 9.

SHOWING the religious belief of those admitted since the opening of the Asylum, in 1855.

Methodist	135
Baptists	142
Presbyterians	67
Episcopals	26
Christians	5
Catholics	42
Hebrews	7
Calvanists	3
Lutherans	2
Unknown	321
Total	750

TABLE No. 10.

SHOWING the degree of education of those now present.

Good	50
Moderate	20
Limited	55
None	30
Unknown	7
Total	162

TABLE No. 11.

SHOWING the domestic state of those present.

Unknown	10
Married	64
Single	73
Widowers	5
Widows	10
Total	162

TABLE No. 12.

SHOWING the degree of education of those admitted since the opening of the Asylnm, in 1855.

Good	217
Limited	246
Moderate	138
None	128
Unknown	21
Total	750

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING the length of time those present have been in the Asylum.

Admitted in 1855	14
Admitted in 1856	7
Admitted in 1857	2
Admitted in 1858	6
Admitted in 1859	4
Admitted in 1860	3
Admitted in 1861	8
Admitted in 1862	3
Admitted in 1863	0
Admitted in 1864	3
Admitted in 1865	10
Admitted in 1866	8
Admitted in 1867	9
Admitted in 1868	10
Admitted in 1869	13
Admitted in 1870	13
Admitted in 1871	49
Total	162

TABLE No. 14.

SHOWING the nativity of all those who have been admitted into the Asylum since 1855.

Alabama	74	Canada	3
Arkansas	1	Connecticut	1
Mississippi	256	Maine	2
Tennessee	67	Michigan	1
North Carolina	46	Ohio	2
South Carolina	42	New York	4
Virginia	39	Vermont	2
Georgia	38	Ireland	44
Kentucky	9	Germany	14
Louisiana	12	Switzerland	6
Maryland	5	Prussia	3
Pennsylvania	4	France	3
Missouri	4	England	2
Indiana	3	Italy	6
Texas	4	West Indies	2
New Jersey	2	Unknown	49
Total			750

TABLE No. 15.

SHOWING the number of patients admitted from the several counties of the State, and other States, since 1855.

Alcorn	2	Madison	33
Adams	21	Marshall	17
Amite	8	Monroe	6
Attala	11	Neshoba	5
Bolivar	2	Newton	7
Benton	1	Noxubee	17
Calhoun	7	Oktibbeha	6
Carroll	24	Panola	8
Chickasaw	4	Pike	8
Choctaw	11	Pontotoc	18
Claiborne	11	Prentiss	2
Clarke	12	Rankin	18
Coahoma	5	Scott	9
Copiah	16	Simpson	7
Covington	10	Smith	7
DeSoto	22	Tallahatchie	4
Franklin	3	Tippah	27
Greene	2	Tishomingo	22
Hancock	2	Tunica	3
Harrison	4	Union	3
Hinds	58	Warren	53
Holmes	18	Washington	3
Itawamba	16	Wilkinson	12
Jackson	2	Winston	10
Jasper	13	Yalobusha	23
Jefferson	10	Yazoo	18
Kemper	7	Louisiana	10
Lincoln	1	Texas	4
Lafayette	21	Arkansas	2
Lauderdale	17	Alabama	3
Lawrence	9	Indian Territory	2
Leake	8	Army	1
Lowndes	15	Unknown	7
Lee	3		
Total			750

Table No. 16.

SHOWING the occupation of those admitted since the opening of the Asylum, in 1855.

Farmers	193	Painters	3
Farmers' wives	46	Students	4
Farmers' daughters	15	Saddlers	2
Laborers	66	Lawyers	4
Housewives	36	Druggists	2
Teachers	13	Well-diggers	2
Physicians	19	Washerwomen	3
Physicians' wives	1	Printers	2
Overseers	12	Organ Grinder	1
Merchants	13	Pilot	1
Merchants' wives	2	Barkeeper	1
Carpenters	12	Ministers	2
Seamstresses	9	Carriage Maker	1
Clerks	9	Butcher	1
Planters	7	Book-keepers	2
Sailors	4	Engineers	2
Shoemakers	4	Moulder	1
Gardeners	4	Brick-masons	5
Loafers	3	Cook	1
Tailors	3	None	192
Housekeepers	3	Unknown	41
Editors	3		
Total			750

THE NEW WINGS.

It is well known to you, gentlemen, that the last Legislature, in compliance with my earnest entreaty, made an appropriation for the purpose of building two new wings to the Asylum. It gratifies me to be able to inform you that the work has been steadily progressing since the contract was let out, and, as far as I am able to judge, in a very proper and satisfactory manner. But it will be several months yet before they will be ready for their occupants. (The Governor and Legislature will find a more particular account of this matter in the report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the work.)

In the meantime, as the officer whose duty it is to inform himself as to the wants of the people in this department, and through him, make them known to the Governor, the interests of the unfortunate insane of the State, require me to say that sufficient provision for the accommodation of all that unfortunate class will not have been made, even after the two new wings shall have been completed. I regret the necessity of calling upon a generous Legislature for another appropriation, but it is my duty to set forth the facts, as they exist. I would stop short of my duty were I to fail to do that; and if I seem as importunate as Oliver Twist, who was always crying for "more," it is because I feel myself standing as the only mouthpiece of those in our State who have friends bereft of their reason. If I could lay before the Legislature, in such a form as would command attention, the letters I daily receive, appealing for room and imploring for the admission of a wife, mother or daughter, who is frequently represented as being tied at home with ropes and chains, and in many instances in the county jail; and if I could subject the Legislature to a part of the mortification I feel in being compelled daily to write the chilling "no," in the softest and gentlest phrase that my control of the language will enable me to make, that body would then appreciate more fully the motive for the zeal with which I again press the matter of enlargement upon its attention.

At this moment I drop this paper to reply to a letter from a physician who applies for the admission of a female who has been insane for some time, and who, a few weeks ago, wandered off in the woods, as a wild beast, and was not captured until she had gone forty miles from home. I am compelled to say to her friends that we have no room in the Asylum, and that they must wait until the State gives it to me.

Perhaps I cannot do better than transcribe, just here, a letter that I addressed to you, gentlemen, more than eighteen months ago:

"MISSISSIPPI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
"JACKSON, MISS., May 20, 1870.

"*To the Board of Trustees, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum:*

"GENTLEMEN—I do not propose to make a formal report of matters connected with the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum now.

"I have been its Superintendent too short a time for that. But there is one great fact standing prominently out, and overshadowing those of minuter detail, which has attracted my attention, and to which I desire to rivet yours.

"I allude to the want of capacity in the Asylum building to subserve the purpose for which its erection was intended. To those not particularly acquainted with the subject, it may seem that ample provision has already been made for the insane of the State. But in truth, the reports of the Superintendents and of the Trustees, for the last ten years, show that this provision has not been commensurate with their number; and with every succeeding year the demands upon the institution have been increasing. To contend that the public duty has been fully discharged, when a certain number of rooms were prepared fifteen years ago, and a certain amount of money had been expended, is simply to ignore the principle upon which that duty is founded.

"If the helpless insane are the wards of the State, then *each* and *all* of them are equally entitled to its care and protection. To extend them to one and withold them from another, is to act the part of an unnatural guardian. And yet this is exactly what has been done. Even as far back as 1859, the Board of Supervisors of the institution, in presenting the report of the Superintendent to the Governor, urged the necessity of increasing the capacity of the Asylum. The Superintendent's report for that year made an exhibit of *one hundred and ten* patients, and stated that he had been compelled, during the year, to send some male patients home, for want of room. What would *that* Board of Supervisors say now to *one hundred and fifty-five* occupying the same rooms?

"At this writing I have no means of knowing the exact number of insane persons in the State, but from some facts in my possession I have no doubt but there are many more *outside* of the institution than there are *in* it—that more than one-half of those entitled to our fostering care are deprived of it for want of room. At this moment there are many in jails and other places of confinement, who are clearly entitled to the privileges of an hospital as any of those who have been actually received within its walls. But the utmost capacity of this institution has long since been reached, or more truly speaking, *stretched* to a point quite incompatible with the highest measure of success. I am sure the public does not know what a crowded hospital for the insane implies. When a hospital intended for one hundred patients is made to receive one hundred and fifty, they excite and disturb each other; dangerous and even murderous collisions, fearful to think of, are almost unavoidable; the amount of ventillation is deficient, and consequently the air of the house is loaded with effluvia calculated to produce disease.

"It is impossible to classify the patients; that is, to make such a judicious distribution of them, as will conduce to the exact welfare of each and every individual. We have three wards for each sex. In the basement or first ward we place idiots, imbeciles, confirmed epileptics, and the more unmanageable incurables. Some of these are occasionally wild with the most frightful mania. In the second ward we place a better class—those who are habitually or nearly always quiet and orderly—those who are under hopeful treatment, and the better educated classes, who would be shocked into active mania by the boisterous blasphemy, and frequent furious outbreaks of the first ward. In the third ward, we have still a better class—those who are improving, and the convalescent—the mild and gentle, and those who have been accustomed to the best society.

"These are the varieties of our accommodations for the insane. Now suppose a patient with acute mania is presented for treatment! However violent may be the attack, and how ever much excited and unmanageable he may be, if the case be *recent*, he belongs to the class most usually cured by timely and proper treatment. What shall we do with him, wild and raving as he is, in his ropes and chains? Send him to the first ward to have his mania confirmed, and become incurable by the almost incessant excitement that would surround him?

"It would be better for him to be chained to the floor in a solitary dungeon, without a ray of light, than to be committed to such a bedlam. Such a confinement would be fatal to him. On the other hand, should we, in our sympathy for the *individual*, carry him to the second or third wards, we would endanger the recovery, and perhaps cause the relapse of those who may be improving, by subjecting them to the influence of his ravings. Then what should we do with him? The duty of the State is plain—*let there be room enough for all!* Increase the capacity of the present building, by adding a wing to each extremity; for, let it be distinctly understood that, to place a patient in a crowded Asylum, is to inflict a positive injury on many for the doubtful chance of benefiting one.

"If the matter of economy should claim a place in the consideration of this subject, then I am prepared to demonstrate from statistics, and from the testimony of the most celebrated authors, that the State is, and will be, annually burdened with the life-long support of persons, who, if subjected to early hospital treatment, might have been restored to society; and that, in the long run, the expense of such treatment would be far less than the supporting of the friendless, homeless, chronic, and incurable insane, as they are now supported.

"If the condition of the Asylum proper is a sad and deplorable one, what will become of our ideas and emotions of humanity when we take a look into the ward which has been provided for the colored insane—those poorest of the poor unfortunates. The building which has been appropriated to them, as you are aware, was originally intended, and I suppose was. for a time, used as a ten-pin alley, for the recreation and amusement of convalescents. It is a very low structure—the eaves being scarcely more than twelve feet from the ground, the ventillation must, of necessity, be imperfect. This makes it impossible for us to avail ourselves of that great and indispensible sanitary necessity—pure, fresh air. In an atmosphere loaded with the sickening affluvia, exhaled from filthy human bodies, a state of physical health for any considerable period is scarcely possible. It is impossible to cool such a structure in summer, and equally so to warm it in winter. Much suffering has already been entailed upon its miserable inmates; and, in that building, it is not in the power of the Superintendent to make them even comparatively comfortable. The successful treatment of these patients is out of the question. Should one ever recover, it will be in spite of all the agencies and circumstances which could possibly tend to aggravate the disorder. They must, therefore, sooner or later, become afflicted with physical disease, and die, or become hopeless and confirmed incurables, and drag out their wretched existence as chronic charges upon the misdirected charity of the State. And when I intimate that the sexes can scarcely be kept separate, you must conclude with me, that this establishment for the colored, representing as it does, our charity and beneficence to these people, is a standing reproach, and if the remedy is not applied, will be a monument of disgrace to our State, and an outrage upon every idea of humanity; an outrage which should incense the people, if they knew the facts, as they can be demonstrated to any visitor who will devote to the inspection, five minutes of his time.

"In the name of these unfortunates, who cannot plead their own cause, I appeal to you to bestir yourselves, in bringing this matter before the Legislature, in such an impressive manner that *that* body shall not be ignorant of the wants of the Institution as above set forth. The duties of all are prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State. Your Superintendent will not shrink from his; but the responsibility for neglect and disaster will be placed upon the proper shoulders.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"WM. M. COMPTON,

"*Superintendent.*"

As a supplement to the foregoing, I need only add that with the exception of the relief furnished by the State Hospital at Vicksburg, we are in the same condition now that we were then. The new wings will furnish room for one hundred and fifty additional patients, and we have enough of pressing applicants on our list now to fill every new room on the very day that the keys are handed to us. Especially will this be the case in the female department. I do not know that there are more females than males insane in the State; but there are more applicants. This may be accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that, in many instances, a harmless imbecile male is allowed to ramble about the country, so long as he does no positive injury to himself or others; whereas, seclusion is sought for the female, in order that she may be protected.

Is it thought that we are having a heavy increase in the number of insane in the State? This may or may not be true. I have no statistics upon which to predicate an opinion. But is it thought that we have a large number in proportion to our population? Look at the tabulated statements in other countries and other States! Without intending to enter into details on this subject, I may refer to the report of the "Commissioners in Lunacy" of England, made in July last, in which it is recorded that out of a population of 22,090,163, there were a total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, of 54,713, making the ratio of 2.47 per 1000, or about 5 for every two thousand persons, or *one in four hundred.* About three-fifths of these were "under detention," or under treatment in hospitals. If the State of Mississippi should present the same proportion, her population of 800,000 would contain 2,000 "lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind—and making an estimate of those who should be under detention," we would have in our borders 1,200 persons who should now be in hospitals. I grant that it is hardly fair to compare the State of Mississippi, whose broad acres and comparatively new and enterprising population, have exempted her from the degenerating influences which attach to old and thickly crowded England. We are free from the physical and mental degeneracy that follows intermarriage, and the corrupting influences of crowded vice and pauperism, that continue to send down, from generation to generation, an heriditary taint, that increases in virulence the farther it goes. But in our own country, in States where the statistical facts have been carefully compiled, it is shown that *one person in every five hundred of the population is insane.* This would give us 1,600 persons, three-fifths of whom (more than 1000), according to English statistics, do require detention of some sort. The last United States census shows that, in a population of less than 40,000,000 we have 37,382 lunatics and 24,527 idiots. Those classed as lunatics are those who have to be restrained. Conceding that Mississippi contains a due proportion of these unfortunates, we would have in our population of 800,000, at least one for every thousand, under the most rigid calculation. The State of Massachusetts, with a population of about 1,100,000, according to the report of the "Board of State Charities," during the twelve months preceding the 30th day of September, 1870, had under treatment in her hospitals for the insane, 2,122 persons, or about one for every five hundred of her population. But Massachusetts has three large Asylums, while we have only one small one in a population less than one-third smaller. A careful review of the foregoing figures may look startling, and they are.

But what I rely upon mainly in making the appeal for additional room in the Asylum, is the plain, tangible fact of a huge pile of applications now spread before me and recorded on my register. The practical question, therefore, that now stares the Legislature in the face is, whether it shall be our purpose to furnish adequate protection, care and treatment to *all* the insane of Mississippi, or whether the State will confine its attention to only a portion of them. Fourteen of our inmates now present have been the recipients of the bounty and charity of the State for the last seventeen years. Are they more entitled to it than fourteen others, who only a few months ago became insane, and who are now compelled to spend the cold winter in a loathsome jail, because there is no room for them in the Asylum? It would be a gross injustice to turn out the fourteen old ones to make room for the new, although there may be a probability of curing a large proportion of the latter, while no such prospect exists in the former. Both cry aloud to the Legislature for a home and for treatment, and the claims of both are alike pressing upon us. Just as I write this my eye falls upon the following paragraph in the *Southern Herald*, a newspaper published in the county of Amite:

"An insane man, named Robinson, who for several months had been confined in the Woodville jail, died in our town on Wednesday last, while on his way to the Asylum, in Jackson. There are circumstances connected with his death that have the appearance, at least, of heartless inhumanity. The man was very much emaciated from his long confinement and recent sickness. He was sent from Woodville on Tuesday last, in an uncomfortable hack, in charge of two negroes. They arrived in town at a late hour in the night, and put up at the hotel (?) of Jim Saturday. On Wednesday morning he was placed in the hack and *securely tied*. Several persons who were present say that he was in a dying condition. After going out a short distance, on the Summit road, the hack returned, and the man was taken from it—*dead*. We have no comments to make."

Nor have I any comments to make. The sad recital speaks for itself. I make no reflection upon the mode of transportation, nor upon the style of the accommodations "at the hotel (?) of Jim Saturday." The important part of the story is told in the line, "for several months in the Woodville jail!" The death of poor Robinson is noticed because the unusual circumstances came under the eye of a village editor. How many others have met a similar fate?

OUR COLORED INSANE.

In connection with the demand for enlargement of our Asylum accommodations, I must be pardoned for making a special allusion to the wants of our colored insane. Up to this time they have received scarcely any consideration at the hands of our State. The accommodations provided for them are described on page 17. The few that could be received at all, occupied the old ten-pin alley. They occupy it now.

At the date of my letter to you (May, 1870), the Asylum proper was full to repletion of white persons. Changes being made, one by one, it has been kept full ever since. The new wings, not yet completed, have afforded us no additional room, and even a fair division between the races of the new wings, when completed, will not give us sufficient room in which to receive one-half of those colored insane persons whose friends are clamoring at our doors.

I make no appeal to a new political element in our State, when I say that insane persons of color have been sadly neglected, and that provision for their proper care and treatment should be made as early as possible. I regard the fact as settled, that white and colored persons cannot be properly and successfully treated in the same wards of an hospital for the insane. I do not deem it necessary, nor do I propose to argue the question of caste in this report. That a feeling of caste does exist, every one knows, and I take it as an existing fact. Popular prejudices are almost always intensified in the insane mind, and this idea of caste is not an exception to the rule. Such being the fact, I do not hesitate to assert that the Lunatic Asylum is not the proper place to attempt to *educate out* of a person an inborn idea. Then separate wards must be assigned to the two races. They may be a part of the same building, or a separate building may be erected a short distance from the present one, as has been done at the National Asylum at Washington, and at Longview, in Ohio, and still remain under the control of the same officers, and be supplied by the same machinery.

But the manner of enlarging our accommodations for the insane, whether by making further additions to the present building, or by erecting a new asylum separate and apart from it, is a matter which may very properly be referred to the deliberations of an appropriate committee of the Legislature, with whom your Superintendent will take pleasure in conferring at the proper time. I have requested the obliging State Architect, Mr. Willis, to draw a sketch of the plan of enlargement, which I deem most useful as well as economical, and prepare an estimate of the probable cost, which will be ready for the inspection of those who may feel interested in the enterprise, at the proper time.

I cannot close this branch of my report without expressing, in the name of our insane, my profound acknowledgments to the last Legislature for the prompt and liberal manner in which they responded to my appeal two years ago. It was only necessary to explain the necessity of the appropriation for enlargement, and they came forward with scarcely a dissenting voice to the relief of this most unfortunate class of our fellow-mortals. And to the credit of the great masses of the people of the State, be it spoken, that notwithstanding the extreme heat and bitterness of the late political canvass, when the charge of high taxes was a leading complaint, not one word was uttered against the appropriation which was made for the care of our insane. Politics was not permitted to enter the field and defile the sanctity of our public charities. This was a theater too sacred for political broils or for party wrangles; Democrats and Republicans voted alike on these measures. Let politics never enter this fair domain! Let the department of our humane charity never be invaded and polluted by political considerations; but on this common ground of a high and holy civilization, let us meet and give to the subject that thought and attention that a civilized people owe to their unfortunate fellows. The generous people of Mississippi never yet failed to approve and endorse the most liberal provisions for the care of her unfortunates.

PAYING PATIENTS.

We have no "paying patients" now. The last Legislature passed an Act making this institution free to all classes of our citizens. In some instances it may be, and doubtless is, unfair to require the tax payers, in general, to support as a beneficiary an individual whose estate is amply sufficient to pay all the expenses of board, clothing and attention. But the plan of mixing paying patients with non-paying ones does not work well, and we had no means of separating them; and as a consequence, all were treated exactly alike. This has very often been a source of complaint on the part of paying patients, and even with some of their inconsiderate friends. The claim that money asserts in the outside world, follows its possessor into the words of the Asylum, and if the paying patient is not supplied with something a little better than the non-paying ones, he or she feels a sense of injustice that renders the patient dissatisfied, and to that extent, exerts a deleterious influence affecting not only the good order of the institution, but the welfare of the individual. Such is the power of wealth that, though its possessor be a drivelling imbecile, it is not uncommon to see attendants affected by it in their treatment of patients.

In addition to this, the fact of having to pay $25 or $30 per month for the board of a patient at the Lunatic Asylum has, I feel assured, in many instances, caused the family of moderate means to defer the expense as long as possible, with the hope of ultimately curing the patient at home; and thus, perhaps make a chronic and incurable case out of one that an early admittance might have restored to health and to society. Many proud, but poor persons, shrink from the idea of being classed among paupers, and in order to conceal the uncomfortable fact, they labor and toil with the afflicted one until the golden moment of cure has passed, and the patient is compelled at last to go to the Asylum, there to remain until the "reaper" claims his own. Under the present system of having no paying patients whatever, the question of financial ability is not asked. We therefore have *no paupers.* If a few have been relieved from this burden of support, which they were amply able to bear, it is only a few. I think there were only about fourteen paying patients on the list when the law took effect, and some of them, hard pressed no doubt, were largely in arrears. The Secretary of your Board well knows how difficult it was to collect the quarterly installments, in the majority of cases.

Another consideration in favor of the present system, as far as the management of the Asylum is concerned is, that in making the estimates for an annual support fund, allowance was always made for the money that was *expected* to be derived from this source; and up to this time in the history of the institution, *all* of this fund never did come, and the result has been that a subsequent Legislature has invariably been compelled to provide for a deficit. This will not be the case this year, for the first time since the organization of the institution.

Nevertheless, we have a few patients who are amply able to pay and ought to pay, and some who have no immediate family to support nor bequeath to. In such cases, while the institution has no claim upon them under the law, yet I would suggest to their friends that it would be magnanimous, not to say generous, if they will, out of their means, contribute something for the general good of the Asylum, such as pictures to relieve the blank monotony of our walls, books to make a library for us, blankets to keep out the cold.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

I am inclined to the opinion that the law in this State relating to the criminal insane is harsh. The statute, as you are aware, provides that when any person shall be indicted for murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, and it shall appear in the course of the trial that the said person was probably insane at the time of perpetrating the act, the proceedings against him shall cease on the indictment, until the question of his insanity shall be determined. If the court, after an investigation of the matter, shall sustain the plea of insanity, and if the Judge shall be satisfied from the evidence that he is guilty as charged, if sane, then the prisoner shall be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum for a period of "*not less than ten years,*" and be constantly "kept under the restrictions common to dangerous inasanity;" and further, that when so confined, the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not apply to him.

Now, I do not propose to discuss insanity in its relation to law. I am aware that the plea of insanity as an excuse for crime, has for a number of years been growing very popular and convenient, and that it has become an evil in the land, and should be corrected; but in correcting it, we should not fly to the other extreme, and inflict in some instances a severer punishment upon the individual on a verdict of insanity, than would attach to the crime if found guilty of *that.* This very fact would doubtless deter counsel from making the plea, however justly he might do so, with the hope, perhaps, of mitigating the penalty by a much shorter term in the State prison.

A case illustrating this point was admitted a few months ago into this Asylum. A man was indicted for ssault and battery with intent to kill. His lawyer pleaded insanity, and upon that issue the trial proceeded, and the plea was very properly sustained—for the man is insane. The court committed him to the Asylum for the shortest time prescribed by the law, and that man is here for at least ten years; and it is not in the power of the Superintendent, the Governor, or the Court to release him. His insanity is of recent date, and he will probably recover within a few months. Shall he be made to "serve out his time," notwithstanding his recovery? If so, then the Asylum will partake of the nature of a punitory institution, to that extent, and the State of Mississippi will witness the punishment of a man who has not been convicted of crime. I think a power of discretion to discharge the patient at a given period, say twelve months after a pronounced recovery, should exist somewhere; and while it should not rest, perhaps, with the medical officers of the Asylum alone, it might be vested in the Superintendent and a given number of outside physicians, who shall be required to visit the person at irregular intervals commencing six months anterior to the proposed date of discharge, in order to satisfy themselves of the genuineness of the recovery.

But perhaps the most objectionable feature in the law is found in the mode of trying the case. The question of insanity is to be tried by a jury! As juries are ordinarily composed in this country, it will be impossible to avoid the infliction of much wrong, either upon the accused or upon the State. There are some cases of insanity so clear and so decided in their manifestations that no one could possibly be mistaken. But there are other cases, the investigation of which would leave the mind of the best medical philosophy in doubt. Juries *may* be able to decide correctly as to a matter of contract, or as to a charge of murder, from the facts detailed by witnessess, but an average jury cannot decide the question of insanity in a case at all doubtful. And I have no doubt but that a large proportion of the cases that will come before our courts will be *doubtful* ones. The slightest acquaintance with theatricals would enable a shrewd murderer to pass off a feigned insanity before a majority of juries. On the other hand, there are many confirmed lunatics whose propriety and decorum, and whose positive cleverness would set aside the very idea of insanity in the estimation of many juries. Under the present system, therefore, I am fully satisfied that many criminals will escape, and many innocent men be made to suffer,

As an improvement, I would suggest that the question of insanity be determined by a committee, or jury, if you please, of physicians, the Judge or Chancellor presiding. As many as five might be easily selected in any county, who, after a thorough investigation, and mature reflection, would seldom fail to arrive at a proper conclusion. I am aware that all physicians are not experts in insanity; but all have read, or can read, something about it, and besides their very habit of thought and investigation; their daily exercise of the closest scrutiny into matters, the most minute and apparently unimportant, in making their diagnosis of disease; their better acquaintance with the changes in physiognomy and demeanor wrought by disease, qualify them, and them only, for the delicate and important task of deciding whether a man is an unfortunate lunatic, or a hardened criminal.

INEBRIATES.

The consideration of the foregoing question of medical jurisprudence, brings to our contemplation a kindred question, that for some years has attracted the attention of humanitarians in this country and Europe—a question upon which the public mind is gradually undergoing a great change.

Are inebriates insane?

A proper solution of this question involves not only the correctness of that law maxim which declares that "drunkenness is no excuse for crime," but also calls the attention of society to the contemplation of measures calculated to remedy an evil that abounds in the land.

I do not propose to write a temperance address, and shall repeat none of the old arguments used by the leaders of that reform, but I do propose to call your attention to the medico-legal aspect of habitual drunkenness. Every nation and every people, antique as well as modern, has had its stimulant or narcotic. Dr. Joseph Parish, chairman of a committee, prepared a report which was unanimously adopted by the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, in 1869, which contained the following section: "There are constitutional tendencies inherent in mankind to seek artificial support. In vidication of this statement, we find in every soil and in every climate, some indigenous product from which man, in every stage of civilization, extracts an intoxicating ingredient." The propensity to forced stimulation, I suppose, has characterized the human race ever since, if not before Noah "planted a vineyard and drank of the wine.'

I do not contend that a moderate indulgence of this natural appetite is hurtful. On the contrary, a gentle stimulant is not only a good medicine to a debilitated body, but an exhilerating cordial to a wearied mind. But when alcoholic stimulants are indulged in for a great while to excess, a morbid condition of the brain is produced, and it is to this chronic form of drunkenness that I prppose to address myself. It is on drunkenness as a disease that I write.

Different writers apply different names to it. These are various, and some of them fanciful—such as Chronic Alcoholism, Temulentia, Dipsomania, Methexia, Methomania, etc. Dr. Albert Day, for a long time the Superintendent of the "Washington Home," at Boston, and who has a larger experience, perhaps, than any other person in the United States, in the treatment and management of inebriates, prefers the term Methomania. He defines it thus: "The chronic form often has causes more remote than continuous stimulation, under the action of which the passion for stimulants amounts to a mania seemingly irresistible and incurable. These causes are either idiopathic or are induced by habits or manner of life. Among these may be mentioned a mental constitution unbalanced in its moral faculties, congenital physical weakness, resulting in a morbid tendency to melancholy, a weak individuality, and a disposition easy, good natured, and social. The disease is frequently induced by misfortune, which darkens and embitters life, or by contrary successes, which unduly excite the mind. The miserable, the irresolute, the listless, the unoccupied, and those too much burdened with care or labor, are the subjects of it." He divides the victims of methomania into two general classes:

1st. Those who drink from habit or custom or social influence, and also from a low moral nature or deficiency of self-control, continue the practice until the use becomes inordinate and excessive, and the over-stimulated and disabled functions demand the constant excitement of the poison to promote their action.

2d. Those with whom this self-poisoning is an intermittent mania, aroused at longer or shorter intervals, and also drink only for the days or weeks that the mania is upon them, each paroxysm succeeded by a long interval—perhaps, months of sobriety and abstinence, but too likely to be followed again by a return of temptation, and a renewed yielding to irresistible desire. The first we call constant drinking, the second periodical.

All competent authorities agree in attributing to alcoholic stimulants a large share in the production of insanity, but it has not been many years that alcoholism or chronic inebriety has been regarded as insanity itself. Dr. Bryce, the able and efficient Superintendent of the Alabama Insane Hospital, has given much attention to this subject, and, in his last report, brings forward the most convincing data; and inasmuch as it is my purpose to second his efforts as far as Mississippi is concerned, I shall take the privilege of drawing largely from the stock of information accumulated in his very valuable report. In support of the proposition, that Methomania is a disease, he quotes from a very valuable paper, on the influence of Methomania upon business and criminal responsibility, recently published, by Dr. Rogers, of New York. The object of the paper was to prove that the morbid desire for alcoholic stimuli "is a positive expression of brain disease." Dr. Hutchinson, in his report of the Glasgow Asylum, published more than a quarter of a century ago treats of it as a form of mania, as a form of brain and mental unsoundness which renders the victim of it irresponsible of his acts during the paroxysms. The celebrated physiologist, Dr. Carpenter, of London, is his essay on alcohol, written a few years later, speaks of it as "one form of insanity." Forty years ago, or more, Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts, wrote a pamplet on this subject urging the establishment of an Asylum for the cure of those persons, on the ground that they were the victims of a disease over which they had no control, and which rendered them irresponsible for their acts, and dangerous if left at large. Dr. Roesch, a French writer, published a paper upon the effects of the excessive use of alcoholic drinks, and is credited by some authors with having first called the attention of the profession to Methomania as a disease. Dr. J. E. Turner, the distinguished founder of the New York Inebriate Asylum, in his report to the Legislature in 1864, uses the following strong language: "Every case of inebriety is a suicidal case of insanity which needs the control and medical treatment of an Asylum more than any other class of insane."

Dr. Tyler, to whose opinions in these matters the greatest weight is attached, speaks of this affection as follows: "Pathological investigations show that the brain is changed from a healthy to a diseased state by the action of alcohol. Healthy thoughts and healthy moral sentiments, are not evolved by a diseased brain. To its possessor we attach no moral responsibility. An inebriate has a diseased brain. No will or agency of his can bring forth therefrom other than diseased, mental and moral products. A person who is governed by an uncontrollable appetite, or by an uncontrollable influence, is not a responsible being, and should be so treated."

Dr. Ray, the present Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and late Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, at Boston, in his report, for 1867, says: "The extent to which the morbid craving for stimulants, and the infirmity of will in resistance, which combined constitute the disease, having its source and sustenance in the impaired functional activity of the various organs of the body, can only be appreciated by one who has carefully observed it in a large number and variety of cases. As a disease, its character is most complex and obscure, involving, as it does, abnormal conditions of both body and mind, and varying in every case, with individual temperament and characteristics."

A Commission appointed by the State of Massachusetts, some four years since, to report upon the condition of the Asylum of that State, in speaking of this form of insanity, classes it as a disease under whose paroxysms or influence the victim should be cleared from criminal responsibility. Under the conviction that the methomaniac is a victim of an uncontrollable desire, and therefore dangerous to himself and those about him, and hence, a fit subject for the interference of the State, more than 1500 medical men of that State signed a petition to the Legislature, in 1857, in favor of the establishment of an Asylum for that purpose.

In that petition we find the following paragraph: "Without such an institution, the physician has been compelled to turn from his patient discouraged, disheartened and defeated, and the victim of this painful malady has found a drunkard's death and a drunkard's grave. With this institution, we can save hundreds who are now crowding our insane asylums, inundating our courts, dying in our prisons, and perishing in our streets."

Dr. Ainstie, in his article on "Alcoholism," "Reynold's System of Medicine," says of methomania: "It is of a truth, rather a variety of constitutional insanity than of alcoholic disease, but as the outbreaks owe many of their characteristic symptoms to the influence of drink, the disease requires notice in a treatise on alcoholism."

Within the last month the second session of the American Association for the cure of Inebriates was held in the city of New York. The Committee on Business reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It is the practice of many persons to denounce inebriety as a crime, and inebriates as sinners; and,

Whereas, Such persons are unwilling to admit that inebriety is a disease lest such admission should seem to palliate the offense and relieve the inebriate of responsibility; therefore,

Resolved, As the expression of this Association, that we deal with inebriety as a disease, without reference to the motion or want of motive in the inebriate himself.

Resolved, That the effect of poison in the blood and nervous system, and the reflex action of this morbific agent upon the whole physical system, is the same in the virtuous as in the vicious, and that antecedent or subsequent moral conditions are incidental to the main fact of the disease.

Resolved, That any given percentage of public crime being accounted for by the fact of the confirmed inebriety of the criminal, does not, in our opinion, increase the responsibility, nor should it add to the punishment of such offenders.

Resolved, That we have, no controversy with the dogma of criminality, as applied to drunkenness, while we do not charge the inebriate with being a criminal.

In answer to the questions asked at a previous session by the Hon. Donald Dalrymple, M. P. of England, the committee to whom the matter was referred, responded that it is desirable to give legal power to institutions for inebriates, to detain their patients until, in the judgment of the proper officers, such patients are restored to health; that patients who enter such institutions voluntarily, or by the advice or persuasion of friends, should be treated in the same manner as those who are admitted by legal enactment or judicial authority; that inebriates should not be received into lunatic asylums for treatment, and that if admitted temporarily in a state of mania they should be removed to an inebriate asylum as soon as this condition has subsided.

With this array of testimony, who can longer doubt that the inebriate is insane? Says Dr. Bryce: "If, after a review of the facts, there shall still be found a mind so conservative as not to admit them as evidence of the existence of such a disease as methomania, which more or less seriously impairs the responsibility of its victim, then I have little hope of its conviction, unless in some evil hour it becomes a subject of disease."

Now I would not be understood as contending that every man who gets drunk, nor that every habitual drunkard is a methomaniac. Dr. Blandford, a distinguished London physician, published a very valuable book this year, and on the subject under consideration, holds this language: "The unsoundness of mind which exists in connection with habitual drinking, must be estimated like unsoundness in any other individual. Not every drunkard is insane, nor can he be confined, because he ruins his health and property, any more than a confirmed gambler or opium-eater. There is an insanity, the marked features of which is a craving of drink, but it is not the condition of a man who, after his work is over, goes to the public house and 'gets drunk, whether he does so nightly or occasionally." It would be dangerous to advance the broad, unqualified doctrine that all cases of drunkeness are cases of insanity, and that a man is therefore irresponsible for what he may do while under the influence of alcohol; many bad men would take advantage of this ruling, and deliberately intoxicate themselves, preparatory to the commission of crime.

But the genuine methomaniac—the man who, from an inherent or acquired constitutional infirmity, has become the victim of a thirst or craving that his force of will is unable to control is insane, and the law cannot justly hold him responsible for any act that he may commit in procuring the stimulant, nor for what he does while under its influence. It will not do for society to say that the man should not have acquired the habit. The law and society both tolerate the saloon and the dram shop, and the law and society may expect to deal with their victims. It does not matter when, where or under what circumstances the unfortunate wretch became a methomaniac. As far as the remedy is concerned, it is sufficient to know that he is one, and requires that restraint, and demands that protection which the law alone can give. The unfortunate sufferer finds himself in the clutches of a monster, from whose grasp, unaided, he cannot extricate himself. From an unquiet and disturbed sleep—a sleep that has been crowded with the most horrible visions—he awakes in the morning, weak and nervous. His extremities are cold, and he trembles. He feels unequal to any task that may be before him. Knowing full well that his present ill-feeling is but the result of too frequent potations the day before, he makes the resolve not to repeat the indiscretion *that* day. But he feels so badly, and so much depressed, mentally and physically, that he finally concludes to take just one drink, and no more. And as he, with weak and uncertain tread, hies him to the old haunt, society, and the law look down upon him with scorn and contempt, when he is really object of the most humane pity. That one drink is but the initiation to another debauch, and night comes to find him drunk again. And thus he spends his life, unable in many instances to divert his footsteps from the path that leads to the drunkard's grave.

The good and holy, but mistaken churchman, may read to the unhappy victim a well-intended homily on the vice of intemperance, but the monitor knows no more of the case before him than he does of the horrors of hydrophobia, and is as incompetent to treat the one as the other. The methomaniac is the most unhappy of mortals. Many of them possess the brightest intellect in other respects, and can reason most logically upon their own cases. Indeed *they* know more about it than anybody else. In repeated efforts at voluntary reform, they have struggled with the unrelenting tyrant in many a well fought contest, and they, and only they, know his power. No one but he who has triumphed can ever know the sublime heroism of a voluntary reform. Voluntary reforms do occur. The occurrence of any extraordinary event, such as the commission of a crime while under the influence of alcohol, with the subsequent remorse; the death of a member of a family, or any other important circumstance may, and frequently does produce a revulsive shock to the individual, and under the excitement of the hour he puts forth an unusual amount of will-force and conquers the habit, and thus restores himself. And there are others who have reasoned themselves into a fixed determination, and have succeeded. These, however, can hardly be deemed confirmed methomaniacs, though they may border on it very closely.

But while this is happily true in one class of habitual drunkards, there is another class who have resolved and re-resolved, who have grappled with the monster for years and years, growing weaker and weaker in each conflict, until they have arrived at a point at which they no longer have the power of resistance. The power of will is so much reduced that they cannot offer another effort of opposition, but yield themselves passive victims to the work of the destroyer. The laconic epistle of the young man who committed suicide at Nashville, Tennessee, some months ago, "A drink, a drunk, remorse and morphine," contained suggestive thoughts for a volume. These are they who, conscious of an inability to free themselves from the degrading vice, seek relief "anywhere, anywhere, out of the world." These are they who, if they survive a great while, are sent to the lunatic asylums, and who beget children to succeed them in the same round of misery and wretchedness.

It is to these that the State should extend its helping hand. Destitute of will-force themselves, brain-sick and feeble, they should be subjected to the will of another, for such time as may be necessary to restore their brains to a normal condition. Practically, the subject presents itself to us under two important aspects.

1st. As it affects the well-being of the individual himself.

2d. As it affects the well-being of society.

If it is granted that the methomaniac is insane, and the best medical minds of the present day agree that he is, then the duty of the State is clear. If the individual, from any cause is incapable of taking care of himself and his family, if he is daily "committing suicide" without the power to desist, the State should come to his relief and protect him against himself.

And inasmuch as the methomaniac is always a dangerous member of society, and is more often guilty of offenses deemed criminal than any other class of persons, it becomes equally the duty of the State to interfere in the matter, and protect society against the irresponsible violence of the unrestrained methomaniac. That many trials for murder, manslaughter and assault with intent to kill, would be prevented, every one knows. At the very moment of writing this page, I am in receipt of a telegram asking me to go to a distant part of the State to testify in the case of a man indicted for murder, in the defense of whom his counsel propose to make the plea of methomania. If the plea shall be sustained, that unfortunate man will be sent to this institution for *at least ten years*, whereas, had he been placed under restraint before the act was committed, the murdered man would not only have been alive and with his family to-day, but the murderer would have been cured of his infirmity long since, and returned to society.

This brings us to the treatment of methomania, as well as to the consideration of the proper means by which society can protect itself against criminals. The means for accomplishing both purposes are happily blended. One course will secure both objects—RESTRAIN THE INDIVIDUAL!

There is no question but that the State has the power to abridge the liberty of the individual for the general good. It is being done every day, and when this abridgment is productive of a cure (I shall not call it reform) of a most pernicious and destructive habit, the act commends itself on two important counts.

These two points being conceded, the remedy suggests itself at once. The State should, without delay, establish in her borders an asylum for inebriates, that should comprise in its appointments all the proper elements of a curative as well as reformatory institution. It is hardly necessary to allude to the prevalence of the disorder. There is scarcely a village or a community in the State that is not cursed with the presence of its hopeless sot, who has long since passed the point at which reform is possible without restraint. Loafing around saloons and bar rooms, and picking up a precarious living here and there, as chance or charity may throw the means of subsistence in the way, these wretched sufferers are dragging a miserable existence as standing nuisances to society, and as ulcers upon the body of the family. Who does not know of many such? And who has not known many promising young men whose morals, as well as intellect, have been drowned in alcohol, and who now fill drunkhards' graves, who might have been saved to themselves, and to the world, by a timely interference on the part of the State? Dr. Day, who has given to the world a most excellent little book on the subject, says: "It seems to me that the very general prevalence of the disease is not appreciated. Every one knows of one or more cases, but they are looked upon as infrequent exceptions; whereas, it may be said that there is hardly a family of any size which has not amongst its members at least one who is either a confirmed inebriate, or tainted more or less with this disease. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of these cases are not visible to the eye of society, but are hidden from the world by the decent pride of friends, or the sensitive modesty of patients themselves. No social limits are narrow enough to exclude it and it knows no distinction of sex. It is the skeleton that sits at every board, and darkens with the gloom of its presence the brightest scenes of life."

I do not claim to be fully prepared to suggest a plan of organization for an institution of this kind which would in all respects be adapted to the wants of Mississippi. To perfect a proper system would require more investigation than I have been able to give to the subject, but a suitable committee appointed by the Legislature, could very soon examine all the most popular plans now in operation in the United States, and report one for this State.

At the North I am aware that these institutions are quite expensive. On the authority of Dr. Brice, of Alabama, it is stated that the *minimum* price of board in one of them is *twenty dollars per week.* This, of course, is too high for us, unless, the patient himself is able to pay for unnecessary luxuries. Our Lunatic Asylum costs only six dollars per week per patient, and that includes not only board and clothing, but salaries and wages. I know of no reason for a larger expenditure for methomaniac. Indeed, it should be less, for lunatics are frequently very destructive in their habits, as the shreds of many blankets, dresses, etc., amply testify.

In his report for 1870, Dr. Bryce suggests a plan which he claims to be original, and since it is attracting much attention in our sister State, I will transcribe the material portions of it here. He says:

"I should like to see established in Alabama a REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES, of all classes, under the jurisdiction of the courts. The facts might properly come before the grand jury, and upon the finding of a true bill the case should be duly investigated by a jury empaneled specially with a view to its competency to decide the same. If the allegations are established by proof, the inebriates should be committed for a term of *not less than two nor more than five years* to the reformatory, and be supported there at the expense of the State. The treatment should be conducted by an educated physician, under a Board of intelligent trustees. A part of the moral treatment should consist in the regular performance of skilled manual labor, in which each patient should be compelled to engage, the proceeds of which should support the institution. Voluntary inebriates should be received without the exposure of a public trial, on the same conditions as those sent by order of the courts, on certificate of a Justice of the Peace, that the applicant is a volunteer, and that the time of treatment has been determined by two intelligent physicians. Inebriates who are willing and able to pay their expenses in the Reformatory, should receive extra accommodations, and pursue, with the consent of the Medical Superintendent, such literary, manual or other occupation as their education, taste and previous habits of life might indicate. Thorough discipline would be indispensable to successful management, but it should not be unnecessarily harsh nor exacting; nor should the institution be allowed to degenerate in any respect, into a mere punitory establishment.

"Only such requirements and restrictions as are absolutely necessary to compel each patient to follow a trade, to obey constituted authority, and carry out the ordinary hygienic rules and regulations of such an establishment should be imposed. The officers and nurses should be the best of their kind, and selected, as in hospitals for the insane, with a view to their fitness, intelligence and capacity for the work.

"In general terms the qualifications for admission into this admirable institution should be the excessive, persistent, or regular periodical use of alcoholic stimulants to the neglect of ordinary business and domestic obligations, the impairment of general health of body or mind, and the habitual failure to observe the proprieties of life at home or abroad.

"Such is a general outline of a reformatory for inebriates, which I believe to be not only eminently practicable, but absolutely essential in the cure of a disease of all others the most intractable and ineradicable. Inebriate Asylums, when upon the voluntary system alone, when the time of treatment is restricted to one year, however grand, imposing and complete their appointments, must necessarily, from the very nature of the disease which they profess to treat, prove failures in the end. No self-imposed restraint can stay the victim in his onward course to destruction. Nothing but the strong arm of the law can reach his case. Time, likewise, is necessary to remove the cerebral impression upon which we have shown methomania to depend. Reforms extending over one, two or even many years followed by relapses, debauchery and death are not unfamiliar to many of us, and lead us to condemn most emphatically any system of cure that does not extend over several years at least. Apart from the direct curative results of such an institution as I have described, its moral effect upon the habitual drinker, and the novice in restraining the habit within proper limits or in tending to break it up before it becomes fixed; and upon the young, especially those who have inherited the tendency, can hardly be properly estimated. The danger of relapsing, too, which we have shown to be so imminent even in those who have undergone treatment and are restored, will be materially lessened by the mere presence of so formidable an agent."

The experience of those who have much to do in the treatment or management of these cases, is favorable to the prospect of a permanent cure. And I am sure that the item of cost will sink into insignificance when compared with the grand result which it is proposed to achieve. I have no means of stating the case accurately, but I think I hazard nothing in saying that the annual cost to the State in trials, witness tickets, jury tickets, jailors' fees, etc., will far exceed the amount necessary to support an institution of the kind, even if the inmates should contribute nothing whatever in this direction themselves, and there is scarcely a town in the State in which the citizens would not pay a reasonable monthly installment for the board of its street nuisance. To the humanitarian, no field presents a richer harvest, and no enterprise would receive a more cordial endorsement from the people.

It is characteristic of the progression of medicine to take the lead in matters of this kind, and it is to the physicians who are members of the Legislature that I specially commend the subject. There is nothing in the arena of politics so grand as this!

THE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

By your kind permission, I enjoyed the pleasure of attending the meeting of this Association, held in Toronto, Canada, in June last. This being my second year in charge of this Asylum, I looked forward to my entrance into that illustrious circle of *Savans* in the specialty with a great deal of interest. I was not only charmed with the pleasant relaxation incident to travel, but was delighted with the business object of the trip—namely: To mingle with those who have become celebrated in the management and treatment of the insane, as well as to examine, with some scrutiny, into the internal workings of their institutions. So much was I interested in my ramble of investigation, that I returned to my duties here with renewed zeal, and with copious notes for a detailed account of what I saw and heard. I have concluded, however, that an extended reference to my "Observations in other Asylums," however curious, and perhaps interesting it might be to a professional specialist, would not possess a great deal of practical value to you, gentlemen, nor to the Legislature, to whom it is supposed this will be transmitted. Suffice it to say, that I saw much to admire and imitate, and some things to find fault with and avoid. One of the most pleasing incidents of my tour was the interview I had with Miss D. L. Dix, whom those who were identified with the founding of this institution so well remember. It is to this celebrated philanthropist more, perhaps, than to any other individual, save Dr. W. S. Langley, the first Superintendent, that the insane of this State are indebted for a home. She made two visits to Mississippi in the interest of the Asylum, each time carrying into her work a zeal that would take no denial. Her earnestness impressed itself upon all with whom she came in contact, and scarcely a single member of the Legislature who heard her appeal but voted for the necessary appropriation to carry forward the building.

I met this most excellent lady at Trenton, New Jersey, at the splendid and most complete hospital for the insane, presided over by the distinguished Dr. Buttolph. Her life-long service consecrated to the work of ameliorating the condition of the insane, she still devotes her time, her money and her talent to the cause. She spends the greater part of her time with Dr. Nichols, of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, and with Dr. Buttolph, at Trenton. Fortunate getlemen! Blessed institutions!

In this connection I desire to indite a paragraph of thanks to her for a donation of about eighty volumes of miscellaneous books which she kindly gave to our Asylum last spring. Our patients have thumbed them well, and they have been a source of much entertainment and instruction to them. May she live long to enjoy a happy reflection upon well-directed and successful endeavors to be of service to her fellow creatures in her day and generation—a service, the fruits of which will still be ripening long after she shall have been called to her reward.

In the matter of appliances and conveniences, luxuries and amusements, intellectual and physical, a comparison with the condition of our own poor State, would be so unfavorable to us, that I shall decline to make it. Their carriages (one institution had twelve, including buggies, phætons, etc.), their fine roads, their musical instruments, their books, pictures and periodicals—all were presented on such a scale of magnificence, that I could do nothing but admire and—envy.

In all the means of "moral treatment"—by which I mean those agencies and surroundings which tend to divert the mind from a "rooted sorrow," over which it may be brooding, and to attract the thoughts from a subject of delusion, nearly all of those institutions I visited are well supplied. I saw nearly every variety of musical instruments, church organs, pianos, brass bands, violins, guitars, flutes, etc., ten-pin alleys, billiard tables, gymnasiums, calistheneums, were seen to abound. Their libraries, containing thousands of volumes, were supplied with such a variety of books, that every taste could find congenial pastime in perusing some one of them.

Nor are these to be put down as luxuries simply. They are powerful adjuncts in the treatment of the insane, for, by their use, the emotions may be controlled, the wild flight of a distempered imagination be checked, and the melancholy be induced for a time, at least, to forget his misery.

The idea that the insane mind is influenced by music, is not a modern one; and the employment of music in the treatment of insanity, would form a most interesting chapter in the history of ancient and modern psychology. The earliest note of it is to be found in Holy Writ: "And it came to pass, that when the evil spirit of God was upon Saul, that David took an harp and played with his hand, so Saul was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him." In Elisha, it produced inspiration; he called for a minstrel, "and when the minstrel played, the hand of God came upon him." Asclepiades effected many cures of insane persons by this means, and Galen reports that Æsculapius did the same. In modern times the greatest advocate for music in the treatment of insanity has been Dr. Mason Cox, who employed it systematically, he relates, with the best effect, not only in the case of the performer in affording an agreeable recreation and employment, but also with the listener.

I trust, therefore, that you, gentlemen, will renew your entreaty to the Legislature to supply our institution with, at least, some of these means of relieving the monotony of the wards.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In this respect we do not complain of a want of ample means. You, gentlemen, have permitted me to purchase a library of the standard books of the specialty, and if we have not availed ourselves of the opportunity to keep up with the advance of the profession, it is not because we have not had free access to the best books and periodicals of the day. In our endeavor to keep pace with the progress of medicine, it has been our constant aim to give a fair test to new remedies, and new methods of treatment, when they are presented to our notice by what we deem a respectable authority. But it would be out of place in a report like this, to enter into a detail of any peculiar ideas which we may entertain touching the treatment of the various forms of disease, as they are presented to us. The "Medical Journal" is the proper place for a dissertation of that kind.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We express our grateful acknowledgments to the Building Committee (who were charged by the last Legislature with the duty of repairing and furnishing the Asylum), for an appropriation of $2,000 in warrants, which we invested in bedsteads, bureaus, chairs and dressing tables. The old, broken down furniture, that had been an eye-sore to patients, and a source of mortification to the Superintendent, has been removed and sold. With the new furniture our rooms present an air of neatness and comfort, which they have, perhaps, never known before.

ORCHARD.

In the list of improvements, I may mention that we have planted out about one thousand fruit trees, which we hope will some day prove to be a desirable acquisition to the Asylum property. The soil and locality seem to be well adapted to peaches, apples and pears. It is our purpose to set out about the same number next February. I know of no luxury that could be more acceptable to our patients than an occasional basket-full of ripe, luscious fruit, distributed now and then through the wards of the Asylum. If our trees should thrive, it will not be many years until we will have an abundance of many varieties.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

You, gentlemen, are aware that we all thought that the increasing dimensions of the Asylum rendered it necessary that we should increase our domain in a corresponding ratio; and that, finding 160 acres adjoining our grounds for sale at low figures, you made the purchase. The Steward informs me that the firewood on the land will more than pay for the tract, thus proving that it was a wise investment.

It is our desire to bring this new ground into cultivation as it is cleared, and for this purpose it will be necessary for us to purchase some fencing. We have no rail timber, and it seems that rails are difficult to procure in the neighborhood, except at an enormous price. The fence around our old grounds is rapinly going to decay, and I doubt if we will be able to protect another crop with it, unless we do a great deal of repairing. The truth is, a new fence is almost indispensable. I mention this in order that you may make an item of it in your estimate for a support fund.

Among other minor improvements, I mention a very fine, large and durable coal-house that we have built at small cost. We have also newly enclosed our hog lot, and are now better prepared to take care of that portion of our stock than we have been heretofore. We can very easily raise from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of pork at very small cost to the State, besides the hog is a good scavenger, and very readily converts the peelings and scraps from the kitchen into pork. We have a good breed at this time, and hope to make an important item of them hereafter.

OUR MILCH COWS

are not well provided for, and consequently do not yield as large a supply of milk and butter as they might be made to do with proper care and attention. In the spring, summer and autumn, they do very well, but being without shelter in the winter months they become almost worthless. The Pearl river bottom furnishes a good range and pasturage during the greater part of the year, but after passing through a cold, wet winter, they are so much reduced that it requires some time in the spring before they become of much value to us. In this respect the management of the Asylums at the North is far superior to ours. Their capacious, comfortable stalls are very fine indeed.

Milk and butter should enter largely into the daily bill of fare of our patients, not only because they are nutritious and palatable, and well adapted to sedentary life, but they have the additional advantage of cheapness, when the cows are properly managed.

With a plentiful supply of these wholesome articles, added to the abundance of vegetables, which it will be seen on another page we raise on the premises, a heavy item of expense in the purchase of other articles of food can be saved. As it is, our diet table is limited, and it requires no little attention to devise a sufficient change of diet from day to day to keep our inmates up to a high state of health. The prospect of the early enlargement of the institution, and a doubling of the number of our patients, renders this a still more important question, not only of hygiene, but of economy.

The stock of cows we have on hand seem to be very good, and. if necessary, we could take the pains to improve the breed. An expenditure of a few hundred dollars in the construction of a suitable cow-house, will certainly be a most excellent, and I feel almost justified in saying, an indispensable outlay of a small amount of money. At this moment, I cannot think of a more valuable acquisition to the Asylum on a similar scale, than a sufficient number of good cows, well kept and looked after by a skillful and faithful dairyman.

REPAIRS.

The proper care of an institution of the size and kind as the one under our charge, requires, annually, an outlay that the outsider would scarcely appreciate, and yet it is almost a matter of impossibility to preserve the building and maintain the grounds in such a condition as will best conduce to the interests of the State, without a small annual outlay in this department. The secret of successful management in the control of these small matters, is in the employment of the proper workmen at monthly wages, who, at a small salary, are always convenient, and, indeed, indispensable in an institution of this magnitude. You will observe from the Steward's report that the sum of our repairs and improvements, in the items of plastering, painting and carpenter's work, at the ordinary prices of the country, will exceed $3,000, while the cost to us will not reach as high as $1,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Asylum garden and the Asylum farm have long ago been objects of interest to the community, and of very material profit to the institution. It is my pleasure to report that we have not fallen short this year in this very important department. By reference to Captain McGill's report, you will find that according to the number of our acres, we are not behind the best farmers and gardeners of the country. Indeed, if we may be pardoned for some vain glory, we are not unwilling to enter our fifty acres against any other fifty in the State, although it is well known that a large proportion of ours consists of very poor land. During the past yesr, we have gathered the following articles:

500	bushels corn, at $1 00	$500 00
2,500	bushels sweet potatoes, at $1 00	2,500 00
600	bushels Irish potatoes, at $1 50	900 00
1,400	bushels turnips, at 50c	700 00
50	bushels tomatoes, at $2 00	100 00
6	bushels snap beans, at $2 00	12 00
30	bushels okra, at $2 00	60 00
40	bushels peas, at $2 00	80 00
100	bushels beets, at $1 50	150 00
200	bushels onions, at $2 00	400 00
90	bushels oats, at $1 00	90 00
20	bushels fruit, at $2 00	40 00
12,000	heads cabbage, at 8c	960 00
40	tons hay, at $35 00	1,400 00
30	bushels parsnips, at $1 00	30 00

650	heads celery, at 10c	65 00
3,650	gallons milk, at 40c	1,460 00
2,500	gallons soft soap, at 25c	625 00
180	dozen eggs, at 40c	72 00
3,407	pounds pork, butchered, at 10c	340 00
	Total proceeds from farm and garden	$10,474 00

We ascribe the credit for this abundant success to Mr. Armstrong, under whose supervision quite a number of our inmates render very valuable service. A large share of the work on the farm, and in the garden, was performed by them. This occupation is not only healthful and agreeable to the patients themselves, but is turned to profit in our institution. I will say that, up to this time, the only fertilizers used are such as have been manufactured in compost heaps on the premises. We beg to be pardoned for some pride in the matter, inasmuch as the failure to produce the articles enumerated would necessitate an application to the market, that would involve the outlay of a sum equal to one-sixth of our annual expenses. When we bring our new ground into cultivation, we anticipate a larger yield.

THE MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.

I have no occasion to find fault with this department. I transmit to you herewith a copy of the Matron's report, from which you will perceive that if our male patients have been busy outside of the house, our females have not been idle inside. The Matron very properly ascribes much credit to Mrs. Williams, who has charge of the sewing department. During the year there were made on the place:

Dresses	133	Shirts	186
Skirts	50	Pillow-slips	229
Chemise	76	Sheets	124
Bonnets	7	Matresses	56
Pants	186	Pillow-ticks	24
Drawers	18	Towels	17
Coats	80		

A large proportion of our patients seem to have no friends to inquire after their wants, and we are compelled in many instances to furnish them with everything they need. It would be a great relief to us if the friends of patients would send us now and then a good warm flannel or a nice dress.

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Except to give credit to meritorious parties, we have no desire to refer to this department. Your monthly visits must have satisfied you that there is an active and watchful head to every branch of our work. We endeavor to preserve a system of well ordered discipline in our household.

In the medical department, I have been assisted by Dr. Jas. McWillie, whose earnest co-operation has not only made my burdens light, but has been of incalculable service to our patients. A general favorite with our inmates, he carries into his work a studious industry and kindness that will bring him to the front rank in the specialty to which he is dedicating his time and talents.

Captain McGill, the Steward, is too well known to you, gentlemen, to require any commendation at my hands. His devotion to the interests of the institution is a matter of history, and his familiarity with all its wants and necessities renders his services almost indispensable.

Indeed, in all the departments of our institution we are blessed with efficient officers and employees. Mr. Allen, our engineer; Gray, the night-watch; Armstrong, the farmer, Conway, the supervisor—each and all have commended themselves to our most favorable regard. It is not every one who can adapt himself to a constant dealing with lunatics. In every relation, an immense amount of patience and good humor is required. A thousand whims and delusions have to be met and dealt with every day, and it requires a certain peculiarity of temperament and habit--a thing we call *tact*—to be able to come up to the full measure of efficiency every day.

The constant drafts upon the good nature of those who control and minister to the insane, are very trying upon a shallow fund of good temper, and some come to us for employment who are found to be totally unfitted for the positions they seek. In this respect we have been blessed. We have made but few changes during the year, and we are pleased to hope that it may be compatible with the interests of many of our household to remain with us for many years to come. A perfect fitness for duty in a Lunatic Asylum is difficult to find, and when an individual is found to come fully up to the work in every respect, he or she should be retained at almost any cost.

ESTIMATES.

Last year I based my calculations of what would be necessary to support the institution upon such data as I had been able, from actual experience to collect, and placed it at the the minimum of six dollars per week per patient. In round numbers, I stated to you that 165 patients would require $50,000. By the closest economy—an economy which at the same time that it has been strict, as you are aware, has not been drawn to a point of suffering to any one—we have been able to get through the year. For the first time in the history of the institution, I believe, we are able to say that "we owe no man a dollar." But last year we had a few paying patients on our books; this year we have none. What we get we must get from the State. I still think that six dollars per week per patient will enable our inmates to be comfortable, even if they do not enjoy the luxuries that nine dollars might purchase.

But how many patients will we have? I will say that no matter how many may be received and discharged during the year, the old wings will have its same old number—one hundred and sixty-five. The new wings, when they shall be completed, will contain one hundred and fifty more. But it is impossible for me to say when they will be completed; and you must, in your calculations, take into consideration that the new wings are to be furnished before they can be occupied.

I would suggest that you, gentlemen, confer with the Building Committee before you urge a bill of appropriation, and ascertain as accurately as you can, the date of the opening of the new wings, and make your estimate according to the information which you may derive from them, always bearing in mind that the surest economy for an institution like this is to have enough on hand. Remember that a Legislature of the State of Mississippi censured the Governor and the Board of Trustees once for drawing upon the State Treasury at a time when the institution was without money and without credit. To meet the demands of any contingency of this sort that may arise, I would suggest that in addition to what you may suppose will be sufficient to carry us through another year, you ask for the appropriation of a contingent fund, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used when the emergency calls for it. The Governor is *ex officio* President of your Board, and will always know the exact merits of any demand that may be made upon that fund.

The next year's appropriation, then, must be made on the contingent plan, and I leave it to you, gentlemen, with a reiteration of the statement that with our market and with our State warrants we can scarcely be made comfortable and healthy with an expenditure less than six dollars per week per patient.

ACKNOWEEDGMENTS.

With one exception (Miss D. L. Dix, alluded to on another page), the only charity we have received has been at the hands of the newspaper press. Regularly and irregularly we have received the following papers during the year:

Mississippi Pilot,
Summit Times,
Vickburg Times and Rep'can,
Holly Springs Reporter,
Copiah Republican,
Independent South,
Yazoo Democrat,
American Citizen,
Brandon Republican,
Iuka Springs Gazette,
Columbus Press,
Kosciusko Chronicle,
Tallahatchie News,
North Mississippian,
Senatobia Times,
Handsbo' Democrat,
Forest Register,
Hinds County Gazette,
The Vallonian,
Southern Herald,
Mississippi Central,
Mobile Register,

Columbus Index,.
Woodville Republican
Vicksburg Herald,
Greenville Republican,
Louisville Banner,
Friar's Point Delta,
Central Star.
Natchez Democrat,
Aberdeen Examiner,
Canton Mail,
Meridian Gazette,
Jackson Leader,
Carrollton Conservative,

We record our obligations to the above papers. If editors and publishers will refer to that table in this report, showing the number of inmates from the several counties in the State, they will perceive that every county has one or more inmates who are interested in the local matters that a county paper generally makes a note of; and if they only knew with what avidity a newspaper or magazine is seized and its contents devoured by those shut out from the world, they would be glad to know that they are weekly, if not daily contributing something to this most unhappy class of our fellow beings. I trust that other papers that may have overlooked this matter up to this time, will give a sufficient amount of attention to it, to cause them to place the "Lunatic Asylum" upon their lists.

To you, gentlemen, I need scarcely attempt a word of thanks. In all the turmoil of the busy year, you have stood by the right. I have never doubted your sanction to a reasonable suggestion, and with your hearty co-operation I look to a continuous career of success to the institution over which it is my duty to preside.

In this connection it may not be amiss for me to devote a line to the late President of your Board—ex-Governor Alcorn. Aside from any partiality that I may have for him as a personal friend and adviser, it is due to him that I shall state that he was a frequent visitor and inspector of the Asylum. Entering into the sentiments of the patients as he passed and conversed with each one in the wards, he not only made himself a welcome visitor, but a friend to all. Every one knew him, and every one looked to him as their guardian and protector, outside of the institution. Kind and gentle to all, his departure to the United States Senate was an occasion of sadness in our household. But under the perfect assurance of the good will of Governor Powers, who is by no means a stranger to our family, and who has often been to see us, we start out in the new year under favorable auspices, and with the fullest encouragement. In the work of another year, I crave your cordial co-operation and assistance.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WM. M. COMPTON,
Superintendent.

IN MEMORIAM.

A. B. CABANISS, M. D.

Last year it was my pleasure to note that every one who had ever occupied the position of Superintendent of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum was still alive, and actively mindful of the welfare of the institution. Death, however, has stricken one of the noblest from the list. To do full justice to the memory of that great and good man—great and good in all the qualities of head and heart—would require a more gifted pen than I can bring to this paper.

ALFRED B. CABANISS was born in the city of Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, on the 10th day of December, 1808, and died in Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 21st day of November, 1871—not quite sixty-three years old.

DR. CABANISS received a diploma from the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1833, and in 1835 was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

As far as Mississippi is concerned, it is scarcely necessary for me to allude to the career of DR. CABANISS. He settled in the town of Raymond, in Hinds county, more than thirty years ago, and afterwards removed to the city of Jackson, where he made a reputation for skill and kindness not surpassed by any member of the profession in Mississippi. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all those elements which are essential to a successful physician. With a mind philosophical, and meditative in its turn, he combined a warm-hearted geniality and a sympathetic cheerfulness that made him welcome not only as a physician and a man of science, but as a friend and adviser. His ear was ever attentive to the wail of the afflicted, and his hand was ever open in charity. A well compiled history of his life would be a continuous record of a succession of good deeds.

During the war he was not an idle spectator, but at an early day offered his services to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and for a long time was Post Surgeon at the city of Jackson. Many a survivor of the rebellion will remember the kindness and attention that he received from DR. CABANISS.

Soon after the war, he was appointed Superintendent of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum. While he was the "good man of the house" (about four years), we know that he attached to himself not only the employees of the household, but the patients also, who regarded him as their father. Nowhere, perhaps, except in his own immediate family circle, did his death cast a sadder gloom than it did upon the household of the Lunatic Asylum.

In his day and generation, he made a mark amongst men, and dying, left behind him an example worthy of the imitation of those who are to follow him. A better legacy no man can bequeath.

OFFICERS FOR 1872.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Gov. RIDGLEY C. POWERS,
President Ex Officio.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, D. N. BARROWS,
JOHN W. ROBINSON, WM. H. ALLEN,
JOHN L. CARTER.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

WILLIAM M. COMPTON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

JAMES McWILLIE, M. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

D. N. BARROWS, - - - - - - - - Jackson, Miss

STEWARD,

R. F. McGILL, - - - - - - - - Jackson, Miss.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

BLIND INSTITUTE.

—o—

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the following report of the Institute for the scholastic year, ending July, 1871. The number of persons who have received the benefits of the Institute the past year is twenty-nine—being eight more than during the previous year This number has not been at any one time present, some going out and others coming in. The average attendance would be less than that number. At the close of the session, in July, we had twenty-six. The following list shows the names of the pupils; also, daily routine and studies:

FEMALES

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Banks, Bettie	Westville	Inflamation
Carr, Antoinette	Kosciusko	Congenital
Cooksey, Fannie	Newton Station	
Dickey, Rebecca	Water Valley	Typhoid fever
Dorset, Nellie	Arkibutlar	Inflamation
Graves, Florence	Terry	Inflamation
Hickman, Dora	Monticello	Congenital
Marcum, Sallie	Holly Springs	Small-pox
Neal, Ida	Port Gibson	Measles
Steedley, Emma	Meridian	Congenital
Steedley, Mary Jane	Meridian	Congenital
Spikes, Emma	Verona	Inflamation
White, Hassie	Wesson	Congenital
Walker, Anna	Wesson	Cataract
Watson, Mollie	Shubuta	Brain fever
Whittington, Alice	Water Valley	Congenital
Young, Martha	Pontotoc	Typhoid fever

MALES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Anderson, James R.	New Orleans	
Ford, Willie	Beauregard	Neuralgia
McFall, Henry	Bolivar	Inflamation
Moore, John	Louisville	Inflamation
Douglass, Wm. H.	Fayette	Congenital
Harp, John	Crystal Springs	Congenital
Stamps, Jack	Fayette	Inflamation
White, Jeptha	Wesson	Congenital
Whittington, M. V. B.	Water Valley	Congenital
Wiatt, Thomas	Paulding	Accidental
Zackery, Robert	Meridian	Brain Fever
Yanakcheck, Wenzel	Macon, Ga	

DAILY ROUTINE.

Such officers as have early duties to perform, rise at 5 o'clock, A. M. The pupils rise at six.

From six to eight, breakfast and recitation.

At 9 o'clock, morning worship. School exercises from 9 till 4.

Ten minutes between all the classes.

Supper at 6 P. M. Evening worship at 7. Young children retire to rest; older pupils listen to reading for an hour.

Saturday is spent in writing letters for the blind, and in giving instruction in bead work, sewing, crocheting, etc.

Sunday, pupils attend Sabbath school and Church in the morning. Bible class in the afternoon by the Superintendent.

STUDIES.

Reading, spelling and writing, mental and written arithmetic, physical and descriptive geography, natural philosophy, Quackenbos' rhetoric, Quackenbos' grammer, history, Davies' algebra, Davies' bourdon, Davies' geometry and Latin.

One pupil was discharged during the year, and for the reason: that the opinion of the Board of Trustees was, that he had completed his course.

At present, the law makes no limit in regard to the ages at which pupils are to be received, and to what age they may remain as pupils. The following extract from the report of the Indiana State Institute for the blind, gives the largest period for admission of pupils of any blind school. We would recommend the adoption of a similar rule:

"From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institute; provided, the pupils have had judicious care and training, at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose sight after that age, or, having lost it earlier, did not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects, who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age."

The erroneous opinion prevails that this Institute is an "asylum for the blind." We quote from the Georgia report of 1871 on this subject:

"It is well to keep definitely and distinctly in view, in all of our operations, the object of this institution. Its chartered name, "Academy," would seem enough to indicate this much; yet, in the face of this name, and notwithstanding our reiterated assertion, there seems to be, now and then developing, misapprehensions and consequent mistakes on this point. The Academy is not an infirmary for the treatment of the diseases of the eye, or for operations, surgical or medicinal, for the purpose of the restoration or improvement of vision. No less is it an asylum in the sense of a refuge and a home for any or all classes of the indigent blind. It claims to be merely a school, like other schools, in many respects having its course of study, its system of discipline, its departments of literature and music; but unlike other schools generally, in the fact that it embraces a mechanical department for the training of its pupils in industrial work, and into which it receives, under special circumstances, blind adults as apprentices."

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. The small sum of $45 for medical attendance for the year, shows the care taken over those constitutionally infirm.

This is owing, in a measure, to the introduction of gymnastics into our school. As a healthy exercise and system of physical training for the blind, it can hardly be overrated.

We have a pupil that was under the care of a physcian for years, until gymnastics were introduced in 1869. Since then she has been perfectly well, requiring no medicines. Having no gymnasium, we could not teach the boys. We greatly need a building for that purpose.

I am happy in being able to report that the deportment of all the pupils has been excellent. This made the relations between teachers and scholars very pleasant, and spread an air of cheerful contentment all over the house. Our labor system works admirably. We give to those capable of working, their separate duties in housework.

In visiting different blind institutions North, we found only two or three servants were employed where there were forty or fifty pupils.

The blind boys and girls did the work—such as sweeping making beds, sawing wood, making fires, etc.

In support of this system, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the report of the proceedings of the Second Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, held at the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Indianapolis, in August, 1871. In their discussion on the subject of domestic pursuits, or household employments, for the blind, Mr. Johnson, of West Virginia Institute, says: "A young woman, who had lost her sight at fifteen, addressed herself to the performance of such household duties as she could perform, and the result was to satisfy us, by a practical demonstration, that a blind person may learn to cook, to sew, and to do a very considerable amount of household work. She invited me to come to her house, in vacation, and learn that she could prepare a good plate of biscuits, which I did with perfect satisfaction to myself."

Mr. Patton, of Arkansas: "We teach household employments. The girls make their beds, sweep their rooms, and assist in the dining-room; and, when the laundress is sick, we put them into the laundry."

We have pupils that have cut and made their own dresses and done sewing, which will compare favorably with seeing persons. It affords me pleasure to say that one young lady, during vacation, was housekeeper for a sister who was sick in bed. She was overseeing the work, and doing the most of it herself—even to the cooking. She received her literary, musical and domestic education under our care. Injudicious persons have attempted to prejudice the blind against such work; but the sympathy and compassion for them was wasted. We protest against such interference.

In the Literary Department (see course of study) honorable mention should be made of a class in "Davies' Bourbon," which has gone through the entire work. Visitors have remarked that they have pursued a more thorough course in it than seeing schools have done. We labor under great disadvantages for the want of books in raised print, maps, slates and types. We have no desks, making it very difficult for the blind to hold those large, ponderous books in raised print. The Board of Trustees are authorized, by law, to purchase them, and other things necessary for the improvement of the pupils; but they cannot be made, for the want of means.

Permit me to lay before your Excellency the following extract from the report of the Trustees of the Tennessee Institution for the Blind: "The impression seems to be general, that the cost of maintaining a school for the blind should be about the same as that of maintaining a school for deaf mutes. If this impression, which appears to have influenced past legislation is incorrect, it should be corrected." * * *

The cost of the Bible in raised print, is about eight times as much as the same book printed in the ordinary way. The maps and slates used by the blind, are ten or fifteen times more expensive than those used in the education of deaf mutes. In teaching geography, each blind child must be taken by the hand, and shown the boundaries, rivers and cities; all must be taught and examined on the map, one by one. For teaching like this, the class practically consists of one pupil, or for the time being, there are as many classes as there are pupils. In reading, arithmetic, etc., similar inconveniences arise from the want of sight. Exercises on the blackboard are impossible. A given number of sightless pupils, therefore, require more teachers than the same number of deaf mutes.

Music is the most expensive of all the branches taught, but it frequently enables the blind to gain a good livelihood. It is an inexhaustable source of pleasure; to the deaf, it is useless.

Every kind of household labor can be performed without the aid of hearing, but not without sight; therefore, more servants are required in an institution for the blind, than in an institution for deaf mutes.

In reference to private charities, about which your Excellency makes inquiry, we would report that the Institution is the recipient of two gifts during the past year from Mr. J. W. Leak, of Grenada; fifty dollars at one time, and twenty-five at another, to be divided among the scholars. Three of the girls bought dresses, and one a pair of shoes with their share of this money. Some of the boys bought articles of clothing. No one influenced them to do this, but when it was done, they were commended for such a wise course.

"The Louisville Printing House for the Blind" has given the following books in raised print: Twelve copies of the Ænead of Virgil; twelve copies Midsummer Night's Dream; twelve copies Macbeth; twenty-five copies Gay's Fables; twenty-five copies Gay's Fables, for Children—which gift was appreciated, and came in good time.

In the men's work department, a step has been taken to advance what we have long desired. Three months before the school was closed about $120 were obtained by the activity and decision of Governor Alcorn, from the Bank of J. & T. Green—a special deposit not belonging to our annual appropriation of $8,000. Machinery was purchased from Indianapolis, broom-corn from another quarter, and a broom-shop was opened on a small scale. Limited as this beginning was, yet the income realized from the sale of brooms was amply sufficient to pay the mechanical instructor. We now have in our employment a teacher from the Arkansas Blind Institute, competent to give instruction in broom and mattress making, and cane-seating chairs.

I would earnestly recommend that this department be placed on a suitable footing, so as to render it efficient, enabling the pupils to acquire honorable livelihood. This can not be done without ample encouragement, both from the Legislature and your Excellency.

Applications are constantly made from blind men and women to learn trades. We can not receive them for want of room.

Our boys have been put out of the main building to give more recitation rooms, and also more sleeping rooms for the girls. We have not rooms for bathing. Indeed, the rooms for domestic work are exceedingly inconvenient.

Repairs were made this year, but, for want of money, were not completed. The roof leaks badly. The building is not well adapted for a State Institute for the Blind.

Although the school has increased in numbers, we have had no increase in teachers. Three have done the work that five did when the school numbered twenty-one pupils.

We desire to express our obligations to the following papers, which we have received regularly:

Jackson State Leader, Mississippi Pilot, Semi-Weekly Clarion, and North Mississippian.

Very respectfully,

SARAH B. MERRILL,

Superintendent State Blind Institute.

REPORT

OF THE

CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
OXFORD, MISS., December 29, 1871.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers,
Governor of the State of Mississippi:

MY DEAR SIR—In my late communication to your Excellency, I proposed further to make some suggestions in reference to the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, on the subject of Free Scolarships from the several counties in the University of Mississippi. I regard this provision of the Legislature as being well calculated to promote the cause of sound learning, and of solid education in the State; and I hail it as the harbinger of a better state of things in the elementary educational institutions of Mississippi. It certainly must stimulate the youth of the State to greater accuracy in their studies, provided the Board of Examiners do their duty, and make the examinations a real test of *absolute*, and not *relative* excellence. It is to be hoped that they will not feel bound to make a selection at all, merely because a candidate is *better than any who apply.* He ought to be meritorious, independently and absolutely. The studies upon which they are required to sustain an examination, are fundamental in any system of education. Coming here, they cannot find time again in their onward course to recur to those studies. If, therefore, they are not proficient in these branches, they can never recover lost ground during their University course. It is truly a reproach to find (as we do sometimes find) a graduate who is deficient in the orthography of his own language. This, I repeat, should be acquired before he ever enters the University. The law, as it now stands, is unfortunately framed in the following points:

1. The provision which requires that "the Common School Fund of the county, or district," shall be chargeable with the payment of the $100, seems to me wrong and likely to work injustice; because the Common School warrants are so variable in the various locations, that some students might hold a certificate, which, so far from being worth $100 might not be worth $25. I respectfully suggest, then, that this $100 be payable out of the State Treasury, and in this way all would be on an equality. Even should all the scholarships provided for in the State, for both races, be filled, it would only be $22,600. Surely, by retrenching in some other quarters not so important, this great interest would be promoted at a very trifling cost, considering the advantages which would accrue to the educational interests of the State from so benign and noble a provision.

2. The forfeiting of the scholarship is made, by the words of the law, to be consequent only upon expulsion from the University. This should be changed to this form "unless his connection with the University be severed under its discipline." Expulsion being only one form of severing his connection, advantage might be taken by an unworthy student to act in a way utterly inconsistent with the laws of the University, and yet, not coming within the sphere of disorderly conduct required for expulsion, he might retain the $100 and do no good for himself or any one else. The proposed amendment covers all the ground. We sometimes suspend and dismiss privately, but expulsion is the highest penalty of our organic law. It seems to me it was never intended by the Legislature to allow this benefaction to be perverted in this way. It was designed to encourage meritorious students; not to give a premium to idleness and neglect of duty.

3. The law requires that "the authorities shall fix the cost of clothing and board" in these cases. I respectfully suggest that this provision be stricken out. It invades the province of private right, as it dictates to the student what he shall pay for board and clothing. And as the $100 will not be enough to buy clothing to any extent, or pay board for any length of time *appreciable scarcely* during the session. Let them come and be placed upon the same footing upon which other students are placed. Indeed, it is requiring of "the authorities" something that they cannot do—*i. e.* to control the price of board and clothing for students.

4. The law allows this $100 to be paid to the student "for a matriculation term of *four* years" only. Now, as in almost every instance, the students on these scholarships come prepared for no higher class than the Preparatory Department, and

most of them for the *first year* of that department, there being *two* years required in it, it follows that if the *four* years is insisted upon, as the limit of the benefaction, then, at the end of the second year of the University course proper, or Sophomore year, in many cases, and, at furthest, at the end of the third year, the student will lose his $100. There is one alternative by which the letter of the law may be carried out, and that is to require the scholarship-men not to enter any lower class than the first year, or Freshman of the University, and then he can finish his education by graduating, and have his $100 every year. But this would require an examination on all the branches preliminary to entrance into the Freshman, which embrace a considerable quantity of Latin, Greek, and Algebra, besides the present subjects of examination, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Our ordinary committees of examiners would, I apprehend, be found incompetent to conduct such an examination. There is another alternative: let the term be extended to six years, during which this $100 annuity shall be paid to the successful candidate, limiting the examination to those branches of elementary study now required.

I would furthermore respectfully suggest to your Excellency the propriety of giving wider publicity to this law and its provisions. There are portions of the State where nothing is known in regard to it.

A proclamation, in circular form, might be issued by your Excellency, and a copy forwarded to every Superintendent of County Schools in the State, or every Chancery Clerk, or Chancellor of Each District, and this, also, published extensively in the journals of the State for the information of the people.

There is also much misapprehension among the people, even where the general nature of the law is understood, in regard to the amount which the scholarship students are to pay on their arrival here. Some think they pay nothing, either for board or tuition. Others think they pay for nothing at all, not even clothing and books. It is well that the true state of things shall be made known.

No Mississippi student *pays any tuition.* All students, whether from Mississippi or elsewhere, pay a matriculation fee the first time they enter—never afterward. All pay a fuel fee, varying in amount in accordance with their place of lodging. All deposit five dollars in advance for damages. The sum required of all is $24 to $33, in advance, at the opening, and a proportionably smaller sum at a later date of entrance. Were it deemed prudent, I would suggest an increase of the amount allowed for the free scholarship. This is, in my judgment, absolutely necessary for the sustentation of Alcorn University. Without it, they cannot be furnished with the necessary number of well trained teachers, and, unless this done, the institution, I fear, will break down, and, with it, this University.

I have thus endeavored to lay before your Excellency my views on this whole subject, and trust I have not failed in making myself intelligible.

Very respectfully,
JNO N. WADDEL.

University of Mississippi, December 30, 1871.

To His Excellency, Governor Powers:

Dear Sir—I omitted in my communication on yesterday, an amendment to the Scholarship Law, which I regard as one of much importance. It is, that scholarship students who receive the benefit of the annuity of $100 for a full term of years, shall be required, as a condition to their being allowed to obtain it, to pledge themselves *to teach*, for a term of years, say two or three years at least, in the State. We need teachers above all things in Mississippi, and it is but an equitable return to the State for this benefaction, that they should devote some of the fruits of their education to the benefit of the people in this most essential department of usefulness.

I venture to submit this suggestion to the judgment of your Excellency in the hope that it may meet your approbation.

Truly and respectfully,
JNO. N. WADDEL.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

——o——

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings, appointed under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making certain appropriations for the Insane Asylnm, and for other purposes," which Act became a law under the operations of the Constitution, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1870, beg leave, respectfully, to make the following report of the manner in which they have discharged the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of said Act, as well as by the provisions of "An Act to provide for the repairs of the State Capitol, and making an appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for the payment of the same," and also, of "An Act to provide for the repairs of, and an additional building to, the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum."

At the last meeting of your Honorable Body, in January, A. D. 1871, your Committee made a full report of their action up to the date of said report, stating their organization as a Committee; their employment of an Architect to draft the plans and specifications for the repairs of the State Capitol, and, also, the plans and specifications for the repairs of, and additional buildings to the State Lunatie Asylum; the advertising for sealed proposals for contracts for the repairs, etc., of said buildings; the opening of the bids and the assignment of the contracts to Messrs. Keary & Stanton; the progress of the work under their contracts, and the amount of money paid out by the Committee, etc., etc. Said report also shows the action of your Committee in letting out the contract to Mr. J. M. Coats, for doing certain repairs on said Asylum, as provided for in the Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making certain appropriations for the repairs of the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes;" which Act appropriates $5,000 to pay for said repairs. Said report also shows the contract made with Mr. J. M. Coats, for the erection of two water-closets in the State Capitol, under the provisions of the last above recited Act. It shows, also, the different sub-contracts made with the contractors for additional and extra work done by them on said buildings, and the amount allowed for said extra work. It contains, also, the report of the State Architect, Mr. J. Willis, to the Committee, showing the progress of the work under the various contracts—and has appended full statements showing the financial operations of the Committee; the amount expended of each appropriation; the amount remaining in the Treasury, not drawn for, as well as the amounts due the contractors, on their different contracts. It is deemed by the Committee unnecessary here to recapitulate in full all the statements relative to the transaction of the Committee, contained in said report, but it is believed to be sufficient for them, as a full explanation of their action, to file herewith a copy of said report, which was printed by order of the Legislature, and which they do, marked as document "A," and ask that it shall be taken as a part of this report.

At the date of the last report of your Committee, the repairs on the State Capitol had not been fully completed; but subsequent thereto the contractors completed the work on said buildings agreeable to their contract, and upon the certificate of the State Architect to the Committee, certifying that the work had been fully completed, the Committee received said building from said contractors; canceled their bonds, and drew their requisition on the Auditor of Public Accounts, in favor of said contractors for the balance remaining due and unpaid them on their contracts, including the twenty per cent. withheld by the Auditor, on the different requisitions in their behalf by the Committee, as the work progressed; which said balance not drawn for, including said twenty per cent., amounted to the sum of $17,654. This requisition the Auditor paid, which was the last and final payment due said contractors on their contract for the repairs of the State Capitol.

At the date of our said last report, Mr. J. M. Coats had not fully completed his contract for repairs on the Lunatic Asylum, nor his contract for erecting two water-closets in the Capitol. But, in a very short time after the date of said report, he completed both of said contracts, and the work was recived by the Committee, and he fully paid the balances due him on said contracts, by a requisition on the Auditor of Public Accounts for the sums due, viz: $350 on his contract on the Asylum, and $500 on his contract for the erection of two water-closets in the State Capitol.

At the date of our last report, but little had been done by Messrs. Keary & Stanton, on their contract for the repairs of and the erection of two new wings to the State Lunatic Asylum. For a full statement of the progress of the work on said Asylum, and the extension of the two new wings thereto, your Committee beg leave to refer your Honorable Body to the report of Mr. J. Willis, State Architect, herewith filed, and marked as Document "B," and respectfully ask to be taken as part of this report.

Reference is also made to the report of said Architect for a full explanation of the different original and sub-contracts made with the contracting parties for the repairs of said Asylum; the extension of the new wings; the repairs of the heating apparatus in the old buildings, and the erection of new apparatus for the heating of the new wings; the erection of gas works for lighting the building with gas; the repairs of the boiler: furnishing new boilers; the building of a new boiler-house, and washing and ironing rooms; the repairs of the roofs on the old buildings, made necessary by the damage done to them by the hail-storm, etc., etc.

As none of the contracts of the different contractors on the State Capitol and Lunatic Asylum had been fully completed at the date of the last report of your Committee, they deem it proper to make full statements, showing the manner in which they have expended the different funds appropriated under the different acts of the Legislature, providing for the repairs of the State Capitol and Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee charge themselves with $1,000, the amount of the appropriation made by the first section of "An Act of the Legislature, making certain appropriations for the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes," for the "improvement of the Capitol grounds, and for the building of two water-closets within the bounds of said grounds," as will appear by "Statement No. 1," herewith filed; and credit themselves by $1,000, a part of "Exhibit D," accompanying said statement. This shows that the whole amount of said appropriation has been expended.

"Exhibit D" is a statement of the account of James M. Coats, for his contract to erect two water-closets in the Capitol, amounting to $1,500; one thousand dollars of which the Committee paid out of the appropriation, as shown in "Statement No. 1," and $500 out of the $70,000 appropriation, for the repairs of the Capitol.

The Committee charge themselves with the whole amount of the $5,000 appropriation made by the act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making certain appropriations for the repairs of the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes," as shown by "Statement No. 2," and credit themselves by $5,000 expended, as shown by "Exhibit B," and vouchers accompanying said statement. This statement shows that the whole amount of said appropriation has been expended.

"Exhibit B" is a statement of the account of James M.

Coats for his contract for certain repairs on the Lunatic Asylum, as made by the Committee with him, under and by virtue of the provisions of "An Act of the Legislature making certain appropriations for the repairs of the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes," which act appropriated $5,000 to pay for said repairs.

Tabular "Statement No. 3," with the accompanying vouchers to the same, show the manner in which the Committee have expended the appropriation of $70,000 made by the Legislature, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the repairs of the State Capitol, and making an appropriation of $70,000 for the payment of the same."

In this "Statement," the Committee charge themselves with the whole amount of said appropriation of $70,000, and credit themselves with requisitions on the Auditor of Public Accounts, in favor of Messrs. Keary & Stanton, amounting, in the aggregate, as shown by said statement and "Exhibit E" thereto, with the vouchers accompanying the same, to the sum of $69,500, leaving a balance of said appropriation of $500, which was paid to James M. Coats, on his contract for the erection of two water-closets in the Capitol, as appears in "Exhibit D" to "Statement No. 1." From the above statement, it will be seen that the whole amount of the appropriation of $70,000 has been expended by the Committee, in the repairs of the Capitol, and the erection of water-closets in the same.

"Exhibit E" is a statement of the Accounts of Messrs. Keary & Stanton, for their contract for the repairs on the State Capitol, and fully explains itself.

By "Statement No. 4," it will be seen that the Committee charge themselves with the whole amount of the appropriation of $150,000, made by the Legislature, for the "repairs of, and additional buildings to the State Lunatic Asylum," and credit themselves with the amounts of the different requisitions made upon said appropriation, as shown by "Exhibits A, C, F, G, H, and I," with the vouchers thereto accompanying said statement. This statement and accompanying vouchers show that the Committee have drawn upon this appropriation to the amount of $128,589 80, leaving a balance in the Treasury, not yet drawn for, of $21,410 20. Out of this balance, the amounts due, and which will be due to the contractors on the Asylum, are to be paid.

By the provisions of the Act of the Legislature making an appropriation of $150,000 for the "repair of, and additional buildings to the State Lunatic Asylum," $1,000 is appropriated for incidental expenses of the Committee. "Exhibit A," to "Statement No. 1," shows the manner in which said appropriation has been expended. It will be seen from this exhibit, and the accompanying vouchers, that the Committee have expended $937 90 of said appropriation, leaving a balance on hand, unexpended, of sixty-two dollars and ten cents.

"Exhibit C," to said "Statement No. 1," shows the different contracts made with Mr. James M. Coats, for repairs, etc., on the Lunatic Asylum, payable out of the $150,000 appropriation, amounting to the sum of $13,864 28, as well as the amount of the different requisitions drawn by the Committee in his favor on the Auditor of Public Accounts, amounting to the sum of $9,364 28, leaving a balance due him on his said contracts, when completed, of $4,500.

"Exhibit F," to said "Statement No. 1," shows the amount of the original and sub-contracts made with Messrs. Keary & Stanton, for the repairs of, and the erection of the two new wings to the Lunatic Asylum, amounting to the sum of $114,832, as well as the different requisitions drawn by the Committee, in their behalf, on the Auditor of Public Accounts, amounting to the sum of $101,655 90, leaving a balance due them, and to become due on the completion of their contract, of $13,176 10. In addition to this amount due them on their contracts not yet drawn for, twenty per cent. of the amount of the different requisitions in their favor has been withheld by the Auditor, which amounts to the sum of $20,311 18. This sum, added to the amount due them on their contracts not drawn for, makes the sum of $33,507 28, the balance which will be due and payable to them on the completion of their said contracts.

"Exhibit G," to said "Statement No. 1," shows the amount of the different contracts made with Mr. J. B. Allen, for the repairs of gas works and heating apparatus in the old buildings, and for furnishing the materials and putting up the heating apparatus for the heating of the two new wings of the Lunatic Asylum, etc., when completed, amounting to the sum of $12,465 65. And, also, shows the amount of the different requisitions made by the Committee in favor of said contractor, amounting to the sum of $9,481 08, leaving a balance due him, on the completion of said contracts, of $2,984 57.

"Exhibit H," to said "Statement No. 1," under the head of "Miscellaneous Accounts," shows the amount paid Mr. J. Willis, State Architect, for the labor of mechanics furnished by him, in having the boiler at the Lunatic Asylum repaired, under a resolution of the Committee, amounting to the sum of $125. And, also, the amount paid Dr. Wm. M. Compton, the Medical Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, for furniture furnished by him for the use of said Asylum, under a resolution of the Committee instructing him to purchase said furniture, in conformity to a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, adopted at the last session, in 1871, authorizing the Committee to use $2,000, of the $150,000 appropriation, for this purpose. Making the total amount of the contracts, as shown by the said "Exhibit H," the sum of $2,125. Said Exhibit also shows that the Committee have drawn their requisition on the Auditor of Public Accounts, in favor of said J. Willis and Dr. Wm. M. Compton for the amounts named, in payment of said contracts.

And, in this connection, it is deemed proper by the Committee to state that at the last session of your Honorable Body, a resolution was adopted by both Houses of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, authorizing the Committee to use the sum of $2,000 of the $150,000 appropriation made for the repairs of the Asylum, etc., in the purchase of new furniture for the accommodation of the occupants of the old Asylum buildings. Under this resolution your Committee required of Dr. Wm. M. Compton, the Medical Superintendent of said Asylum, to file with them an estimate of the amount of furniture needed to furnish the various wards at the Asylum, and the probable cost of the same. In conformity with this requisition, Dr. Compton filed with the Committee an inventory of the furniture needed at the Asylum, estimating the cost of the same at the sum of $1,986. Upon the filing of said inventory, and estimate of the cost of said furniture, on the 18th day of May, 1871, the Committee, by resolution, instructed Dr. Compton to purchase said furniture, which he did; and on the 25th day of July, 1871, the Committee drew their requisition on the Auditor of Public Accounts in his favor, for the sum of $2,000, to pay for said furniture; which requisition was paid by the Auditor, by his warrant on the State Treasurer, for said sum of $2,000. Said inventory of furniture and the estimated cost of the same is herewith filed, and marked "Document C," and made a part of this report. Dr. Compton, the Committee suppose, will make a full statement in his annual report, relative to the purchase of said furniture and the exact cost of the same, in cash, etc.

"Exhibit I," to "Statement No. 1," shows the amount of the account of Mr. J. Willis, for his salary as State Architect, for one year and four months, from the third day of August, 1870 (the date of his employment by said committee as said Architect) to the third day of December, 1871, at the rate of $3,000 per annum, in cash, making the sum of $4,000, in cash, due him for his services up to the last named date. To this sum is added $963 54, the amount of discount on warrants sold by him to pay his said salary of $3,000 per annum, in cash, which makes the total amount of his account, as shown by said exhibit, the sum of $4,963 54, which sum has been paid by the different requisitions of the Committee in behalf of Mr. Willis, on the order of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as shown by the debit side of said exhibit.

A full settlement is made in the last report of your Committee, herewith filed, and marked as Document "A" to this report, of the employment of Mr. Willis, as State Architect, to draw the plans and specifications of the repairs of the State Capitol, and the plans and specifications of the repairs of, and new wings to, the Lunatic Asylum, and also, to superintend the work on said buildings, as the same progressed. But while such is the case, it is deemed proper by the Committee to recapitulate the facts in connection with he employment of Mr. Willis, as State Architect, to superintend said repairs, etc. They are these:

He was first employed by the Committee to draft the plans and specifications for the repairs of the State Capitol, and the repairs of, and additional wings to the State Lunatic Asylum. And by resolution, at the date of his employment to draft said plans and specifications, viz.: on the 3d day of August, 1870, the Committee agreed to pay him for said service the sum of $1,000, in cash, reserving to themselves the right, if they afterward saw proper to do so, to employ him to superintend the repairs, etc., on said building; agreeing, in the event that if they should so employ him, to pay him a salary of $3,000 per annum, in cash, for his services. It being understood, if he be so employed by the Committee, that the $1,000 which they agreed to pay him in cash, for drawing the plans and specifications for the repairs, etc., of said Capitol and Asylum, should be included as part of his said salary of $3,000 per annum, and should not be charged by him as a separate item, but should be credited as part payment of said salary. In compliance with this contract and agreement, Mr. Willis drew up the plans and specificattons for the repairs, etc., of said building, and the Committee drew their requisition in his behalf, for $1,250, on the Auditor of Public Accounts, in payment of the $1,000 in cash, which the Committee had agreed to pay Mr. Willis for drawing the plans and specifications for the repairs, etc., of said Capitol and Asylum, rating State warrants at eighty cents on the dollar. Which requisition the Auditor paid by his warrant in favor of Mr. Willis, on the State Treasurer.

Subsequently, the Committee employed Mr. Willis permanently, as they had reserved to themselves the right to do, to superintend the work on said buildings, and agreed to pay him for his services, as above stated, the sum of $3,000 per annum, in cash—the $1,000 already paid him to be credited on his annual salary, as part payment of the same, as agreed upon between him and the Committee; his employment dating from the 3d day of August, 1870.

The Committee respectfully ask your Honorable Body to confirm and ratify their action in the employment of Mr. Willis, as State Architect, and the payment by them to him of his salary, of $3,000 in cash, as agreed upon by said Architect and said Committee.

"Exhibit I" to "Statement No. 4" further shows that Mr. Willis has been paid his salary up to the 3d day of December, 1871. Said Exhibit fully explains itself.

"Statement No. 5" is a recapitulation of the different contracts, payable out of the $150,000 appropriation, for the repairs, etc., of the Asylum. It will be seen by this statement, that contracts have been made by the Committee with different parties, amounting to the sum of $149,250 47. This amount, deducted from the $150,000 appropriation, leaves a balance of said appropriation, not covered by any contract, of $749 53.

The original vouchers accompanying the report of your Committee, made to the Legislature at the meeting of that body, in January, 1871, are not in the hands of the Committee. They were presented to the Legislature, with said report, and by that body placed in the hands of the Public Printer, for publication with said report, and have not been in the hands of your Committee since that time. This accounts for the lack of said original vouchers being filled with this report. They are, however, printed in full, in our said last report, and are hereby referred to as vouchers to the exhibits and documents accompanying this report. In making out this report, the statements have been consolidated—that is, all the contracts made with each individual, payable out of the same appropriation, is embraced in one statement, instead of being made out separately, as was done in our last report. By adopting this course, it necessitated the change of the numbers of some of the vouchers. Therefore, the numbers of the printed vouchers to the different statements and exhibits, are not, in all instances, the same; they are in the exhibits and statements accompanying this report, as part of the same.

Special attention is called to the report of Mr. J. Willis, State Architect, herewith filed, and made a part of this report. Especially is the attention of your Honorable Body called to that part of said report wherein the Architect recommends that four large cisterns be erected for the purpose of supplying water for the use of the occupants of the Asylum, after the two new wings are completed. The Architect believes that these cisterns are indispensably necessary. He estimates the cost of the erection of these cisterns, with the pipes, etc., attached, at the sum of $6,500 or $7,000. He also estimates, that it will cost about $5,000 to finish off the interior of the basement rooms under the new east wing, and the rooms provided for, over the boiler and wash rooms in the rear building of the Asylum, and recommends that an appropriation of that amount be made for that purpose. He also recommends, that the outside of the entire buildings be painted, after the new wings are completed, so as to represent stone work, and estimates the cost of the same, at from $8,000 to $10,000. He also suggests, that it will require an appropriation of several thousand dollars to furnish the two new wings with proper furniture when they are completed. He estimates that it will take an additional appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars to pay for improvements as above enumerated, and declared to be actually essential, by said Architect.

The Committee, therefore, recommend to your Honorable Body, that said appropriation be made, so as to enable them to have said work done as recommended by said Architect.

Special attentionis also called to that portion of the report of the State Architect in which he refers to the contract of Messrs. Keary & Stanton for the erection of the two new wings to the State Lunatic Asylum, etc. He gives some of the reasons why it is impossible for the contractors to complete their contract within the time agreed upon. From the personal knowledge the Committee have, relative to the drawbacks and embarrassments the contractors have had to encounter, as well as from the facts brought to their knowledge by the Report of the State

Architect, they are satisfied that it would be unjust to the contractors to hold them strictly to their contract as regards the time of completing the work. The difficulties they have had to encounter have been of such a nature that it has been a matter of impossibility for the contractors to overcome and subordinate them to their control. The lateness of the season, when it was possible for the contractors to commence preparations for the work on their contract, the extreme wet weather in the spring of the present year, and the delays in the transportation of materials over the railroads, etc., are some of the causes which have put it beyond the power of the contractors to strictly comply with their contract as regards to time.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, and also of the faithful and workmanlike manner in which they have performed the work, as far as they have progressed with it, as well as the continued effort they are making to carry out their contract in good faith, the Committee have agreed not to hold the contractors to a strict compliance of their contract as regards the time of completing the work; and, therefore, suggest, that they be relieved from the forfeiture, as provided for in their written contract, in the event they fail to complete their contract by the first day of January, 1872.

Your Committee, as originally appointed under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making certain appropriations for the repairs of the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes," consisted of Hons. Wm. H. Gibbs, and Joseph Bennett, of the Senate, and F. E. Franklin, J. M. Stone, and J. Aaron Moore, of the House of Representatives. Shortly after the organization of the Committee, Hon. F. E. Franklin died; from the date of his death up to very nearly the close of the last session of the Legislature, there had been no one appointed to fill the vacancy. About the close of the last session of the Legislature, however, Hon. D. N. Quinn, a member of the House of Representatives, was appointed a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. F. E. Franklin. Since his appointment, he has acted with the Committee, and rendered efficient services in assisting the other members of the Committee in the discharge of their duties.

Hon. J. Aaron Moore is the only member of the Committee who has not been returned to a seat in the Legislature, and if it should be deemed expedient to continue the Committee until the contracts on the Lunatic Asylum are completed, it will be necessary that some member of the House should be appointed to fill the vacancy of Hon. Mr. Moore. In fact, as this is a new Legislature, it is a question whether or not the term of office of each member of the Committee has expired by limitation, and that an entire new Committee will have to be appointed, if your Honorable Body should deem the service of a Committee necessary, under the law, to superintend the carrying out of the contracts for the "repairs of, and additional buildings to, the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum." This question is to be settled by your Honorable Body, and we submit it for your consideration.

J. M. STONE,
W. H. GIBBS,
D. N. QUINN,
J. AARON MOORE,
JOSEPH BENNETT.

JOSEPH BENNETT, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE STATE ARCHITECT.

To the Honorable Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, on Public Buildings:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my annual report of the progress of the work on the Public Buildings under my charge as State Architect. At the date of my last report there was a considerable amount of work unfinished on the State Capitol. But, by perseverance, the interior of the building was completed within about three weeks after the convening of the Legislature, in January last. But the exterior of the building and pavements were not entirely completed until near the middle of May, when I made the following report, to-wit:

"I hereby certify that I have examined the repairs done by Messrs. Keary & Stanton, on the State Capitol, and hereby report that they have complied with their original contract, and also with the additional contracts made with them; and that they are entitled to the balance due them in full for said repairs."

Which report was received, and, in accordance therewith, the building was received by the Committee in behalf of the State, and Messrs. Keary & Stanton were paid in full, and were released from their bond.

At the date of my last report, there had been nothing done on the extension of the Lunatic Asylum, with the exception of the delivery of a large amount of sand, and nearly two hundred thousand bricks. But the contractors were engaged with a force preparing a brickyard, and making a large pond to afford a sufficient supply of water, and also in enlarging the pond at the Asylum, so as to furnish water for making mortar, in addition to what would be required for the use of the patients occupying the Asylum building.

The work of excavating for the foundations of the west wing was commenced early last spring, and, in April, the brick foundations were put in, so far as the two hundred thousand bricks would go, or that portion of them were suitable to go into the foundations, and the brick work was then discontinued for the time being, until bricks could be made and burned, which was not until the last of May. The work did not progress very fast until the forepart of summer; owing to the extreme wetness of the spring, that it was impossible to get a supply of bricks made to keep more than five or six bricklayers at work. But after the wet season was over, the bricks were made very fast, so that from eight to ten bricklayers have been kept steadily at work ever since. And now we have the entire brick work of the west wing completed, with the exception of the pavements, and the east wing is two stories high above the basement, and the masons are working on the third story, and if the weather continues favorable a few weeks longer, the entire brick work of the east wing will be completed with the exception of pavements.

Messrs. Keary & Stanton have made and burned over two millions and a half of bricks, and have laid about two and a quarter millions since the first of last March.

The west wing is now under roof, and the floors are being laid, and the windows are in. So, that with favorable weather, the west wing will soon be ready for plastering. And I think, with favorable weather, that the east wing can be inclosed by the first of February. As the contractors have all their doors and frames and sash ready, it will not take long after the plastering is done; to get the west wing ready for the reception of patients. But I presume it will be the first of June or July before the entire buildings are completed in every particular.

In the latter part of January, Mr. J. M. Coats completed his contract for the iron tanks in the wings, and for the repairs specified in his contract, dated the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1870, and was allowed the additional sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for re-lining the two tanks with lead, that was taken out of the two wings and used in other places. Also, the sum of two hundred dollars for ceiling and painting the ceilings of the bath rooms in the center building of the Asylum; and for the further sum of four hundred dollars for coloring the front of the centre building and portico, and lining off the same to represent stone work. All of which work I was instructed to have done, by resolution of your Board.

At a meeting of your Board, held March 1, 1871, I was instructed to make out an estimate for the heating of the two new wings of the Asylum, and to report at the next meeting; which report and estimate waere made at a meeting held on the 20th March; at which time I was directed to advertise in the *Pilot*, at Jackson, and *Herald*, at Vicksburg, for thirty days; and also to have five hundred circulars printed for distribution; giving notice to the public, that "Sealed proposals would be received until the 22d day of April, 1871, for putting in the steam apparatus for heating the two new wings of the State Lunatic Asylum," etc. A copy of which circular is herewith filed, and marked "Exhibit No. 1," and made a part of this report.

And on the said 22d day of April, 1871, at a meeting of your Board, held for that purpose, the several bids which had been previously filed, proposing to do said work agreeable to the specifications as published in said circular and advertisements, were opened and considered, but no definite action was taken relative to assigning the contract. Said bids are herewith filed, marked as "Exhibits Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6," and asked to be taken as part of this report.

At the same meeting, I was instructed to examine the slate roof of the Lunatic Asylum, and ascertain the damage done by the terrible hail storm that had taken place a few days before, and estimate the cost of repairing the same, and report at the next meeting of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th day of April, 1871, the contract for putting up the heating apparatus was awarded to Mr. J. B. Allen, of Jackson, at his bid, viz.: nine thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars ($9,486). And I was instructed to draw up the proper contract and bond to be executed by said conrtactor, which I did—which contract and bond are herewith filed, marked "Exhibits Nos. 7 and 8," and prayed to be taken as parts of this report.

At the same meeting of your Board, I reported the damage done to the roof of the Asylum, and estimated the cost of repairing the same at five hundred dollars ($500) in cash. I was instructed to let out the same at not exceeding that price; and, in accordance therewith, I made a contract with Mr. J. M. Coats to do the work at that price; which he did agreeable to contract, and which was received by me, and upon my certificate the Committee paid Mr. Coats the $500, in cash, by their requisition on the Auditor of Public Accounts in his favor for $714 28, which requisition the Auditor paid by his warrants on the State Treasury.

A contract was made with Messrs. Keary & Stanton, on the 25th day of March, 1871, to build two projections in the rear of the two new wings of the Lunatic Asylum for water-closets, so that they would be outside of the building instead of being in the bath rooms, as in the old building, with some other changes, in accordance with your instructions. Said contract is herewith filed, marked "Exhibit No. 9," and made a part of this report.

At a meeting of your Board, held on the 16th day of May, 1871, I was instructed to let out the contract for building a gas house at the Asylum, and constructing gas works, of a sufficient capacity to supply the entire buildings after the new wings are completed; provided, that said works should not cost more than my estimate presented at said meeting, which was eight thousand dollars ($8,000) in State warrants.

In accordance with said instructions, I closed a contract with

Mr. J. M. Coats, to erect said gas works, he having proposed to take said contract at that price (viz.: $8,000 in State warrants), in accordance with the specifications of said work, as drawn up by me. Which specifications, contract and bond executed by the said Coats, are herewith filed, marked "Exhibits Nos. 10, 11, 12," and prayed to be taken as a part of this report.

On the 28th day of June, 1871, Mr. J. B. Allen having completed the remodeling of the heating apparatus, and bath rooms, and water-closets in the center building of the Asylum, his account was allowed in full to pay for the materials and help, amounting to seven hundred and two dollars and eighty-six cents ($702 86), in addition to the amounts that he had previously received on his contracts.

At the same meeting of the Committee, I was instructed to draw up a supplemental contract with Messrs. Keary & Stanton, to put in windows and doors, etc., in the east half of the east new wing of the Asylum, in the basement, as it was found by so doing, and by sub dividing the large room, that rooms could be furnished for twelve more patients. In conformity with said instructions, I concluded a contract with Messrs. Keary & Stanton to do said work, agreeing that they should receive for the same the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250) in State warrants. Which contract is herewith filed, and marked "Exhibit No. 13," and made a part of this report.

I was also instructed, at the same meeting, to make a supplemental contract with Mr. J. B. Allen, to extend the boiler room which he had contracted to build, the entire length of the rear building, so as to make an additional room for a wash room, which is very much needed. Said contract amounts to the sum of nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents (998 57), which is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit No. 14," and prayed to be taken as part of this contract.

Mr. Allen's entire contracts for putting in the heating apparatus, including the boiler room and wash room, amounts to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents ($10,484 57).

Mr. Allen has progressed so far with his contracts that he has got the boilers, furnaces, etc., and the boiler house and wash room completed, and has got all his pipes and fittings ready to fit up the entire heating apparatus, as soon as the building is ready to receive them; and, in fact, he has nearly all the pipes put up in the west wing. Those in the east wing cannot be put in until after the roof is on. Had the building been got ready in time, Mr. Allen would have had his contracts completed ere this.

At a meeting of your Board, on the 1st day of September, 1871, it was resolved to adopt the hydro-carbon gas instead of the coal gas works, as previously contracted for with Mr. Coats; and I was instructed to draw up a contract making the change, on condition that the Hydro-Carbon Gas Company would give a guarantee to the State that said gas would give satisfaction. As the building of a new gas house would be dispensed with in using the hydro-carbon gas, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) was deducted from Mr. Coats' former contract—that being the amount said gas house was estimated at. But as Mr. Coats was to take out all the old gas pipes in the wings and put in larger ones, so as to carry the gas into the new wings, he was allowed an additional sum of five hundred dollars ($500)—making his contract now for putting up gas works sufficient to light the entire building when the new wings are completed, and putting in new gas pipes in the old building, with all the pendants and burners, etc., complete, six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500). But this does not include putting in the gas pipes, pendants, etc., in the new wings. Said contract and the specifications upon which it is based, marked "B," and referred to in said contract, are herewith filed and marked as "Exhibits Nos. 15 and 16," and asked to be taken as part of this report.

On the 25th day of November, 1871, a supplemental contract was made with Messrs. Keary & Stanton, to build a second story over the boiler room and wash room, as they were building said rooms for Mr. Allen; as it was found to be necessary to provide additional rooms for ironing and drying clothes, in consequence of the increase of patients to wash for, after the extensions shall have been completed. Said contract amounts to the sum of eight hundred and nine dollars and fifty-six cents ($809 56), and is herewith filed and marked as "Exhibit No. 17," and prayed to be taken as part of this report. The total amount of the different contracts of Messrs. Keary & Stanton on the State Lunatic Asylum, added together, makes the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars ($114,832). Their contract to build said second story does not include the plastering of said rooms, nor the inside finish, but merely putting up the walls, and putting in windows, and laying the floors, as there was not a sufficient amount of the appropriation left to finish the interior, and it was very necessary that the second story should be erected before the roof was put on the boiler and wash room, as contracted for by Mr. Allen.

This, I believe, covers all the contracts that have been made for the extensions and repairs on the Asylum buildings. The original contract of Messrs. Keary & Stanton provides that the repairs and extensions shall be completed by the first day of January, 1872. Their contract is dated September 19, 1870. At that time it was thought that a large amount of bricks could be made that fall. But it was so late in the season, that, had they started a brickyard, they could not have made but a few hundred thousand; and, in fact, they could not have got water to have made bricks with, without hauling it near two miles. And last spring was so backward and wet, that it was almost impossible to get the bricks dry to put in the kiln. So that it will be impossible for them to comply with their contract in regard to time.

I have urged them to proceed with their work as fast as possible, from time to time, and they have shown a disposition to push the work along. In some cases there has been some delay. For instance, there was near one month's delay in getting the slates here for the roof, caused by some of the railroads which it passed over, as it was brought from Buffalo, New York, by rail. And after the slate arrived there was two weeks' delay in getting the slaters here to put them on, owing to the sickness here this fall, as the slaters came from the North. And at other times it has been difficult for the contractors to procure a sufficient number of workmen, which has been a further cause of delay in the completion of the buildings. For the foregoing reasons, and also from all the difficulties and embarrassments the contractors have been compelled to encounter in consequence of various causes, I would recommend an extension of time for the completion of their contracts.

As the appropriation has all, or nearly all, been consumed by the contracts already made, I think the Committee will have to ask tha Legislature for an additional appropriation to complete some work that has not been provided for, but which is important should be done, viz.:

It will be necessary to construct four large cisterns to supply water for the increased number of patients that the new additions will accommodate. I propose to have built four barrel cisterns, twelve feet in diameter and fifty or sixty feet long—one in front and one in the rear of each of the new wings; then underground pipes, either iron or stone-ware pipes. to carry the water from the down spouts to the cisterns. The estimated cost of the cisterns and conducting pipes will be about $6,500 or $7,000. It will also require about $5,000 to finish off the interior of the basement rooms under the east wing, and the rooms provided for over the boiler and wash rooms, in the rear building.

The old buildings require painting very much. In fact, the wood work of the interior of the buildings is being injured for the want of painting. I would, therefore, recommend that, when the new wings are completed, that the exterior wood work of the old buildings, and also the iron sash, should be repainted with three good coats of paint; and that the outside stuccoing of the entire buildings, both old and new, should also be painted with three good coats of oil paints, something similar to the manner in which the State Capitol was painted. It will then look like an entire new building, and the oil and paint will help to exclude the dampness from penetrating the walls. This will cost between $8,000 and $10,000. It will also require an appropriation of several thousand dollars to purchase furniture to furnish the two new wings when completed.

In all, I suppose an appropriation of from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars will be required to complete everything connected with said Asylum buildings, and to properly furnish the new wings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WILLIS, *State Architect.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., January 2, 1872.

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of this Department for the fiscal year, 1871, commencing 1st day of January and ending 31st day of December, 1871, both days inclusive.

"Document A" exhibits the receipts at the Treasury, by receipt warrant	$1,338,150 49
"Document B" exhibits disbursements, by warrant	$1,729,046 34
Excess of disbursements over receipts	$ 390,895 85

"Document C," with tables Nos. 1 to 67, exhibits the settlements of the Tax Collectors of the several counties on account of State tax of 1870.

"Document D" exhibits settlements of the Tax Collectors on account of Poll Tax, 1870, in tables Nos. 1 to 67, inclusive; also, settlements of Tax Collectors on account of Privilege Tax and District Attorneys' fees, in tables Nos. 1 to 69, inclusive; also, settlements of County Treasurers for fines, in tables Nos. 1 to 38, inclusive; also, settlements of Treasurers of counties and towns for licenses to retail vinous and spirituous liquors, under act approved May 13, 1871, together with amount received for sales of land; all of which are credited to Common School Fund.

"Document E" exhibits the amount due the several Chickasaw counties on account of Chickasaw School Fund interest.

"Document F" exhibits the amount of *pro rata* share due the several counties on account of Common School Fund, together with the number of educable children in each county, and total amount distributed under act of July 4, 1870.

"Document G" exhibits detailed statement of expenditures on account of Legislative Department for the year 1871.

"Document H" exhibits detailed statement of expenditures on account of Auditor's Contingent Fund for the year 1871.

"Document I" exhibits statement of disbursements on account of Constitutional Convention warrants, and, also, amount outstanding.

"Document J" exhibits statement of appropriations to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and disbursements thereon.

"Document K" exhibits statement of appropriation for repairs on Lunatic Asylum, with amount disbursed thereon, and unexpended balance of appropriation.

"Document L" exhibits an estimate of the probable receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year 1872.

"Document M" exhibits an estimate of the probable expenditures on account of the several departments of the State Government for the fiscal year 1872.

"Document N" exhibits statement of cotton tax of 1868 and 1869, paid into Treasury in the year 1871.

"Document O" exhibits the valuation of the real and personal property of the State for the fiscal year 1871.

The charges under the foregoing heads of disbursements, are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE.—Mileage and per diem of members, per diem of clerks and other employees.

JUDICIARY.—Salaries of Judge of Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Judges of Circuit Courts, Chancellors and District Attorneys; fees of Sheriffs and Bailiffs for attendance on the several Courts and meetings of Boards of Supervisors; jail accounts for sustenance of prisoners; fees for removal of prisoners on change of venue and *habeas corpus;* fees of grand jurors and jurors on special *venire* in capital cases; witness' fees on behalf of the State in criminal cases; Sheriffs' and Clerks' fees in State cases; Magistrates' and Constables' fees in State cases; allowances to Chancery Clerks for books, etc., for Chancery Court; costs of inquest in cases of death by violence.

EXECUTIVE.—Salaries of State officers and Clerks in the several departments.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Appropriations made by the Legislature for various purposes.

STATE LIBRARY.—Appropriations for enlargement of Library and salary of Librarian and Keeper of Capitol.

MILITIA.—As provided for in act approved July 13, 1870.

COMMISSSONS FOR ASSESSING.—Assessors' commissions for assessing land and personalty of the several counties.

PENITENTIARY.—Expenses of conveying prisoners, and $18,000 per annum paid to E. Richardson, lessee, under contract made with Commanding General of the Fourth Military District, dated November 4th, 1868; also, $20 allowed to each convict on his discharge.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—Printing of laws, etc., and official printing of State officers.

CAPITOL EXPENSES.—Pay of servant for attendance upon State offices.

CAPITOL REPAIRS.—Repairs on Capitol by order Keeper of Capitol.

UNIVERSITY.—The several appropriations to the same.

RECORDING TAX TITLES.—Recording Sheriffs' sales, and deeds for lands sold to State for taxes.

DISTRIBUTING LAWS AND JOURNALS.— Cost of forwarding Acts of Legislature and Journals of Senate and House of Representatives.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Annual approrpriation for support of said institution.

EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT FUND.—Annual appropriation expended under direction of the Governor.

AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.—For purchase of books, stationery, fuel, and lights for the Legislature and State officers.

LIBRARY CONTINGENT FUND.—For contingent expenses of State Library.

CHICKASAW SCHOOL FUND INTEREST.—Amount due the several Chickasaw counties for semi-annual interest on Chickasaw School Fund, under act of March 7, 1856.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Annual appropriation for support of same.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—Salaries of officers and other expenses; also, *pro rata* distribution to the several counties, under act approved July 4, 1870.

REPAIRS ON STATE CAPITOL.—Appropriation for same made by Legislature.

REPAIRS ON LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Appropriation for same made by Legislature.

STATE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.—Annual appropriation to same.

STATE HOSPITAL AT VICKSBURG.—Annual appropriation for same.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Salaries of State Geologist and assistant, and expenses of survey, as provided by law.

STATE TAXES.—1866, 1868, 1869, and 1870, overpaid. Amount refunded to Tax Collectors for amount of overpayment, under act August 11, 1864.

CODE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Pay of Commissioners, etc., under acts of Legislature, 1870 and 1871.

TAX SALES.—Amounts refunded to purchasers of tax lands where State failed to make title,

STATE CENSUS, 1870.—Amount paid for taking census, 1870.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Warrants issued in lieu of Constitutional Convention warrants, as per appropriations.

Certificates of Indebtedness.—Expenses of engraving certificates of indebtedness, bonds, etc.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—The several appropriations to the same.

Alcorn University.—Annual appropriaton to same.

State Maps.—Appropriation for furnishing State and county officers with map of the State.

State Normal School.—Annual appropriation to same.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

The postage accounts of the several State officers are now paid out of the Executive Contingent Fund; this is not done under any provision of law, but simply by usage. Payment of express charges on documents forwarded from this office, such as assessment rolls, etc., is not provided for by law. I would respectfully recommend that the Auditor be authorized to issue his warrant on the State Treasury for postage, on presentation of the accounts from the postmaster, certified by the several State officers; and that express charges on documents be paid out of the State Treasury, the receipts for said charges to be filed with the voucher for the warrant issued; said expenditures to be charged to "Postage and Express Charges Department."

PENITENTIARY.

Expenses in conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary from the several counties, after conviction, are not now provided for by law. Several Sheriffs have presented claims for said expenses, since the adoption of the Code of 1871, but not feeling authorized to audit them, they have been suspended until some action shall be taken by your Honorable Body in the premises. I have also suspended the claim of E. Richardson, lessee, of $1,500 per month ($18,000 per annum), under contract with Commanding General of 4th Military District, under date of November 4, 1868, which expired on 1st day of November 1871, and was renewed by His Excellency, Gov. J. L. Alcorn, to run until the 1st day of March, 1872; and while the law may warrant the renewal of the lease under the circumstances, it does not warrant me in making any payment until action shall be taken by your Honorable Body in reference thereto. I would respectfully recommend that early action be taken in regard to the above mentioned claims. I have continued to pay the amount ($20), allowed to each convict, under the Code of 1857, upon his release or discharge from the Penitentiary.

REMOVING PRISONERS FROM ONE COUNTY TO ANOTHER.

Claims for expenses in removing prisoners from one county to another, other than on change of venue, or on writ of *habeas corpus*, are frequently presented at this office, and as there is no law authorizing payment of the same, I would respectfully submit the matter to your Honorable Body for action thereon.

AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

The present allowance for stationery, books, fuel, and lights for the Legislature and State officers, under the Revised Code of 1871, section 145, is entirely inadequate, as the expenses of the Legislature alone, for stationery, fuel and lights, will amount to four or five times the sum thus appropriated, as is evidenced by the expenses of former sessions. I would, there fore respectfully recommend that the amount appropriated ($1,300) be increased to such an amount as will meet the necessary expenses, or that your Honorable Body will make a special appropriation to meet the expenses of each session for stationery, fuel and lights.

CAPITOL EXPENSES.

The pay of servant to wait on the public offices is very small, being only $33 33⅓ per month, as will be seen by reference to disbursements, under head of Capitol expenses. There are twelve offices to be put in order, and fires made every morning, besides other labors required of him. I would, therefore, recommend an increase of his pay.

NIGHT WATCH FOR CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Capitol building and public offices therein, are nightly left without any protection—no officer occupying a sleeping apartment in the building. I recommend that a night watch be employed, and paid under such regulations as your Honorable Body may see proper to adopt.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1871.

The disbursements for the year 1871 have been, in the aggregate, much larger than estimated in my last report, and this leaves the Treasury in an embarrassed condition. The Treasurer's report to this office shows the amount of outstanding warrants to be $646,621 20. State bonds, series A, due 1st January, 1872, $100,000. State bonds, series B, due 1st January, 1873, $12,900, and certificates of indebtedness outstanding, $387,100.

My estimate of total disbursements for the fiscal year 1861 (see "Document M" in report for year 1870), was $1,319,626 19; but the actual disbursements when compared with said estimate show a large excess. This excess will be seen from the following facts, to arise mainly from circumstances which could not by any means be anticipated at the date of my report:

First—The expenses of the Legislature were estimated for a session of sixty days only (there being no constitutional limit), when, in fact, the session was prolonged to one hundred and thirty-one days.

Second—The special appropriations by the Legislature, so that, if the amount of these unforseen expenses be taken from the gross disbursements, it would leave the ordinary expenses of the State Government within the limit of my estimate.

The deficit in the Treasury and its causes demand the careful attention of the wise and prudent legislator.

The laws relative to disbursements from the State Treasury should be drawn with great care and precision, and not only with due regard to economy, but also that the financial operations of the State should cause no embarrassment to claimants or officers in discharging the legal claims against the State; all changes proposed should be thoroughly digested, and care fully weighed in all their bearings before their adoption.

The comparatively small receipts and large disbursements during the last fiscal year, coupled with the outstanding liabilities of the State, will convince the prudent financier that many important changes must be made in the laws relative to the finances of our State.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The revenue act of 1871 requires the assessment rolls to be delivered to the Collector and Auditor of Public Accounts on the first Monday of October in each year, thus giving the Collector but two months for collecting taxes, and parties (non-resident) but one month in which to pay taxes to the Auditor's office before the time for distraining for delinquent taxes.

I would recommend the following changes, to-wit: That the Assessors of the several counties be required to return their assessment rolls to the Clerk of the Boards of Supervisors on the first Monday of May, there to remain until the first Monday of June following, for the filing of objections thereto. The Boards of Supervisors to meet on said first Monday of June to hear objections, etc., as now provided by law, and the rolls, as corrected and approved by the Boards of Supervisors—one copy of which shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Tax Collector of the county, and the other transmitted to the Auditor of Public Accounts, on or before the first day in August, following.

I would also recommend that the law be changed in regard to the advertising and sale of lands delinquent for taxes, so as to require the lands to be advertised for sale on the first day of December in each year, and to be sold on the first day of February following, thus giving to the tax payer a longer time to arrange for the payment of his taxes, and thereby avoiding much delay and expense to the State.

I would also recommend that the final settlements of taxes by the Tax Collectors for each year be made on the first day of April, instead of the first day of March, as now provided by law.

The Auditor is required, under the law, "to point out any defects in the revenue law, and such measures as he may deem advisable for improving or increasing the revenue." I have given this subject careful consideration, and discussed it in my former reports, without securing any material change in the laws; but as the questions of State credit and revenue demand special attention of the present Legislature, and, in the hope of securing some needed changes therein, I would again respectfully ask your Honorable Body to give the subject your immediate and careful consideration.

INCREASED TAXATION OR RETRENCHMENT

is the practical question to be solved by the present Legislature, and it must be solved, if the credit of the State is to be preserved untarnished.

This is a question that demands the careful consideration of every member of the Legislature, and laws should be so framed and passed as will secure the means to enable the State Treasurer to discharge, with promptness, all obligations against the State as fast as they mature.

In my last report (see page 10), I recommended, among other measures looking to retrenchment in State expenditures, the following:

"COSTS PAYABLE BY THE STATE.

"The present law makes the costs, in a great variety of cases known to our jurisprudence, payable by the State. I suggest that it be so amended as to make them payable by the County in which the offense is committed, in all cases, excepting felony. The effect of this, by bringing the expense attaching to lawlessness more directly home to the people, I think, would be good, and then jurors, witnesses, and other claimants would be able to collect themselves the fees which now, in many cases, pass into the hands of speculators at a nominal value."

In addition to the suggestions then made, I would recommend the following:

JAIL FEES, PHYSICIANS' FEES, ETC.

I suggest that jail fees for sustenance, etc., of prisoners, and physicians' fees for visits, etc., to prisoners confined in jail, now payable by the State, should be made payable by the County in which the offense is committed, until the prisoners are convicted and turned over to the State.

SHERIFFS AND BALIFFS.

Under the present law, claims for Sheriff's and Bailiff's attendance on Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, and meetings of Boards of Supervisors, are payable by the State. I recommend that all this class of claims shall be made payable by the several Counties. They are, to my mind, justly and properly County charges.

COSTS OF INQUESTS.

I would recommend that costs of inquests, to-wit: Coroner, Jurors, Physician, and Sheriff's or Constable's fees, in all cases, should be made payable by the County in which the death occurs, or body is found.

COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I recommend that the State be relieved from the payment of costs in criminal cases tried before Justices of the Peace.

CHANCERY COURTS.

I would suggest that the counties be required to furnish the offices of the Chancery Clerks with all necessary books, stationery and furniture, and likewise pay *pro rata* the salaries of the Chancellors, as they take the place, to a great extent, of the Probate Judges, who were heretofore always paid by the counties; and thus they (the Chancellors) would become directly interested in the finances of the several counties composing their respective districts, and would doubtless exercise a wholesome influence over the same.

It is confidently believed, that, by the adoption of these and other needed reforms, at least twenty per cent. of the present expenditures of the State Government could be saved, and that, too, without doing violence to any person, or interest, concerned; and, in connection with this subject, I would again call your attention to the urgent necessity of reducing the financial operations of the State to a cash or currency basis. Under the present financial system, the State is compelled to pay, by way of discounts on Auditor's warrants issued on claims (other than salaries and fees), at least thirty per cent. on the current expenses of the Government; whereas, the debt could be funded at a rate not to exceed ten per cent., and thus save to the State at least twenty per cent.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

As this subject will doubtless be fully treated upon in the report of the Honorable H. R. Pease, State Superintendent of Public Education, I simply refer to the amount expended on account of the Common School Fund, and amount to credit of fund now in the Treasury, as shown by "Document D," accompanying this report. Much difficulty arose in making *pro rata* distribution to the several counties, from the fact that several County Superintendents of Education did not make reports to this office, as required by law, of the number of educable children in their counties; and where none were furnished, the Auditor, in order to do justice to all, was compelled to ascertain the amount as near as possible from the census returns, and trusts that his action in this matter will be approved by your Honorable Body. I would call your attention to the fact that the officers in several of the counties entitled to share in the interest of the Chickasaw School Fund, have deviated from the proper course of applying the interest received by them, inasmuch as that, instead of appropriating such interest to meet the current expenses of the schools, they have loaned the same, and applied only the interest received upon such loan; and, hence, unnecessary taxation has been imposed upon the people of the respective counties.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Under this head, I would again respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Body to the suggestions relative to this subject, in my report, dated January 2, 1871. (See page 10.)

Under the law, as it now stands, the Auditor, as other State officers, is required to present his report to the Legislature at the beginning of each regular session. This report should embrace full and complete statistics of the operations of the preceding fiscal year, and, as the year closes December 31, and the session begins the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, the time allowed for this purpose is too short. As the reports of the several officers should be made at the commencement of the session, that the Legislature may be put in possession of the information they afford, at the time when most needed, I would respectfully inquire if it would not be well that your Honorable Body avail yourselves of the option granted in the Constitution, and by law designate a later day, say the third Tuesday of January, as the time for your annual meeting. Many reasons for such a change might be mentioned, but I doubt not they will readily suggest themselves.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The Legislature, at its last session, reduced the rate of taxation, for State purposes, from five mills to four mills on the dollar, only three mills of which go to the State tax proper—one mill being applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the State bonds. It will be seen by "Document M," that the estimated expense of the State Government for the fiscal year 1872, under the law as it now stands (without reference to any appropriation that may be made), is $1,098,031 67. "Document O" shows the valuation of the real and personal property of the State for the year 1871, to be $149,966,199. The valuation of the realty will remain the same for the years 1872–3–4, and there will not likely be much change in the valuation of the personalty for the present fiscal year; hence, the rate of taxation will have to be increased to nine mills on the dollar to meet the current expense of the State Government. This can be done without increasing the measure of taxation on the people, by simply decreasing the rate of county taxes in the same ratio that the State tax is increased.

TAXES ON LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

The law contemplates that after lands have been sold to the State for taxes, they shall be assessed to the State and not extended in the rolls so as to be charged to the Tax Collector. But the County Boards of Supervisors pass upon the merits of the rolls, and this requirement in regard to assessment has not generally been observed. In consequence, Tax Collectors have, in some instances, claimed and received credit on final settlements with this office for the amount of such taxes, as the law makes it their privilege to do, while at the same time they have collected the taxes from individuals. In some of the counties this evil has become very grievovs, and is the occasion of much just complaint.

The law reqiures this office to collect the taxes so credited to the Tax Collectors, in the sale of the lands, and make the Collector responsible to the individual for the overpayment. Were the law otherwise, and had the Auditor the authority to remit the taxes upon the receipt of the Collector being produced, the result would be that the State would receive no taxes at all in such cases, while the Collectors would have redeived them twice. But the evil is so great that, perhaps, the State, through her District Attorneys, can undertake to assist individuals in such cases in securing or refuuding of the overpaid taxes, or in some other manner provide a remedy.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

As the statistics of this report will show the business of this office has largely increased, I would respectfully state that the clerical force now authorized by law, is inadequate to a proper discharge of the duties; especially is this true since the publication of the Tax Land Report, ordered by the House of Representatives last session. An additional Clerk has been furnished me a portion of the time since the close of the last session, by His Excellency, the Governor, and I respectfully request of your Honorable Body that you make permanent provision for such assistance as the public service demands. But as you will, doubtless, appoint a joint committee to examine into the condition of the office at an early day, who could more fully present its wants in this, as in all other respects, to your consideration, I will not now urge the matter further.

Having presented to you, as I trust, a full and concise statement of the affairs of this Department for the fiscal year 1871, with such suggestions and recommendations as I felt it my duty to make, I submit the whole to your superior wisdom and judgment, feeling that you will not do anything except with an eye single to the honor, prosperity and welfare of our State. I am, with great respect and consideration,

Your obedient servant,

H. MUSGROVE,

Auditor of Public Accounts.

[DOCUMENT A.]

RECEIPTS—1871.

State Tax, 1867	$ 230	83
State Tax, 1868	956	00
State Tax, 1869	15,393	99
State Tax, 1870	681,072	95
State Tax, 1871	192,382	37
Cotton Tax, 1868	52	21
Cotton Tax, 1869	1,585	27
Redemption of Lands	3,420	45
Tax Sales	29,472	19
Chickasaw School Fund	226	38
Common School Fund	318,854	03
Certificates of Indebtedness	82,000	00
State Deeds	10,396	32
Sales of Mississippi Reports	1,637	50
Judiciary Refunded	20	00
Sales of Code of Mississippi	450	00
Total	$1,338,150	49

[Document B.]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legislative	$ 201,012 80
Judiciary	389,991 22
Executive	39,922 35
Appropriations	44,830 84
Library	1,087 82
Militia	18,857 67
Commissions for Assessing	118,158 01
Penitentiary	23,674 35
Public Printing	120,785 20
Capitol Expenses	432 20
Capitol Repairs	3,441 96
University of Mississippi	47,551 19
Recording Tax Titles	1,759 35
Distributing Laws and Journals	1,388 12
Lunatic Asylum	60,000 00
Executive Contingent Fund	5,857 35
Auditor's Contingent Fund	1,316 34
Library Contingent Fund	155 40
Chickasaw School Fund Interest	144,288 97
Institution for the Blind	13,151 00
Geological Survey	2,256 39
State Tax, 1866, overpaid	1,356 38
State Tax, 1868, overpaid	2,962 95
State Tax, 1869, overpaid	640 80
State Tax, 1870, overpaid	63,086 15
Code of Mississippi	7,000 00
Common School Fund	147,624 41
Repairs on State Capitol	18,154 00
Repairs on Lunatic Asylum	98,843 31
Tax Sales	242 22
State Hospital at Natchez	19,500 00
State Census, 1870	14,988 33
Constitutional Convention	3,947 95
Certificates of Indebtedness	5,582 91
Mississippi Reports	11,449 00
State Hospital at Vicksburg	18,750 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	55,000 00
Alcorn University	12,500 00
State Maps	3,500 00
State Normal School	4,000 00
Total	$1,729,046 34

[Document C.]

ADAMS COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 29,707 01	By Insolvencies:	
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 531 46
For which pay warrant issued	3,108 13	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	1,437 92
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	4,173 11
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	857 66
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	1,290 66
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	24,524 33
Total	$ 32,815 14	Total	$ 32,815 14

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

ALCORN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, of said county	$ 11,176 07	By insolvencies:	
Damages	120 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 532 43
		By Erroneous Assessments;	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	94 15
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	703 51
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	713 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	461 61
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sunday payments on account of State tax, 1870	8,791 37
Total	$ 11,296 07	Total	$ 11,296 07

AMITE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said County	$13,239 85	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	101 38	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 632 75
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	545 07	For errors in assessment for 1870	21 62
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	503 71
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	124 08
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax, 1870	630 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	11,973 94
Total	$13,886 30	Total	$ 13,886 30

[Document C—Continued.]

ATTALA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$11,949 40	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	188 22	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 341 26
To damages	1 80	By Erroneous Assessments:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For errors in assessment for 1870	42 45
For which pay warrants issued	945 78	By State Deeds.	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	1,227 40
		By tax on State lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	236 52
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	561 85
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	10,675 72
Total	$13,085 20	Total	$ 13,085 20

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

BENTON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,179 60	By Insolvencies:	
State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 386 76
For which pay warrants issued	963 27	By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	391 08
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	771 58
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870, of said county	279 66
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	5,313 79
Total	$ 7,142 87	Total	$ 7,142 87

[Document C—Continued.]

BOLIVAR COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax of 1870, of said county........	$ 23,345 46	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,192 25
For which pay warrants issued........	9,286 27	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessmen of 1870.......	678 93
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	437 12
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county..........................	15,140 02
		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For lands held by Levee Board for five cent tax..........................	1,311 47
		For lands held by Levee Board for ten cent tax..........................	3,678 40
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870.......	509 65
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870.........................	9,683 89
Total..............................	$ 32,631 73	Total..........................	$ 32,631 73

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

CALHOUN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,889 15	By Insolvencies: For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 202 55
To additional assessment	27 89	By Erroneous Assessments: For Errors in assessment of 1870	483 94
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid: For which pay warrants issued	1,146 46	By State Deeds: For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	1,053 51
		By Tax on State Lands: For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	85 71
		By Commissions for Collecting: For collecting State tax of 1870, of said county	311 86
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	5,925 93
Total	$8,063 50	Total	$ 8,063 50

[Document C—Continued.]

CARROLL COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 20,372 74	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, Oveapaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 579 87
For which pay warrants issued	477 02	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessments of 1870	1,512 79
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	1,432 34
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	2,123 10
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of taxe, 1870	760 07
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	14,441 59
Total	$20,849 76	Total	$20,849 76

[Document C.—Continued.]

CHICKASAW COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 20,168 90	By Erroneous Assessments:	
Damages	35 30	For errors in assessment of 1870	$ 69 02
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	1,929 69
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	856 85
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	16,280 38
		By amount to balance	1,068 26
Total	$ 20,204 20	Total	$ 20,204 20
To balance for amount State tax, 1870, unpaid	$ 1,068 26		

[DOCUMENT C.—Continued.]

CHOCTAW COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 11,736 31	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 523 51
For which pay warrants issued	751 63	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	482 81
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	1,902 69
		By taxes on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	3,748 14
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	291 53
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	5,539 26
Total	$ 12,487 94	Total	$ 12,487 94

[Document C—Continued.]

CLAIBORNE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 18,943 77	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 613 95
To report of collections from delinquents of 1870	16 50	By Erroneous Assessments:	
To damages	2 47	For errors in assessments for 1870	461 86
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By State Deeds:	
For which pay warrants issued	167 22	For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	397 90
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax of 1870	882 81
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	16,773 44
Total	$ 19,129 96	Total	$ 19,129 96

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

CLARKE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax 1870, of said county	$ 9,889 55	By Insolvencies:	
To damages	79 18	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 498 50
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	2,797 84	For errors in assessment for 1870	195 33
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	2,760 19
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes 1870 on tax lands in said county	897 32
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax of 1870	420 73
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	7,994 50
Total	$ 42,766 57	Total	$ 12,766 57

[Document C—Continued.]

COAHOMA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 17,837 88	By Insolvencies:	
To balance for overpayment	1 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 571 56
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	140 37
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	1,328 28
		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For lands sold to Levee Board, 1869, 1870, and 1871	3,763 72
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State Tax, 1870	601 72
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State Tax, 1870	11,433 23
		Total	$ 17,838 88
Total	$ 17,838 88	By balance brought down for overpayment	$ 1 00

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

COPIAH COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 21,838 80	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,290 64
For which pay warrants issued	3,891 79	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	6,335 90
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	2,453 21
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	1,073 81
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	728 82
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	13,848 21
Total	$ 25,730 59	Total	$ 25,730 59

COVINGTON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,485 17	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 33 22
For which pay warrants issued	290 79	By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	140 29
		By tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	3 45
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	129 74
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	2,469 26
Total	$ 2,775 96	Total	$ 2,775 96

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

DESOTO COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 43,035 75	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	587 09	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,534 08
		For insolvencies on additional assessment	25 78
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	990 56
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	2,097 40
		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For lands sold to Levee Board	55 90
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	1,945 92
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	36,973 20
Total	$ 43,622 84	Total	$ 43,622 84

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax 1870 of said county...........	$ 4,437 17	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment....................	444 57	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 180 88
		By Eerroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870......	185 66
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	121 72
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870, on tax lands in said county..............................	98 63
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870.........	214 74
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870....................	4,080 11
Total..............................	$ 4,881 74	Total..............................	$ 4,881 74

[Document C—Continued.]

GREENE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax 1870, of said county........	$ 800 63	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 15 59
For which pay warrants issued........	4 45	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870......	6 87
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax of 1870.....	39 90
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870..................	742 72
Total................................	$ 805 08	Total................................	$ 805 08

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

GRENADA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 9,631 13	By Insolvensies:	
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 213 22
For which pay warrants issued	6,123 84	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	184 94
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	1,585 60
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	5,138 60
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax, 1870	431 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	8,200 91
Total	$ 15,754 97	Total	$ 15,754 97

[Document C—Continued.]

HANCOCK COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said coanty	$ 3,995 20	By Insolvencies: For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 180 09
		By State Deeds: For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	242 31
		By Tax on State Lands: For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	19 35
		By Commissions for Collecting: For collection of State tax, 1870	144 50
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	2,825 00
		By amount to balance	583 95
Total	$3,995 20	Total	$ 3,995 20
To balance, for this amount State tax, 1870, unpaid	$583 95		

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

HARRISON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,034 96	By Insolvencies:	
		For Insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 55 57
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	37 50
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	818 12
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	297 11
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	4,826 66
Total	$ 6,034 96	Total	$ 6,034 96

[Document C—Continued.]

HOLMES COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 23,077 85	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 932 24
For which pay warrants issued	3,611 09	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	819 93
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	772 10
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	5,187 54
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax of 1870	948 84
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	18,028 29
Total	$ 26,688 94	Total	$ 26,688 94

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

HINDS COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 36,129 09	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 2,340 87
For which pay warrants issued	926 69	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	37 32
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	3,747 53
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	6,526 82
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax of 1870	1,687 54
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	22,715 70
Total	$ 37,055 78	Total	$ 37,055 78

[Document C—Continued.]

ISSAQUENA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 13,148 84	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 578 26
For which pay warrants issued	1,957 15	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	598 95
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	3,613 55
		By State Tax, 1870, suspended:	
		For lands sold to Levee Board	2,141 10
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	598 58
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	7,575 55
Total	$ 15,105 99	Total	$ 15,105 99

[Document C—Continued.]

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 5,824 28	By Insolvencies:	
To Damages	6 24	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 168 34
To State Tax, 1870; Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	440 31	For errors of assessment of 1870	129 70
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	322 79
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	357 66
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	264 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	5,027 74
Total	$ 6,270 83	Total	$ 6,270 83

[Document C—Continued.]

JACKSON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,882 05	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	70 50	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 73 02
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	61 15
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	246 43
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes 1870, on tax lands in said county	63 65
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax 1870	225 39
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	4,282 91
Total	$ 4,952 55	Total	$ 4,952 55

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

JASPER COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 5,682 67	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	1 90	For insolvencies of said county, for 1870	$ 201 41
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	806 71	For errors in assessment in 1870	293 73
To additional assessment	172 82	By State Deeds:	
To Collection of Insolvencies:		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	748 43
Of 1869, per report	78 00	By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	552 36
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	247 32
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	4,698 85
Total	$ 6,742 10	Total	$ 6,742 10

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

JEFFERSON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 11,780 57	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessments	208 17	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 549 65
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	2,455 31	For errors in assessment for 1870	104 14
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	3,519 43
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	1,948 95
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	416 08
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	7,905 80
Total	$ 14,444 05	Total	$ 14,444 05

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

JONES COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To state tax, 1870, of said county.........	$ 1,258 42	By Commissions for Collecting: For collection ot State tax, 1870......	$ 41 67
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870.....................	791 91
		By amount to Balance..................	424 84
Total..........................	$ 1,258 42	Total..........................	$ 1,258 42
To balance, for this amount State tax, 1870, unpaid..........................	$ 424 84		

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

KEMPER COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax 1870, of said county	$ 8,701 56	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 347 83
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessments for 1870	787 25
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	885 98
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1869, not heretofore credited	577 38
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	469 96
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	281 65
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	5,351 51
Total	$ 8,701 56	Total	$ 8,701 56

[Document C—Continued.]

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 16,494 58	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	370 08	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 540 11
State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	340 70	For errors in assessment for 1870	216 91
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	298 35
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	97 42
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	802 62
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax	15,249 95
Total	$ 17,205 36	Total	$ 17,205 36

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 14,024 72	By Insolvencies: For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 504 30
State tax, 1870, Overpaid: For which pay warrants issued	1,792 40	By Erroneous Assessments: For errors in assessment for 1870	989 55
		By State Deeds: For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	3,353 53
		By Tax on State Lands: For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	166 86
		By Commissions for Collecting: For collection of State tax, 1870	540 12
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	10,262 76
Total	$ 15,817 12	Total	$ 15,817 12

[Document C—Continued.]

LAWRENCE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,984 83	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	98 11	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 117 75
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	8 51
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	219 71
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	546 42
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	159 51
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	3,031 04
Total	$ 4,082 94	Total	$ 4,082 94

[Document C—Contined.]

LEAKE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,498 49	By Erroneous Assessments:	
Additional assessment	465 74	For errors in assessment of 1870	$ 54 14
Damages:	4 00	By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	205 03
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	254 85
		By Treasnry Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	4,842 58
		By amount to balance	1,611 63
Total	$ 6,968 23	Total	$ 6,968 23
To balance for amount State tax, 1870, unpaid	$ 1,611 63		

LEE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 13,040 63	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 658 18
For which pay warrants issued	620 23	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	353 36
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	820 06
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	458 73
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	568 49
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	10,802 04
Total	$ 13,660 86	Total	$ 13,660 86

[Document C—Continued.]

LINCOLN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 7,733 61	By Insolvencies:	
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 339 60
For which pay warrants issued	473 11	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	105 52
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	911 83
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	181 91
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	332 86
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	6,324 52
		By Balance from former settlement	10 48
Total	$ 8,206 72	Total	$ 8,206 72

[Document C—Continued.]

LOWNDES COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county........	$ 28,241 10	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment.................	2,862 19	For insolvencies for said county for 1870.	$ 1,694 03
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870........	644 80
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	471 23
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870........	1,438 22
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870.....................	26,855 01
Total............................	$ 31,103 29	Total................................	$ 31,103 29

MADISON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said ceunty	$23,467 62	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	112 97	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,351 49
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	291 96
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	680 39
		By tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	103 04
		By Commissions for collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	1,057 68
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	20,096 03
Total	$23,580 59	Total	$ 23,580 59

MARION COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,963 32	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	67 27	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 50 63
Damages	45 43	By Erroneous Assessments:	
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For errors in assessment for 1870	35 36
For which pay warrants issued	93 77	By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	100 14
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax of 1870	99 14
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	1,884 52
Total	$ 2,169 79	Total	$ 2,169 79

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

MARSHALL COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county........	$ 31,505 04	By Insolvencies:	
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 1,950 65
For which pay warrants issued....	1,458 16	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870,......	2,395 54
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	3,235 44
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county...........................	3,121 84
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870........	1,112 97
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870........................	21,146 76
Total..	$ 32,963 20	Total..............................	$ 32,963 20

MONROE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 19,383 02	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	180 61	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 2,429 86
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By State Deeds:	
For which pay warrants issued	882 16	For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	1,886 12
To additional assessment, 1870	221 64	By tax on State Lands:	
To collection of insolvencies	34 30	For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	2,261 38
To collection of damages on insolvencies	5 14	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	706 45
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	13,423 06
Total	$ 20,706 87	Total	$ 20,706 87

[Document C—Continued.]

NESHOBA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,606 90	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	27 31	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$197 98
Damages	12 30	By State Deeds:	
State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	295 62
For which pay warrants issued	179 17	By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	119 65
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	222 43
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	3,990 00
Total	$ 4,825 68	Total	$ 4,825 68

NEWTON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State, tax 1870, of said county	$ 6,365 62	By Commissions for Collecting:	
Damages	2 34	For collection of State tax, 1870	$ 248 46
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	4,720 84
		By amount to Balance	1,398 66
Total	$ 6,367 96	Total	$ 6,367 96
To Balance:			
For this amount State tax 1870, unpaid	$ 1,398 66		

[Document C—Continued.]

NOXUBEE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county		$ 19,650 32	By Insolvencies:	
			For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 562 45
			By State Deeds:	
			For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	1,845 92
			By Commissions for Collecting:	
			For collection of State tax, 1870	669 71
			By Treasury Department:	
			For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	14,340 50
			By amount to balance	2,231 74
Total		$ 19,650 32	Total	$ 19,650 32
To Balance:				
For State tax, 1870, unpaid		$ 2,231 74		
Am't due by E. A. J. McHenry	$1,602 02			
Am't due by J. G. Moore	629 72			

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax of 1870, of said county	$ 9,470 82	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 334 37
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	121 43
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	483 87
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	426 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	8,104 65
Total	$ 9,470 82	Total	$ 9,470 82

[Document C—Continued.]

PANOLA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 25,016 43	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 858 60
For which pay warrants issued	1,452 95	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of said county for 1870	5 50
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	1,782 28
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	533 42
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	1,164 47
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	22,125 11
Total	$ 26,469 38	Total	$ 26,469 38

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

PERRY COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,281 69	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 17 08
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax of 1870	63 23
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	1,201 38
Total	$ 1,281 69	Total	$ 1,281 69

[Document C—Continued.]

PIKE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 13,219 09	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	43 21	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 813 80
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	1,175 05
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	980 94
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	74 10
		By Taxes Enjoined:	
		For taxes, 1870, enjoined	876 32
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	467 06
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	8,875 03
Total	$ 13,262 30	Total	$ 13,262 30

[Document C—Continued.]

PONTOTOC COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax 1870, of said county	$ 12,518 08	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 674 43
For which pay warrants issued	2,655 69	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	317 42
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	778 62
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	2,220 81
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax of 1870	559 12
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870.	10,623 37
Total.	$ 15,173 77	Total.	$ 15,173 77

[Document C—Continued.]

PRENTISS COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 8,151 91	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 230 49
For which pay warrants isssed	236 05	By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	431 67
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	386 26
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	7,339 54
Total	$ 8,387 96	Total	$ 8,387 96

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

RANKIN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 13,304 62	By Insolvencies: For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 259 67
Damages	91 20	By Erroneous Assessments: For errors in assessment for 1870	9 56
		By State Deeds: For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	944 23
		By Taxes, 1870, Enjoined: For taxes, 1870, enjoined	115 79
		By Commissions for Collecting: For collection of State tax, 1870	603 31
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	11,463 26
Total	$ 13,395 82	Total	$ 13,395 82

[Document C—Continued.]

SCOTT COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,715 52	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	192 61	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 666 80
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	66 11
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	601 22
		By tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	168 81
		By Commisions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax, 1870	270 25
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	5,134 94
Total	$ 6,908 13	Total	$ 6,908 13

SIMPSON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,716 36	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	23 73	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 60 43
Damages	57 86	By erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	6 54
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	30 87
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	184 98
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	3,515 13
Total	$ 3,797 95	Total	$ 3,797 95

[Document C—Continued.]

SMITH COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,916 95	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	44 95	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 52 80
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	195 41
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	3,713 69
Total	$ 3,961 90	Total	$ 3,961 90

[Document C—Continued.]

SUNFLOWER COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 8,912 56	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	9 36	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 496 19
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Tax on State Lands:	
For which pay warrants issued	879 46	For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	2,843 35
To Balance:		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
For amount overpaid in settlement	62 44	For this amount suspended	1,941 49
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	229 11
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	4,353 68
Total	$ 9,863 82	Total	$ 9,863 82
		By Balance:	
		For this amount overpaid in final settlement	$ 62 44

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,807 65	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	35 98	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 238 20
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	352 08
		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For this amount suspended	182 43
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	303 51
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	5,767 41
Total	$ 6,843 63	Total	$ 6,843 63

[Document C—Continued.]

TIPPAH COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State, tax 1870, of said county	$ 7,793 41	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 315 67
For which pay warrants issued	526 64	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	86 18
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	693 25
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	88 43
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax of 1870	356 82
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	6,779 70
Total	$ 8,320 05	Total	$ 8,320 05

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

TISHOMINGO COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 5,941 44	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment................	179 77	For insolvenceis of said county for 1870.	$ 141 36
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued........	1,337 61	For errors in assessment for 1870......	43 29
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	330 48
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county................................	1,211 70
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870........	286 58
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870...........................	5,445 41
Total..................................	$ 7,458 82	Total................................	$ 7,458 82

TUNICA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 16,264 06	By State Tax, 1870, Suspended: For this amount	$ 3,984 67
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid: For which pay warrants issued	3,825 88	By tax on State Lands: For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	5,845 68
		By Insolvencies: For insolvencies of said county for 1870	1,524 21
		By Commissions for Collecting: For collection of State tax, 1870	436 76
		By Treasury Department: For sundry paymants on account of State tax, 1870	8,298 62
Total	$ 20,089 94	Total	$ 20,089 94

[Document C—Continued.]

UNION COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 9,576 39	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 516 38
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	88 50
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	573 98
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	419 85
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	7,977 68
Total	$ 9,576 39	Total	$ 9,576 39

[Document C—Continued.]

WARREN COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To Ctate tax, 1870, of said county	$ 49,076 69	By Commisions for Collecting:	
Damages	241 46	For collection of State tax, 1870	$ 2,002 96
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	38,056 63
		By amount to balance	9,258 56
Total	$ 49,318 15	Total	$ 49,318 15
To Balance:			
For this amount State tax, 1870, unpaid	$ 9,258 56		

[Document C—Continued.]

WASHINGTON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 21,155 82	By Insolvencies:	
To State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		For insolvencies of said county for 1870..	$ 1,784 02
For which pay warrant issued.........	234 20	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870.......	148 86
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	305.06
		By State Tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For amount of tax collected by Levee Treasurer, on account of 10 cents levee tax	571 88
		For land sold to Liquidating Levee Board prior to 1870.....................	2,708 81
		For ditto sold May 8 and 9, 1871........	1,670 82
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870........	710 01
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870...........................	13,490 56
Total................................	$ 21,390 02	Total..............................	$ 21,390 02

[Document C—Continued.]

WAYNE COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,779 69	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	60 50	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 29 97
Damages	25 94	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	27 68
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	23 91
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	78 45
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	1,491 09
		By Balance:	
		For this amount unpaid	215 03
Total	$ 1,866 13	Total	$ 1,866 13
To Balance:			
For this amount unpaid	$ 215 03		

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

WILKINSON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 11,063 08	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	152 32	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 734 24
State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	908 34	For errors in assessment of 1870	333 90
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	1,517 68
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	476 87
		By Treasury Department;	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	9,061 05
Total	$ 12,123 74	Total	$ 12,123 74

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

WINSTON COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,493 01	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	1 85	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 88 96
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued	379 43	For Errors in assessment of 1870	59 32
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	170 55
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes of 1870 on tax lands in said county	657 79
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax 1870	294 86
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of State tax, 1870	5,602 81
Total	$ 6,874 29	Total	$ 6,874 29

[Document C—Continued.]

YALOBUSHA COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State Tax, 1870, of said county........	$ 12,512 62	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment................	92 70	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 1,487 49
State Tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Erroneous Assessments:	
For which pay warrants issued........	3,826 42	For errors in assessment of said county for 1870..........................	165 18
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870.	1,153 84
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county............................	2,528 77
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting State tax, 1870...........	554 81
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870...........................	10,541 65
Total..................................	$ 16,431 74	Total................................	$ 16,431 74

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

YAZOO COUNTY, STATE TAX, 1870.

To State tax, 1870, of said county	$ 33,228 58	By Erroneous Assessments:	
Damages	183 05	For errors in assessment of 1870	$ 4,586 35
To State tax, 1870, Overpaid:		By Insolvencies:	
For which pay warrants issued	286 96	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	2,205 66
		By State Deeds:	
		For lands sold to State for taxes of 1870	721 39
		By State tax, 1870, Suspended:	
		For lands sold to Levee Board	286 96
		By Tax on State Lands:	
		For taxes, 1870, on tax lands in said county	79 04
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of State tax, 1870	1,290 94
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account State tax, 1870	24,518 25
		By amount to balance	10 00
Total	$ 33,698 59	Total	$ 33,698 59
To Balance:			
This amount unpaid	10 00		

[DOCUMENT D.]

ADAMS COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said connty..........	$ 3,702 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of sald county for 1870	$ 2,588 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870........	55 70
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870..........................	1,058 30
Total..............................	$ 3,702 00	Total..................................	$ 3,702 00

[Document D—Continued.]

ALCORN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax of 1870, of said county	$ 3,076 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,440 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	81 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	1,554 20
Total	$ 3,076 00	Total	$ 3,076 00

[Document D—Continued.]

AMITE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,278 00	By insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,234 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	102 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sunday payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,941 80
Total	$ 3,278 00	Total	$ 3,278 00

[Document D—Continued.]

ATTALA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,104 00	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	144 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,290 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	147 90
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,810 10
Total	$ 4,248 00	Total	$ 4,248 00

[Document D—Continued.]

BENTON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,634 00	By Insolvencies:	
To Balance	46 00	For Insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,050 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	81 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	1,548 50
Total	$ 2,680 00	Total	$ 2,680 00

[Document D—Continued.]

BOLIVAR COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,692 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 3,894 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	39 90
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	758 10
Total	$ 4,692 00	Total	$ 4,692 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

CALHOUN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,896 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	66 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 732 00
To damages	2 10	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	111 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,120 50
Total	$ 2,964 10	Total	$ 2,964 10

[Document D—Continued.]

CARROLL COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,448 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	37 20	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 2,358 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	206 36
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	3,920 84
Total	$ 6,485 20	Total	$ 6,485 20

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

CHICKASAW COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 5,824 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
Damages	10 50	For collection of Poll tax for 1870	$ 152 72
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,901 78
		By balance	2,780 00
Total	$ 5,834 50	Total	$ 5,834 50
To Balance:			
For this amount unpaid	$ 2,780 00		

[Document D—Continued.]

CHOCTAW COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,638 00	By Insolvencies:	
Balance	114 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,146 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	180 30
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	3,425 70
Total	$ 4,752 00	Total	$ 4,752 00

[Document D—Continued.]

CLAIBORNE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,330 00	By Insolvensies:	
Damages	43 50	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 2,510 00
Additional assessment	82 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
Collection from delinquents of 1870	71 30	For collecting of Poll tax, 1870	100 81
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870.	1,915 99
Total	$ 4,526 80	Total	$ 4,526 80

[Document D—Continued.]

CLARKE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,860 00	By Insolvencies:	
To Damages	42 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,486 00
		By Erroneous Assessment:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	6 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	70 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,339 50
Total	$ 2,902 00	Total	$ 2,902 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

COAHOMA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,346 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 2,366 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll Tax, 1870	49 00
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll Tax, 1870	931 00
Total	$ 3,346 00	Total	$ 3,346 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

COPIAH COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax 1870, of said county	$ 4,962 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 2,930 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax of 1870	101 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870.	1,930 50
Total	$ 4,962 00	Total	$ 4,962 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

COVINGTON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,242 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 178 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	53 45
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,010 55
Total	$ 1,242 00	Total	$ 1,242 00

[Document D—Continued.]

DeSOTO COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 9,154 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	462 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 4,508 00
		For insolvencies on additional assessment	52 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax of 1870	252 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	4,803 20
Total	$ 9,616 00	Total	$ 9,616 00

[Document D—Continued.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,184 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 880 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	65 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,238 80
Total	$ 2,184 00	Total	$ 2,184 00

[Document D—Continued.]

GRENADA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,872 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	20 40	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 704 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	54 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll-tax, 1870	106 71
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	2,027 69
Total	$ 2,892 40	Total	$ 2,892 40

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

GREENE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax 1870, of said county	$ 548 00	By Insolvencies:	
Balance	1 10	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 184 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax of 1870	18 25
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	346 85
Total	$ 549 10	Total	$ 549 10

[Document D—Continued.]

HOLMES COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,602 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 3,186 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	170 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	3,245 20
Total	$ 6,602 00	Total	$ 6,602 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

HANCOCK COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,710 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	67 80	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 958 00
		By Commission for collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	40 99
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	778 81
Total	$ 1,777 80	Total.	$ 1,777 80

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

HARRISON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 870 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 166 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870........	35 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870..........................	668 80
Total:............................	$ 870 00	Total..............................	$ 870 00

[Document D—Continued.]

HINDS COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 9,182 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 6,842 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	14 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax 1870	116 30
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,209 70
Total	$ 9,182 00	Total	$ 9,182 00

[Document D—Continued.]

ISSAQUENA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,782 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,998 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting Poll tax, 1870	39 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	744 80
Total	$ 2,782 00	Total	$ 2,782 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ITAWAMBA CONNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,010 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	1 10	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 380 00
Balance	60 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	84 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,607 50
Total	$2,072 10	Total	$ 2,072 10

JONES COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 664 00	By Commissions for Collecting: For collection of Poll tax, 1870	$ 18 20
		By Treasury Department: For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	345 80
		By Balance	300 00
Total	$ 664 00	Total	$ 664 00
To Balance: For this amount unpaid	$ 300 00		

[Document D—Continued.]

JACKSON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,326 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 454 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	43 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	828 40
Total	$ 1,326 00	Total	$ 1,326 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll Tax, 1870, of said county.........	$ 3,876 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional Assessments	34 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 2,568 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870........	67 10
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870......................	1,274 90
Total...............................	$ 3,910 00	Total..................................	$ 3,910 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

JASPER COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,340 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional Assessments	292 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 772 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	93 00
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	1,767 00
Total	$ 2,632 00	Total	$ 2,632 00

[Document D—Continued.]

KEMPER COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,184 00	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	8 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,332 00
Balance	144 00	By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	8 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting Poll tax of 1870	99 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,896 20
Total	$ 3,336 00	Total	$ 3,336 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said conny..........	$ 4,818 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages..............................	15 30	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,214 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment, 1870.........	10 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax for 1870.....	180 46
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870.........................	3,428 84
Total..............................	$ 4,833 30	Total..............................	$ 4,833 30

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,492 00	By Insolvencies:	
Balance	214 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,922 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	89 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,694 80
Total	$ 3,706 00	Total	$ 3,706 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LAWRENCE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,996 00	By insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 480 00
		By Erroneous Assessment:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	16 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	75 00
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,425 00
Total	$ 1,996 00	Total	$ 1,996 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

LEAKE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax 1870, of said county	$ 2,484 00	By Erroneous Assessments:	
Damages	1 80	For errors in assessment of 1870	$ 6 00
Additional assessment	24 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	88 29
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,677 51
		By balance	738 00
Total	$ 2,509 80	Total	$ 2,509 80
To Balance:			
For this amount unpaid	$ 738 00		

LEE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,712 00	By Insolvencies:	
To damages	24 30	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,566 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	108 51
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,061 79
Total	$ 3,736 30	Total	$ 3,736 30

[Document D—Continued.]

LINCOLN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,570 00	By insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 734 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	4 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	91 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sunday payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,740 40
Total	$ 2,570 00	Total	$ 2,570 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LOWNDES COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 7,664 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	8 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 5,738 00
		By Erroneous Assessment:	
		For errors in assessment, 1870	4 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	96 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,833 50
Total	$ 7,672 00	Total	$ 7,672 00

[Document D—Continued.]

MADISON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 5,784 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 3,560 00
		By Commisions for Collecting:	
		For collecting Poll tax, 1870	111 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	2,112 80
Total	$ 5,784 00	Total	$ 5,784 00

[Document D—Continued.]

MARION COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,026 00	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	10 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 180 00
Damages	33 90	By Commissions for Collecting:	
Balance	14 00	For collection of Poll tax, 1870	45 18
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	858 72
Total	$ 1,083 90	Total	$ 1,083 90

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

MARSHALL COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 8,060 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For Insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 4,734 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	166 30
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	3,159 70
Total	$ 8,060 00	Total	$ 8,060 00

[Document D—Continued.]

MONROE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 6,830 00	By Insolvencies:	
To damages	155 40	For Insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,600 00
To collection of insolvencies for 1870	285 20	By Commissions for Collecting:	
To collection of additional assessments	148 00	For collection of Poll tax, 1870	290 92
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	5,527 68
Total	$ 7,418 60	Total	$ 7,418 60

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

NESHOBA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,024 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	90 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 424 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	24 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	83 30
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,582 70
Total	$ 2,114 00	Total	$ 2,114 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

NEWTON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,630 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
Damages	6 30	For collection of Poll tax, 1870	$ 68 30
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	1,298 00
		By Balance:	
		For this amount unpaid	1,270 00
Total	2,636 30		
To Balance;		Total	
For this amount unpaid	$ 1,270 00		$ 2636 30

[Document D--Continued.]

NOXUBEE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax of 1870, of said county........	$ 7,014 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 4,152 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870.........	122 10
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870..........................	2,319 90
		By balance..........................	420 00
Total..............................	$ 7,014 00		
To balance for this amount unpaid.........	$ 420 00	Total..........................	$ 7,014 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,576 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 2,134 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll Tax, 1870	122 10
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	2,319 90
Total	$ 4,576 00	Total	$ 4,576 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PANOLA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 7,178 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	3 90	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 3,312 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax of 1870	193 51
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	3,676 39
Total	$ 7,181 90	Total	$ 7,181 90

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

PERRY COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 756 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 76 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting Poll tax 1870	34 00
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	646 00
Total	$ 756 00	Total	$ 756 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PIKE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,324 00	By Taxes, 1870, Enjoined:	
		For this amount	$ 12 00
		By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	1,334 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	16 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	98 10
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,863 90
Total	$ 3,324 00	Total	$ 3,324 00

[DOCUMENT C—Continued.]

PONTOTOC COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,400 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	7 50	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,038 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	118 47
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,251 03
Total	$ 3,407 50	Total	$ 3,407 50

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

PRENTISS COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 2,748 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 710 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870........	101 90
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870....................	1,936 10
Total..............................	$ 2,748 00	Total..............................	$ 2,748 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

RANKIN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,814 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,636 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	108 90
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,069 10
Total	$ 3,814 00	Total	$ 3,814 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

SCOTT COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 1,974 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 920 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870........	52 70
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870....................	1,001 30
Total..........................	$ 1,974 00	Total............................	$ 1,974 00

[Document D—Continued.]

SIMPSON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,538 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	6 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 21 00
		By Erroneous Assessment:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	10 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	66 00
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,254 00
Total	$ 1,544 00	Total	$ 1,544 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

SMITH COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll Tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,858 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	58 20	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 168 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	87 41
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,660 79
Total	$ 1,916 20	Total	$ 1,916 20

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

SUNFLOWER COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax of 1870, of said county........	$ 1,902 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages..............................	3 60	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 1,048 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870.........	42 87
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870.........................	814 73
Total..............................	$ 1,905 60	Total..............................	$ 1,905 60

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,308 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	8 10	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,174 00
Balance	42 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	59 20
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,124 90
Total	$ 2,358 10	Total	$ 2,358 10

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

TIPPAH COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county..........	$ 2,730 00	By Insolvencies : For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 626 00
		By Commissions for Collecting : For collection of Poll tax, 1670.........	105 20
		By Treasury Department : For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870..........................	1,998 80
Total..............................	$ 2,730 00	Total..............................	$ 2,730 00

[Document D—Continued.]

TISHOMINGO COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,848 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	88 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 520 00
To balance	26 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	71 91
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,370 09
Total	$ 1,962 00	Total	$ 1,962 00

[Document D—Continued.]

TUNICA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,290 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,594 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	34 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	661 20
Total	$ 2,290 00	Total	$ 2,290 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

UNION COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870

To Poll tax 1870, of said county	$ 3,214 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county, for 1870.	$ 1,004 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collecting Poll tax, 1870	110 50
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,099 50
Total	$ 3,214 00	Total	$ 3,214 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

WARREN COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, of said county	$ 9,428 00	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	$ 132 40
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	2,515 60
		By Balance	6,780 00
Total	$ 9,428 00	Total	$ 9,428 00
To Balance:			
For this amount unpaid	$ 6,780 00		

[Document D—Continued.]

WAYNE COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 1,446 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	22 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 424 00
To dsmages	39 90	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	45 36
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	861 54
		By balance	177 00
Total	$ 1,507 90	Total	$ 1,507 90
To balance for this amount unpaid	$ 177 00		

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

WILKINSON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,288 00	By Insolvencies:	
Additional assessment	90 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870.	$ 3,126 00
Damages	5 10	By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax of 1870	62 85
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,194 25
Total	$ 4,383 10	Total	$ 4,383 10

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

WINSTON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 2,420 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	1 20	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 338 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment, 1870	8 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax for 1870	103 76
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,971 44
Total	$ 2,421 20	Total	$ 2,421 20

[Document D—Continued.]

WASHINGTON COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 4,634 00	By Insolvencies:	
		For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 4,082 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	27 60
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax 1870	524 40
Total	$ 4,634 0	Total	$ 4,634 00

[Document D—Continued.]

YALOBUSHA COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 3,748 00	By Insolvencies:	
To additional assessment	120 00	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 1,410 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment for 1870	2 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax, 1870	122 80
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account Poll tax, 1870	2,333 20
Total	$ 3,868 00	Total	$ 3,868 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

YAZOO COUNTY, POLL TAX, 1870.

To Poll tax, 1870, of said county	$ 7,582 00	By Insolvencies:	
Damages	6 30	For insolvencies of said county for 1870	$ 5,986 00
		By Erroneous Assessments:	
		For errors in assessment of 1870	4 00
		By Commissions for Collecting:	
		For collection of Poll tax 1870	79 91
		By Treasury Department:	
		For sundry payments on account of Poll tax, 1870	1,518 39
Total	$ 7,588 30	Total	$ 7,588 30

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ADAMS COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 2, 1870	$ 750 00	Jan. 14, 1871	Coms., $38 75,	R. W. No. 48	$ 736 25	$ 775 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	635 00	Jan. 31, 1871	Coms., 31 75,	R. W. No. 103	603 25	635 00
Report to Feb. 2, 1871	1,770 00	Mar. 7, 1871	Coms., 88 50,	R. W. No. 273	1,681 50	1,770 00
Report to Mar. 3, 1871	500 00	Apr. 1, 1871	Coms., 25 00,	R. W. No. 456	475 00	500 00
Report to Apr. 3, 1871	35 00	May 8, 1871	Coms., 1 75,	R. W. No. 678	33 25	35 00
Report to May 1, 1871	100 00	June 8, 1871	Coms., 5 00,	R. W. No. 883	95 00	100 00
Report to June 5, 1871	10 00	July 19, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 1,121	9 50	10 00
Report to July 3, 1871	50 00	Aug. 16, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 1,222	47 50	50 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	4,860 00	Oct. 11, 1871	Coms., 243 00,	R. W. No. 1,467	4,617 00	4,860 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	3,270 00	Nov. 11, 1871	Coms., 163 50,	R. W. No. 1,531	3,106 50	3,270 50
Total	$ 12,005 00		Totals. $600 25		$ 11,404 75	$ 12,005 00
Report District Attorney fees Jan. T. 1871	$ 5 00	May 10, 1871		R. W. No. 704		$ 5 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ALCORN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870.......	$ 225 00	Jan. 12, 1871	Coms.,	$11 25,	R. W. No. 29	$ 225 00	$ 25 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	850 00	Feb. 6, 1871	Coms.,	42 50,	R. W. No. 125	807 50	850 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	30 00	Apr. 6, 1871	Coms.,	1 50,	R. W. No. 479	28 50	30 00
Report to Apr. 5, 1871.......	110 00	May 8, 1871	Coms.,	5 50,	R. W. No. 686	104 50	110 00
Total....................	$ 1,215 00		Totals.	$60 75		$ 1,154 24	$ 1,215 00

[Documebt D—Continued.]

AMITE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 360 00	Jan. 5, 1871	Coms., $18 00,	R. W. No. 16	$ 342 00	$ 360 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	45 00	Feb. 20, 1871	Coms., 2 25,	R. W. No. 192	42 75	45 00
Report to March 6, 1871	100 00	Apl. 1, 1871	Coms., 5 00,	R. W. No. 461	95 00	100 00
Report to Sep. 4, 1871	335 00	Sep. 8, 1871	Coms., 16 75,	R. W. No. 1353	318 25	335 00
Total	$ 840 00		Totals, $42 00		$ 798 00	$ 840 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T. 1870	$ 20 00	Jan. 17, 1871		R. W. No. 64		$ 20 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ATTALA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871........	$ 270 00	Jan. 24, 1871	Coms., $13 50,	R. W. No. 80	$ 256 50	$ 270 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871........	75 00	Feb. 17, 1871	Coms., 3 75,	R. W. No. 187	71 25	75 00
Report to March 6, 1871......	200 00	Apl. 21, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 604	190 00	200 00
Report to June 5, 1871........	220 00	June 27, 1871	Coms., 11 00.	R. W. No. 1027	209 00	220 00
Report to July 3, 1871........	10 00	July 25, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 1154	9 50	10 00
Report to Sep. 4, 1871........	400 00	Sep. 20, 1871	Coms., 20 00,	R. W. No. 1410	380 00	400 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	50 00	Dec. 16, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 1674	47 50	50 00
Total....................	$ 1,225 00		Totals, $61 25	....	$ 1,163 75	$ 1,225 00
Report of District Attorney fees, April T. 1871.........	140 00	May 13, 1871		R. W. No. 737		140 00
Report of District Attorney fees. July T. 1871.........	90 60	Aug. 18, 1871		R. W. No. 1237		90 00
Total....................	$ 230 00					$ 230 00

[Document D—Continued.]

BENTON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870....	$ 110 00	Jan. 14, 1871	Coms., $5 50, R. W. No. 44	$ 104 50	$ 110 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871....	200 00	M'ch 7, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No. 270	190 00	200 00
Report to M'ch 5, 1871....	425 00	Ap'l 14, 1871	Coms., 21 25, R. W. No. 538	403 75	425 00
Report to April 1, 1871....	235 00	May 15, 1871	Coms., 11 75, R. W. No. 752	223 25	235 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871....	50 00	Sept. 13, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 1374	47 50	50 00
Total....................	$ 1,020 00		Totals $51 00...............	$ 969 00	$ 1,020 00

[Document D—Continued.]

BOLIVAR COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870....	$ 830 00	Jan. 25, 1871	Coms., $41 50, R. W. No.	87	$ 788 50	$ 830 00
Report to Dec. 31, 1870....	100 00	Jan. 26, 1871	Coms., 5 00, R. W. No.	92	95 00	100 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871....	150 00	Feb. 6, 1871	Coms., 7 50, R. W. No.	154	142 50	150 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871....	475 00	M'ch 11, 1871	Coms., 23 75, R. W. No.	296	451 25	475 00
Report to April 3, 1871....	200 00	Ap'l 12, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	510	190 00	200 00
Report to May 1, 1871....	200 00	May 8, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	684	190 00	200 00
Report to June 5, 1871....	410 00	June 23, 1871	Coms., 20 50, R. W. No.	999	389 50	410 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871....	250 00	Aug. 25, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No.	1266	237 50	250 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871....	200 00	Sept. 23, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	1433	190 00	200 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871....	250 00	Oct. 17, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No.	1482	237 50	250 00
Total....................	$ 3,065 00		Totals. $153 25..............		$ 2,911 75	$ 3,065 00

[Document D—Continued.]

CALHOUN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870.......	$ 100 00	Apr. 10, 1871	Coms., $ 9 25,	R. W. No. 489	$ 175 75	$ 185 00
Report to Jan 2, 1871.......	60 00					
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.......	25 00					
Report to April 3, 1871......	200 00	May 15, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 747	190 00	200 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	45 00	July 27, 1871	Coms., 16 00,	R. W. No. 1,170	304 00	320 00
Report to June 5, 1871.......	275 00					
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	50 00	Sept. 27, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 1,431	47 50	50 00
Total....................	$ 755 00		Totals...$37 75	....	$ 717 25	$ 755 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T., 1870........	$ 120 00	Apr. 20, 1871	....	R. W. No 592	....	$ 120 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

CARROLL COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870	$ 970 00	Jan. 2, 1871	Coms., $48 50,	R. W. No. 2	$ 921 50	$ 970 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	755 00	Feb. 9, 1871	Coms., 37 75,	R. W. No. 143	717 25	755 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	475 00	Mar. 8, 1871	Coms., 23 75,	R. W. No. 283	451 25	475 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	485 00	Apr. 12, 1871	Coms., 24 25,	R. W. No. 507	460 75	485 00
Report to May 1, 1871	20 00	May 18, 1871	Coms., 1 00,	R. W. No. 776	19 00	20 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	35 00	Aug. 18, 1871	Coms., 1 75,	R. W. No. 1,238	33 25	35 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	450 00	Dec. 20, 1871	Coms., 22 50,	R. W. No. 1,683	427 50	450 00
Total	$ 3,190 00	....	Totals $158 50	....	$ 3,030 50	$ 3,190 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

CLAIBORNE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 300 00	Jan. 14, 1871	Coms.,	$15 00,	R. W. No. 45	$ 285 00	$ 300 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	510 00	Feb. 15, 1871	Coms.,	25 50,	R. W. No. 164	484 50	510 00
Report to March 6, 1871	125 00	Mar. 21, 1871	Coms.,	6 25,	R. W. No. 385	118 75	125 00
Report to April 3, 1871	10 00	Ap'l 25, 1871	Coms.,	50,	R. W. No. 620	9 50	10 00
Report to May 1, 1871	90 00	May 8, 1871	Coms.,	4 50,	R. W. No. 689	85 50	90 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	640 00	Aug. 31, 1871	Coms.,	32 00,	R. W. No. 1303	608 00	640 00
Total	$ 1,675 00		Totals	$83 75		$ 1,591 25	$ 1,675 00
Report of District Attorney fees, July T., 1870	30 00	July 18, 1871			R. W. No. 1101		$ 50 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T., 1871	20 00						

CHICKASAW COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Sept. 5, 1870	$ 180 00	Nov. 9, 1871	Coms., $71 50,	R. W. No. 1,521	$ 1,338 25	$ 1,409 75
Report to Oct. 3, 1870	1,250 00		Bal. due			20 25
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	225 00	Jan. 27, 1871	Coms., 11 25,	R. W. No. 95	213 75	225 00
Report to Feb. 14, 1871	260 00	Feb. 23, 1871	Coms., 13 00,	R. W. No. 218	247 00	260 00
Report to March 6, 1871	100 00	May 8, 1871	Coms., 11 25,	R. W. No. 681	213 75	225 00
Report to April 3, 1871	125 00					
Report to May 1, 1871	25 00	July 24, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 1,148	23 75	25 00
Total	$ 2,165 00		Totals..$108 25		$ 2,036 50	$ 2,165 00
Report of District Attorney fees, to Dec. T., 1870	$ 105 00	Jan. 26, 1871		R. W. No. 92		$ 105 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

CLARKE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	$ 420 00	Feb. 2, 1871	Coms., $21 00, R. W. No. 112	$ 399 00	$ 420 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.......	900 00	M'ch 7, 1871	Coms., 45 00, R. W. No. 269	855 00	900 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871.......	205 00	M'ch 29, 1871	Coms., 10 25, R. W. No. 446	194 75	205 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	5 00	May 39, 1871	Coms., 25, R. W. No. 850	4 75	5 00
Report to June 5, 1871.......	135 00	June 24, 1871	Coms., 6 75, R. W. No. 1013	128 25	135 00
Total....................	$ 1,665 00		Totals..$83 25..............	$ 1,581 75	$ 1,665 00

[Document D—Continued.]

COAHOMA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870........	$ 435 00	Jan. 13, 1871	Coms., $21 75,	R. W. No. 39	$ 413 25	$ 435 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871........	200 00	Feb. 7, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 129	190 00	200 00
Report to Feb. 1, 1871........	175 00	Mar. 15, 1871	Coms., 8 75,	R. W. No. 333	166 25	175 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871........	50 00	Mar. 23, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 418	47 50	50 00
Report to May 1, 1871........	300 00	May 18, 1871	Coms., 15 00,	R. W. No. 797	285 00	300 00
Total....................	$ 6,160 00		Totals. $58 00		$ 1,102 00	$ 1,160 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

COPIAH COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 31, 1870......	$ 1,275 00	Jan. 5, 1871	Coms., $63 75,	R. W. No. 15	$ 1,211 25	$ 1,275 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	110 00	Feb. 17, 1871	Coms., 5 50,	R. W. No. 184	104 50	110 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	250 00	Mar. 18, 1871	Coms., 12 50,	R. W. No. 369	237 50	250 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	55 00	Apr. 18, 1871	Coms., 2 75,	R. W. No. 573	52 25	55 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	155 00	May 9, 1871	Coms., 7 75,	R. W. No. 692	147 25	155 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	110 00	June 13, 1871	Coms., 5 50,	R. W. No. 898	104 50	110 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	10 00	Aug. 1, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 1,189	9 50	10 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871......	250 00	Aug. 30, 1871	Coms., 12 50,	R. W. No. 1,297	237 50	250 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	460 00	Sep. 20, 1871	Coms., 23 00,	R. W. No. 1,399	437 00	460 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	410 00	Dec. 7, 1871	Coms., 20 50,	R. W. No. 1,614	389 50	410 00
Total....................	$ 3,085 00		Totals, $154 25	....	$ 2,930 75	$ 3,085 00
Report District Attorney fees to Dec. Term, 1870........	$ 100 00	May 9, 1871	....	R. W. No. 695	....	$ 100 00

[Document D—Continued.]

CHOCTAW COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 325 00	Feb. 2, 1871	Coms.,	$16 25,	R. W. No. 111	$ 308 75	$ 325 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	35 00	Mar. 2, 1871	Coms.,	1 75,	R. W. No. 251	33 25	35 00
Report to April 3, 1871	80 00	Apr. 10, 1871	Coms.,	4 00,	R. W. No. 491	76 00	80 00
Report to June 5, 1871	10 00	Jun. 14, 1871	Coms.,	50,	R. W. No. 902	9 50	10 00
Total	$ 450 00		Totals,	$22 50		$ 427 50	$ 450 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Dec. Term, 1870	90 00	Feb. 20, 1871			R. W. No. 194		90 00
Report of District Attorney fees, April Term, 1871	50 00	May 17, 1871			R. W. No. 773		50 00
Total	$ 140 00						$ 140 00

[Document D—Continued.]

COVINGTON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Feb. 6, 1871	$ 10 00	Mar. 11, 1871	Coms., $0 50, R. W. No. 294	$ 199 50	$ 210 00
Report to March 6, 1871	200 00				
Report to May 1, 1871	25 00	May 17, 1871	Coms., 1 25, R. W. No. 767	23 75	25 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	200 00	Sept. 1, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No. 1315	190 00	200 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	410 00	Dec. 7, 1871	Coms., 20 50, R. W. No. 1618	389 50	410 00
Total	$ 845 00		Totals, $42 45	$ 802 75	$ 845 00

[Document D—Continued.]

DE SOTO COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870	$1,805 00	Jan. 6, 1871	Coms., $124 50,	R. W. No. 23	$ 2,365 50	$ 2,490 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	685 00					
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	85 00	Feb. 27, 1871	Coms., 4 25,	R. W. No. 234	80 75	85 00
Report to March 3, 1871	460 00	Mar. 29, 1871	Coms., 23 00,	R. W. No. 445	437 00	460 00
Report to April 1, 1871	475 00	April 21, 1871	Coms., 23 75,	R. W. No. 597	451 25	475 00
Report to May 1, 1871	50 00	May 19, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 789	47 50	50 00
Report to June 5, 1871	160 00	June 16, 1871	Coms., 8 00,	R. W. No. 934	152 00	160 00
Report to July 3, 1871	60 00	July 20, 1871	Coms., 3 00,	R. W. No. 1128	57 00	60 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	410 00	Oct. 18, 1871	Coms., 71 00,	R. W. No. 1486	1,349 00	1,420 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	225 00					
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	785 00					
			Totals...$260 00			
Total	$ 5,200 00				$ 4,940 00	$ 5,200 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870........	$ 125 00	Jan. 12, 1871	Coms., $6 25, R. W. No. 32	$ 118 75	$ 125 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871........	100 00	Mar. 11, 1871	Coms., 6 50, R. W. No. 289	123 50	130 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871........	30 00				
Report to Mar. 31, 1871.......	60 00	May 3, 1871	Coms., 3 00, R. W. No. 661	57 00	60 00
Report to May 1, 1871........	50 00	June 24, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 1,015	47 50	50 00
Total....................	$ 365 00	....	Totals. $18 25.................	$ 346 75	$ 365 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Aug. T. 1871......	130 00	Jan. 12, 1871	............R. W. No. 33	....	130 00
Report of District Attorney fees to May T., 1871.......	240 00	June 24, 1871	..............R. W. No. 1,014	....	240 00
Total....................	$ 370 00				$ 370 00

GREENE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to May 1, 1871........	$ 250 00	May 31, 1871	Coms., R. W. No. 856	$ 12 50 237 50	$ 250 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

GRENADA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870.....	$ 735 00	Jan. 17, 1871	Coms., $ 38 75,	R. W. No. 60	$ 696 25	$ 735 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.....	250 00	Feb. 6, 1871	Coms., 12 50,	R. W. No. 126	237 50	250 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.....	455 00	Mar. 22, 1871	Coms., 20 75,	R. W. No. 408	434 25	455 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871.....	135 00	April 4, 1871	Coms., 6 75,	R. W. No. 469	128 25	135 00
Report to April 3, 1871.....	80 00	May 10, 1871	Coms., 4 00,	R. W. No. 703	76 00	80 00
Report to June 5, 1871.....	55 00	June 15, 1871	Coms., 2 75,	R. W. No. 915	52 25	55 00
Report to July 3, 1871.....	200 00	Aug. 30, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 1,293	190 00	200 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871.....	200 00	Sept. 16, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 1,392	190 00	200 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.....	590 00	Dec. 13, 1871	Coms., 29 50,	R. W. No. 1,651	560 50	590 00
Total....................	2,700 00	....	Totals. $135 00..............		$ 2,565 00	$ 2,700 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Sept. T., 1870......	$ 30 00	Jan. 17, 1871	....	R. W. No. 61	....	$ 30 00
Report of District Attorney fees to May T., 1871......	60 00	Aug. 30, 1871	....	R. W. No. 1,296	....	60 00
Total	$ 90 00					$ 90 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

HANCOCK COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Oct. 12, 1870....	$1,170 00	M'ch 13, 1871	Coms., $58 50, R. W. No. 301	$ 1,111 50	$ 1,170 00
Report to Dec. 3, 1870....	250 00	July 5, 1871	Coms., 54 25, R. W. No. 1056	1,030 75	1,085 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871....	200 00				
Report to M'ch 6, 1871....	160 00				
Report to April 3, 1871....	200 00				
Report to June 5, 1871....	275 00				
Report to July 3, 1871....	315 00	Aug. 2, 1871	Coms., 15 75, R. W. No. 1195	299 25	315 00
Total..................	$ 2,750 00		Totals, $128 50..............	$ 2,441 50	$ 2,570 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Aug. T., 1870........	30 00	Ap'l 17, 1871	R. W. No. 558		30 00
Report of District Attorney fees, July T., 1871........	20 00	Aug. 2, 1871	R. W. No. 1196		20 00
	$ 50 00				$ 50 00

[Document D—Continued.]

HARRISON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 7, 1870..........	$ 280 00	Jan. 14, 1871	Coms., $34 50,	R. W. No. 49	$ 655 50	$ 690 00
Report to Dec. 5, 1870..........	410 00					
Report to Jan. 1, 1871..........	25 00	Feb. 8, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 133	23 75	25 00
Report to March 6, 1871....	435 00	Mar. 24, 1871	Coms., 21 75,	R. W. No. 426	413 25	435 00
Report to August 7, 1871....	990 00	Sept. 14, 1871	Coms., 49 50,	R. W. No. 1,382	940 50	990 00
Report to October 2, 1871....	2,575 00	Oct. 16, 1871	Coms., 128 75,	R. W. No. 1,476	2,446 25	2,575 00
Total..................	$ 4,715 00	....	Totals. $235 75		$ 4,479 25	$ 4,715 00
Report of District Attorney fees to March T. 1871......	$ 80 00	June 12, 1871		R. W. No. 1,039	....	$ 80 00

DOCUMENT D—Continued.

HINDS COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Sept., 1870	$ 360 00	Feb. 3, 1871	Coms., $145 75, R. W. No. 117	$ 2,769 25	$ 2,915 00
Report to March 7, 1870	1,220 00				
Report to Dec. 5, 1870	1,335 00				
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	1,000 00	Mar. 31, 1871	Coms., 115 75, R. W. No. 454	2,199,25	2,315 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	715 00				
Report to March 6, 1871	600 00				
Report to April 3, 1871	575 00	June 2, 1871	Coms., 41 75, R. W. No. 871	793 25	835 00
Report to May 1, 1871	260 00				
Report to June 5, 1871	479 00	July 21, 1871	Coms., 23 50, R. W. No.1,136	446 50	470 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	6,765 00	Oct. 6, 1871	Coms., 503 25, R. W. No.1,456	9,561 75	10,065 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	3,300 00				
Amount error in R. W. No. 117 and 454	815 00	Oct. 30, 1871	Coms., 40 75, R. W. No.1,508	774 25	815 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	650 00	Nov. 1, 1871	Coms., 32 50, R. W. No.1,513	617 50	650 00
Total	$18,065 00		Totals. $903 25	$ 17,161 75	$ 18,065 00
Report of District Attorney fees to May T. 1871	$ 10 00	Dec. 14, 1871	R. W. No. 1,662		$ 10 00

HOLMES COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 880 00	Jan. 4, 1871	Coms., $44 00, R. W. No. 13	$ 836 00	$ 880 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	785 00	Mar. 27, 1871	Coms., 76 25, R. W. No. 436	1,448 75	1,525 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	270 00				
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	470 00				
Report to April 3, 1871......	285 00	May 5, 1871	Coms., 14 25, R. W. No. 667	270 75	285 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	250 00	May 25, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 836	237 50	250 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	150 00	Sept. 20, 1871	Coms., 38 75, R. W. No. 1404	736 25	775 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	625 00				
Total	$3,715 00		Totals, $185 75	$ 3,529 25	$ 3,715 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Dec. T. 1870........	$ 530 00	Mar. 27, 1871	...............R. W. No. 437	....	$ 530 00

ISSAQUENA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Feb. 4, 1871	$ 485 00	Feb. 28, 1871	Coms., $24 25, R. W. No. 940	$ 460 75	$ 485 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	610 00	Apr. 11, 1871	Coms., 30 50, R. W. No. 497	579 50	610 00
Report to Apr. 3, 1871	250 00	May 3, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 658	237 50	250 00
Report to May 1, 1871	200 00	June 20, 1871	Coms., 20 50, R. W. No. 972	389 50	410 00
Report to June 5, 1871	210 00				
Report to July 3, 1871	400 00	Sept. 1, 1871	Coms., 53 75, R. W. No. 1,312	1,021 25	1,075 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	675 00				
Total	$ 2,830 00		Totals, $141 50	$ 2,688 50	$ 2,830 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870	$ 70 00	Jan. 18, 1871	Coms., $3 50, R. W. No.	66	$ 66 00	$ 70 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	85 00	Feb. 10, 1871	Coms., 4 25, R. W. No.	157	80 75	85 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	35 00	May 5, 1871	Coms., 1 75, R. W. No.	671	33 25	35 00
Report to May 1, 1871	25 00	Sept. 7, 1871	Coms., 1 75, R. W. No.	1344	33 25	35 00
Report to July 3, 1871	10 00					
Total	$ 225 00		Totals $11 25		$ 213 75	$ 225 00
Report District Attorney fees, to April T. 1871	$ 50 00	May 5, 1871	R. W. No.	670		$ 50 00

[Document D—Continued.]

JACKSON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 70 00	Mar. 27, 1871	Coms., $31 00, R. W. No. 434	$ 589 00	$ 620 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	550 00				
Report to April 3, 1871......	100 00	May 11, 1871	Coms., 7 50, R. W. No. 724	142 50	150 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	50 00				
Total..................	$ 770 00	....	Totals $38 50...............	$ 731 50	$ 770 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

JASPER COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 1, 1871....	$ 60 00	Jan. 16, 1871	Coms., $3 00, R. W. No. 56	$ 57 00	$ 60 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871....	10 00	Mar. 13, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 309	9 50	10 00
Repart to Oct. 2, 1871....	200 00	Nov. 16, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No. 1546	190 00	200 00
Total....................	$ 270 00		Totals, $13 50	$ 256 50	$ 270 00
Report to District Attorney fees, April Term, 1871....	5 00	May 18, 1871	.... R. W. No. 785	....	5 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 1, 1870....	$ 560 00	Jan. 3, 1871	Coms., $53 00, R. W. No. 6	$ 1,007 00	$ 1,060 00
Report to Dec. 1, 1870....	500 00				
Report to Mar. 3, 1871....	10 00	Mar. 8, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 279	9 50	10 00
Total....................	$ 1,070 00		Tosals, $53 50	$ 1,016 50	$ 1,070 00
Report of District Attorney fees, July Term, 1870.....	$ 10 00	Mar. 8, 1871	.... R. W. No. 280	....	$ 10 00

[DOCUMENT D--Continued.]

JONES COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 1, 1870....	$ 50 00	Jan. 18, 1871	Coms., $2 50, R. W. No. 67	$ 47 50	$ 50 00
Report to Dec. 1, 1870....	100 00				
Report to Jan. 2, 1871....	50 00	Mar. 2, 1871	Coms., 17 50, R. W. No. 252	332 50	350 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871....	200 00				
Total....................	$ 400 00		Totals, $20 00................	$ 380 00	$ 400 00

[Document D—Continued.]

KEMPER COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Sept. 5, 1870	$ 230 00				
Report to Oct. 3, 1870	125 00				
Report to Nov. 7, 1870	410 00	Jan. 30, 1871	Coms., $48 75, R. W. No. 99	$ 926 25	$ 975 00
Report to Dec. 5, 1870	135 00				
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	75 00				
Report to June 5, 1871	150 00	June 16, 1871	Coms., 7 50, R. W. No. 918	142 50	150 00
Report to Sept. 1, 1871	200 00	Sept. 22, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No. 1,417	190 00	200 00
Total	$ 1,325 00		Totals..$66 25	$ 1,258 75	$ 1,325 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T., 1870	$ 60 00	Jan. 30, 1871	R. W. No. 100		$ 60 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 650 00	Jan. 13, 1871	By Coms., $32 50, R. W. No. 40	$ 617 50	$ 650 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	75 00	Feb. 16, 1871	By Coms., 3 75, R. W. No. 168	71 25	75 00
Report to March 6, 1871.....	180 00	Mar. 14, 1871	By Coms., 9 00, R. W. No. 324	171 00	180 00
Report to April 3, 1871.....	50 00	April 13, 1871	By Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 518	47 50	50 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	150 00	May 15, 1871	By Coms., 7 50, R. W. No. 755	142 50	150 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	10 00	June 21, 1871	By Coms., 50, R. W. No. 984	9 50	10 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871.....	675 00	Sept. 19, 1871	By Coms., 33 75, R. W. No. 1395	641 25	675 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	425 00	Oct. 28, 1871	By Coms., 21 25, R. W. No. 1505	403 75	425 00
Total......................	$ 2,215 00		Totals..$110 75............	$ 2,104 25	$ 2,215 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Mar. T., 1871........	$ 40 00	Mar. 14, 1871	...............R. W. No. 323	....	$ 40 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 3, 1870......	$ 1,435 00	Jan. 4, 1871	Coms., $71 75,	R. W. No. 10	$ 1,363 25	$ 1,435 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	1,400 00	Mar. 13, 1871	Coms., 70 00,	R. W. No. 305	1,330 00	1,400 00
Report to March 4, 1871.....	740 00	April 4, 1871	Coms., 37 00,	R. W. No. 470	703 00	740 00
Report to April 4, 1871......	60 00	May 13, 1871	Coms., 3 00,	R. W. No. 817	57 00	60 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	85 00	June 12, 1871	Coms., 4 25,	R. W. No. 892	80 75	85 00
Report to June 5, 1871.....	240 00	July 8, 1871	Coms., 12 00,	R. W. No. 1063	228 00	240 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	60 00	Aug. 19, 1871	Coms., 3 00,	R. W. No. 1245	57 00	60 00
Report to August 7, 1871....	600 00	Sept. 7, 1871	Coms., 30 00,	R. W. No. 1346	570 00	600 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871.....	505 00	Oct. 14, 1871	Coms., 25 25,	R. W. No. 1373	479 75	505 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	1,240 00	Nov. 16, 1871	Coms., 62 00,	R. W. No. 1551	1,178 00	1,240 00
Total....................	$ 6,365 00		Totals, $318 25	....	$ 6,046 75	$ 6,365 00
Report of District Attorney fees, December Term, 1870.	80 00	April 4, 1871		R. W. No. 471	....	80 00
Report of District Attorney fees, April Term, 1871.....	80 00	Sept. 7, 1871		R. W. No. 1347	....	80 00
Total.......	$ 160 00	....	....	....	....	$ 160 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

LAWRENCE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870........	$ 175 00	Jan. 4, 1871	Coms., $8 75,	R. W. No. 12	$ 166 25	$ 175 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871........	435 00	Feb. 16, 1871	Coms., 21 75,	R. W. No. 171	413 25	435 00
Report to March 6, 1871.....	225 00	Mar. 22, 1871	Coms., 11 25,	R. W. No. 398	213 75	225 00
Report to April 1, 1871......	75 00	Ap'l 24, 1871	Coms., 3 75,	R. W. No. 616	71 25	75 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	25 00	May 6, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 675	23 75	25 00
Report to June 5, 1871.......	25 00	June 18, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 954	23 75	25 00
Report to July 3, 1871.......	25 00	Aug. 30, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 1287	23 75	25 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871,......	20 00	Aug. 18, 1871	Coms., 1 00,	R. W. No. 1232	19 00	20 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	200 00	Nov. 15, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 1541	190 00	200 00
Total....................	$ 1,205 00		Totals, $60 25..................		$ 1,144 75	$ 1,205 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LEAKE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 1, 1871......	$ 225 00	Jan. 12, 1871	Coms., $11 25, R. W. No.	34	$ 213 75	$ 225 00
Report to Feb. 3, 1871......	235 00	Feb. 17, 1871	Coms., 11 75, R. W. No.	179	223 25	235 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	330 00	Mar. 16, 1871	Coms., 16 50, R. W. No.	349	313 50	330 00
Report to Ap'l 3, 1771......	10 00	May 1, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No.	646	9 50	10 00
Total..................	$ 800 00		Totals, $40 00................		$ 760 00	$ 800 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T. 1870	$ 120 00	Mar. 17, 1871	.... R. W. No.	354		$ 120 00

LINCOLN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 475 00	Jan. 25, 1871	Coms., $23 75, R. W. No.	84	$ 451 25	$ 475 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	275 00	Feb. 9, 1871	Coms., 13 75, R. W. No.	139	261 25	275 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	570 00	———, 1871	Coms., 28 50, R. W. No.	185	541 50	570 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	250 00	Mar. 25, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No.	432	237 50	250 00
Report to Ap'l 3, 1871......	200 00	Sep. 20, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	1402	190 00	200 00
Total..................	$ 1,770 00		Totals, $88 50....		$ 1,681 50	$ 1,770 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LEFLORE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to April 3, 1871......	$ 25 00	Ap'l 26, 1871	Coms., $1 25, R. W. No. 629	$ 23 75	$ 25 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	50 00	July 8, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 1068	47 50	50 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	10 00	July 29, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 1182	9 50	10 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	610 00	Oct. 3, 1871	Coms., 30 50, R. W. No. 1449	579 50	610 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	35 00	Dec. 14, 1871	Coms., 1 75, R. W. No. 1664	33 25	35 00
Total..................	$ 730 00		Totals, $36 50................	$ 693 50	$ 730 00

[Document D—Continued.]

LEE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870........	$ 395 00	Jan. 25, 1871	Coms.,	$41 25,	R. W. No. 89	$ 783 75	$ 825 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871........	430 00						
Report to Feb. 6, 1871........	85 00	Mar. 17, 1871	Coms.,	9 50,	R. W. No. 359	180 50	190 00
Report to March 6, 1871......	105 00						
Report to May 1, 1871........	10 00	May 22, 1871	Coms.,	50,	R. W. No. 815	9 50	10 00
Report to June 5, 1871........	200 00	July 20, 1871	Coms.,	10 00,	R. W. No. 1125	190 00	200 00
Total..................	$ 1,225 00		Totals..	$61 25...............		$ 1,163 75	$ 1,225 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Aug. T., 1870,........	80 00	Jan. 25, 1871	....		R. W. No. 90	....	80 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Dec. T., 1870.........	80 00	Mar. 17, 1871	....		R. W. No. 362	....	80 00
	$ 160 00						$ 160 00

LOWNDES COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 2,100 00	Jan. 17, 1871	Coms., $105 00,	R. W. No. 58	$ 1,995 00	$ 2,100 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	1,650 00	Feb. 24, 1871	Coms., 82 50,	R. W. No. 223	1,567 50	1,650 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	520 00	Mar. 22, 1871	Coms., 26 00,	R. W. No. 399	494 00	520 00
Report to April 3, 1871	210 00	Apr. 17, 1871	Coms., 10 50,	R. W. No. 561	199 50	210 00
Report to May 1, 1871	85 00	June 12, 1871	Coms., 16 75,	R. W. No. 894	318 25	335 00
Report to June 5, 1871	250 00					
Report to July 3, 1871	270 00					
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	1,050 00	Dec. 4, 1871	Coms., 87 25,	R. W. No. 1,593	1,657 75	1,745 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	425 00					
Total	$ 6,560 00		Totals $328 00	....	$ 6,232 00	$ 6,560 00
Report District Attorney fees, Oct. T., 1871	$ 70 00	Jan. 17, 1871	....	R. W. No. 59	....	$ 70 00
Report District Attorney fees, June T., 1871	140 00	Dec. 4, 1871	....	R. W. No. 1,592	....	140 00
	$ 210 00					$ 210 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

MADISON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 680 00	Feb. 1, 1871	Coms., $34 00,	R. W. No. 107	$ 646 00	$ 680 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	1,290 00	Feb. 17, 1871	Coms., 64 50,	R. W. No. 186	1,225 50	1,290 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871	470 00	M'ch 23, 1871	Coms., 23 50,	R. W. No. 417	446 50	470 00
Report to April 3, 1871	230 00	Ap'l 14, 1871	Coms., 11 50,	R. W. No. 541	218 50	230 00
Report to May 1, 1871	235 00	May 30, 1871	Coms., 11 75,	R. W. No. 854	223 25	235 00
Report to June 5, 1871	850 00	July 5, 1871	Coms., 42 50,	R. W. No. 1057	807 50	850 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	300 00	Aug. 30, 1871	Coms., 15 00,	R. W. No. 1290	285 00	300 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871	590 00	Oct. 6, 1871	Coms., 29 50,	R. W. No. 1447	560 50	590 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	575 00	Nov. 14, 1871	Coms., 28 75,	R. W. No. 1539	546 25	575 00
Total	$ 5,220 00		Totals, $261 00		$ 4,959 00	$ 5,220 00
Report of District Attorney fees Jan. T., 1871	60 00	Mar. 13, 1871		R. W. No. 306		$ 60 00
Report of District Attorney fees May T., 1871	210 00	Aug. 4, 1871		R. W. No. 1199		210 00
Totals	$ 270 00					$ 270 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

MARION COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Sept. 6, 1870......	$ 230 00	Jan. 21, 1871	Coms., $21 00, R. W. No. 77	$ 399 00	$ 420 00
Report to Oct. 4, 1870......	190 00				
Report to April 3, 1871......	255 00	July 25, 1871	Coms., 13 00, R. W. No. 1158	251 75	265 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	10 00				
Report to Oct. 1, 1871......	200 00	Nov. 18, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No. 1561	190 00	200 00
Total..................	$ 885 00		Totals, $ 44 25................	$ 840 75	$ 885 00
Report of District Attorney fees, April T., 1871 ...	$ 20 00	July 25, 1871	R. W. No. 1157	....	$ 20 00

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	$ 545 00	Dec. 29, 1871	Coms., $27 25, R. W. No. 697	$ 517 75	$ 545 00

[Document D—Continued.]

MARSHALL COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 1,070 00	Feb. 25, 1871	Coms., $70 00, R. W. No. 231	$ 1,330 00	$ 1,400 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	330 00				
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	345 00				
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	105 00	May 10, 1871	Coms., 34 25, R. W. No. 702	650 75	685 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	235 00				
Report to June 5, 1871......	25 00	Sept. 22, 1871	Coms., 34 25, R. W. No. 1421	650 75	685 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	25 00				
Report to Aug. 7, 1871......	20 00				
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	615 00				
Total...................	$ 2,770 00		Totals, $138 50...............	$ 2,631 50	$ 2,770 00

[Document D—Continued.]

MONROE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 7, 1870.......	$ 685 00	Jan. 16, 1871	Coms.,	$34 25,	R. W. No. 51	$ 650 75	$ 685 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	945 00	Jan. 16, 1871	Coms.,	47 25,	R. W. No. 5[illegible]	897 75	945 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	250 00	Mar. 11, 1871	Coms.,	12 50,	R. W. No. 295	237 50	250 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871.......	445 00	April 5, 1871	Coms.,	22 25,	R. W. No. 475	422 75	445 00
Report to Apr. 3, 1871.......	210 00	May 20, 1871	Coms.,	13 00,	R. W. No. 813	247 25	260 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	50 00						
Report to June 1, 1871.......	320 00	June 7, 1871	Coms.,	16.00,	R. W. No. 880	304 00	320 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871.......	1,175 00	Sept. 19, 1871	Coms.,	58 75,	R. W. No. 1397	1,116 25	1,175 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	380 00	Nov. 25, 1871	Coms.,	19 00,	R. W. No 1574	361 00	380 00
Total....................	$ 4,460 00		Totals,	$223 00	....	$ 4,237 00	$ 4,460 00
Report District Attorney fees March Term, 1871.........	$ 90 00	June 8, 1871	....		R. W. No. 882	$ 90 00	$ 90 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

NESHOBA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 100 00	Jan. 13, 1871	Coms.,	$5 00,	R. W. No. 38	$ 95 00	$ 100 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	70 00	Feb. 27, 1871	Coms.,	3 50,	R. W. No. 233	66 50	70 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	200 00	May 13, 1871	Coms.,	12 25,	R. W. No. 734	232 75	245 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	45 00						
Report to June 5, 1871......	25 00	June 16, 1871	Coms.,	1 25,	R. W. No. 919	23 75	25 00
Totals..................	$ 440 00		Totals.	$22 00		$ 418 00	$ 440 00

[Document D—Continued.]

NEWTON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 30, 1870.....	$ 225 00	Jan. 13, 1871	Coms., $11 00, R. W. No.	42	$ 213 75	$ 225 00
Report to Dec. 31, 1870.....	90 00	Feb. 10, 1871	Coms., 4 50, R. W. No.	152	85 50	90 00
Report to Jan. 31, 1871......	95 00	Mar. 13, 1871	Coms., 4 75, R. W. No.	300	90 25	95 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	225 00	June 12, 1871	Coms., 11 25, R. W. No.	891	213 75	225 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	10 00	July 14, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No.	1,086	9 50	10 00
Report to Aug. 28, 1871.....	35 00	Sept. 27, 1871	Coms., 1 75, R. W. No.	1,433	33 25	35 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	600 00	Oct. 27, 1871	Coms., 30 00, R. W. No.	1,500	570 00	600 00
Totals.....................	$ 1,280 00	$ 1,280 00	Totals..$64 00................		$ 1,280 00	$ 1,216 00

[Document D—Continued.]

NOXUBEE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870...... Report to Dec. 31, 1870......	$ 635 00 950 00	Jan. 16, 1871	Coms., $79 25, R. W. No. 50	$ 1,505 75	$ 1,585 00
Total....................	$ 1,585 00				

[Document D—Continued.]

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 325 00	Jan. 11, 1871	Coms., $16 25, R. W. No. 28	$ 308 75	$ 325 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	155 00	Mar. 6, 1871	Coms., 12 75, R. W. No. 267	242 25	255 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	100 00				
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	10 00	Apr. 26, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 633	9 50	10 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	250 00	June 22, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 993	237 50	250 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	450 00	Oct. 21, 1871	Coms., 22 50, R. W. No. 1,496	427 50	450 00
Total....................	$ 1,290 00		Totals..$64 50	$ 1,225 50	$ 1,290 00
Report District Attorney fees to June T., 1871........	$ 65 00	Mar. 18, 1871	.... R. W. No. 372	....	$ 65 00
Report District Attorney fees to June T., 1871.........	40 00	July 24, 1871	.... R. W. No. 1,150	....	40 00
Total	$ 105 00				$ 105 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PANOLA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 3, 1871......	$ 825 00	Jan. 31, 1871	Coms., $41 25, R. W. No.	102	$ 783 75	$ 825 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	10 00	Feb. 25, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No.	230	9 50	10 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	245 00	Mar. 27, 1871	Coms., 12 25, R. W. No.	435	232 75	245 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	25 00	Apr. 13, 1871	Coms., 1 25, R. W. No.	527	23 75	25 00
Report to May 8, 1871......	275 00	May 9, 1871	Coms., 13 75, R. W. No.	698	261 25	275 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	75 00	July 19, 1871	Coms., 3 75, R. W. No.	1,109	71 25	75 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	1,500 00	Sep. 19, 1871	Coms., 75 00, R. W. No.	1,396	1,425 00	1,500 00
Total....................	$ 2,955 00		Totals, $147 75		$ 2,807 25	$ 2,955 00
Report District Attorney fees, to March Term, 1871......	50 00	April 13, 1871	..............R. W. No.	526	....	$ 50 00
Report District Attorney fees, to July Term, 1871........	120 00	Aug. 30, 1871	..............R. W. No.	1,292	....	120 00
Total....................	$ 170 00	....	....		....	$ 170 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PERRY COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870	$ 440 00	Feb. 9, 1871	Coms., $22 00, R. W. No. 141	$ 418 00	$ 440 00
Report District Attorney fees, December Term, 1870	$ 40 00	Feb. 9, 1871	R. W. No. 142		$ 40 00
Report District Attorney fees, April Term, 1871	10 00	Nov. 29 1871	R. W. No. 1582		10 00
Totals	$ 50 00				$ 50 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PIKE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870	$ 545 00					
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	1,015 00	Ap'l 28, 1871	Coms., $78 00,	R. W. No. 640	$ 1,482 00	$ 1,560 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	210 00					
Report to April 3, 1871	510 00	Ap'l 28, 1871	Coms., 36 00,	R. W. No. 644	684 00	720 00
Report to May 1, 1871	120 00	May 16, 1871	Coms., 11 00,	R. W. No. 758	209 00	220 00
Report to July 3, 1871	200 00	July 21, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 1141	190 00	200 00
Report to June 5, 1871	225 00	July 28, 1871	Coms., 11 25,	R. W. No. 1175	213 75	225 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871	445 00	Sept. 5, 1871	Coms., 22 25,	R. W. No. 1330	422 75	445 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	1,225 00	Dec. 27, 1871	Coms., 61 25,	R. W. No. 1611	1,163 75	1,225 00
Total	$ 4,595 00		Totals, $229 75		$ 4,365 25	$ 4,595 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Dec. T. 1870	$ 30 00	A'p 29, 1871		R. W. No. 641		$ 30 00

[Document D—Continued.]

PONTOTOC COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 1, 1870	$ 360 00	Jan. 5, 1871	Coms., $33 25,	R. W. No. 18	$ 631 75	$ 665 00
Report to Dec. 5, 1870	145 00					
Report to Jan. 1, 1871	160 00					
Report to Feb. 1, 1871	85 00	Mar. 4, 1871	Coms., 4 25,	R. W. No. 264	80 75	85 00
Report to March 1, 1871	35 00	Mar. 21, 1871	Coms., 1 75,	R. W. No. 382	33 25	35 00
Report to April 3, 1871	150 00	Ap'l 17, 1871	Coms., 7 50,	R. W. No. 555	142 25	150 00
Report to May 1, 1871	10 00	May 20, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 810	9 50	10 00
Report to June 5, 1871	95 00	June 30, 1871	Coms., 4 75,	R. W. No. 1041	90 25	95 00
Report to July 3, 1871	35 00	Aug. 23, 1871	Coms., 1 75,	R. W. No. 1259	33 25	35 00
Total	$ 1,075 00		Totals..$53 75		$ 1,021 25	$ 1,075 00
Report of District Attorney fees to February T. 1871	$ 60 00	June 30, 1871		R. W. No. 1040		$ 60 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

PRENTISS COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 450 00	Feb. 6, 1871	Coms., $22 50,	R. W. No. 113	$ 427 50	$ 450 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	25 00	Mar. 16, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 339	23 75	25 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	50 00	Feb. 13, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 156	47 50	50 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	50 00	Ap'l 22, 1871	Coms., 2 50,	R. W. No. 609	47 50	50 00
Report to April 3, 1871...... Report to May 1, 1871......	210 00 50 00	May 13, 1871	Coms., 13 00,	R. W. No. 743	247 00	260 00
Report to June 5, 1871...... Report to Aug. 7, 1871...... Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	50 00 25 00 25 00	Sep. 14, 1871	Coms., 5 00,	R. W. No. 1377	95 00	100 00
Total................	$ 935 00		Totals, $46 75	....	$ 888 25	$ 935 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Jan. T. 1871......	$ 10 00	Sep. 14, 1871	....	R. W. No. 1376	....	$ 50 00

[Document D—Continued.]

RANKIN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 360 00	Jan. 3, 1871	Coms., $18 00, R. W. No.	7	$ 342 00	$ 360 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	200 00	Jan. 30, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	98	190 00	200 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	230 00	Ap'l 6, 1871	Coms., 11 50, R. W. No.	482	218 50	230 00
Report to Ap'l 5, 1871......	90 00	May 15, 1871	Coms., 4 50, R. W. No.	756	85 50	90 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	1,235 00	June 12, 1871	Coms., 61 75, R. W. No.	893	1,173 25	1,235 00
Report to June 5, 1871	30 00	Oct. 6, 1871	Coms., 22 50, R. W. No.	1460	427 50	450 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871......	20 00					
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	400 00					
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	1,400 00	Dec. 13, 1871	Coms., 70 00, R. W. No.	1649	1,330 00	1,400 00
Total..................	$ 3,965 00		Totals, 19 25................		$ 3,766 75	$ 3,965 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T. 1870	$ 10 00	Jan. 18, 1871	..............R. W. No.	68	....	$ 10 00

[Document D—Continued.]

SCOTT COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov. 7, 1870......	$ 460 00	Jan. 3, 1871	Coms., $23 00,	R. W. No. 4	$ 437 00	$ 460 00
Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	200 00	Feb. 15, 1871	Coms., 10 00,	R. W. No. 163	190 00	200 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	20 00					
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	400 00	May 13, 1871	Coms., 41 00,	R. W. No. 742	779 00	820 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	400 00					
Total..................	$ 1,480 00		Totals..$74 00..............		$ 1,406 00	$ 1,480 00
Report of District Attorney fees to March T., 1871....	$ 10 00	June 21, 1871	....	R. W. No. 985	....	$ 10 00

[Document D—Continued.]

SIMPSON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX, 1870.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 10 00	Jan. 24, 1871	Coms., $13 00, R. W. No. 81	$ 247 00	$ 260 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	250 00				
Report to June 5, 1871......	10 00	Sept. 9, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 1,360	9 50	10 00
Total...................	$ 270 00		Totals, $13 50..............	$ 256 50	$ 270 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Dec. T., 1870......	$ 10 00	Jan. 27, 1871	...............R. W. No. 82	....	$ 10 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Sept. T., 1871......	20 00	Dec. 9, 1871	...............R. W. No. 1,623	....	20 00
Total..................	$ 30 00	....	....	....	$ 30 00

[Document D—Continued.]

SMITH COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871	$ 125 00	Jan. 13, 1871	Coms., $ 6 25, R. W. No.	41	$ 118 75	$ 125 00
Report to Feb. Feb. 6, 1871	210 00	Feb. 21, 1871	Coms., 10 50, R. W. No.	209	199 50	210 00
Report to March 6, 1871	25 00	Mar. 22, 1871	Coms., 1 25, R. W. No.	405	23 75	25 00
Report to April 3, 1871	250 00	Apr. 19, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No.	586	237 50	250 00
Total	$ 610 00		Totals $30 50		$ 579 50	$ 610 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Mar. T. 1871	$ 20 00	May 19, 1871	R. W. No.	806		$ 20 00

SUNFLOWER COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 1, 1871	$ 500 00	Feb. 8, 1871	Coms.. 325 00, R. W. No.	134	$ 475 00	$ 500 00
Report to Feb. 7, 1871	285 00	Mar. 14, 1871	Coms., 18 50, R. W. No.	318	351 50	370 00
Report to March 6, 1871	85 00					
Total	$ 870 00		Totals, $43 50,		$ 826 50	$ 870 00

[Document D—Continued.]

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870	$ 275 00	Feb. 24, 1871	Coms., $34 25, R. W. No.	220	$ 650 75	$ 685 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871	410 00					
Report to Feb. 6, 1871	200 00	Mar. 8, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	275	190 00	200 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871	100 00	Apr. 4, 1871	Coms., 5 00, R. W. No.	468	95 00	100 00
Report to April 3, 1871.......	200 00	May 10, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	707	190 00	200 00
Report to May 1, 1871	200 00	Aug. 29, 1871	Coms., 10 00, R. W. No.	1,284	190 00	200 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	150 00	Dec. 14, 1871	Coms., 7 50, R. W. No.	1,657	142 50	150 00
Total	$ 1,535 00		Totals. $76 75..............		$ 1,458 25	$ 1,535 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Dec. T. 1870......	$ 70 00	Feb. 24, 1871	...............R. W. No.	221	....	70 00
Report of District Attorney fees to April T. 1871......	60 00	June 19, 1871	...............R. W. No.	956	....	60 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Aug. T. 1871......	20 00	Oct. 11, 1871	...............R. W. No.	1,469	....	20 00
Total	$ 150 00	....	....		....	$ 150 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

TIPPAH COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 1, 1870.......	$ 55 00	Jan. 6, 1871	Coms.,	$ 2 75,	R. W. No. 21	$ 52 25	$ 55 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	80 00	Feb. 4, 1871	Coms.,	4 00,	R. W. No. 121	76 00	80 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.......	20 00	Mar. 2, 1871	Coms.,	1 00,	R. W. No. 254	19 00	20 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	10 00	Mar. 18, 1871	Coms.,	50,	R. W. No. 351	9 50	10 00
Total....................	$ 165 00		Totals...	$ 8 25		$ 156 75	$ 165 00
Repprt of District Attorney fees, Nov. T., 1870........	$ 10 00	Mar. 2, 1871	....	....	R. W. No. 253	....	$ 10 00

[Document D—Continued.]

TISHOMINGO COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 17, 1871......	$ 25 00	Jan. 17, 1871	Coms., $1 25,	R. W. No. 63	$ 23 75	$ 25 00
Report to Feb. 5, 1871.......	10 00	Feb. 25, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 229	9 50	10 00
Report to March 6, 1871.....	10 00	Mar. 25, 1871	Coms., 50,	R. W. No. 411	9 50	10 00
Report to April 3, 1871.......	25 00	April 15, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 549	23 75	25 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	75 00	June 16, 1871	Coms., 3 75,	R. W. No. 926	71 25	75 00
Report to August 7, 1871....	35 00	Aug. 18, 1871	Coms., 1 75,	R. W. No. 1218	33 25	35 00
Total..................	$ 180 00		Totals...$9 00		$ 171 00	$ 180 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Dec. T., 1870.........	30 00	Mar. 29, 1871	....	R. W. No. 447	....	30 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Feb. T., 1871.........	35 00	May 11, 1871	....	R. W. No. 715	....	35 00
Total..................	$ 65 00					$ 65 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

TUNICA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 10 00	Feb. 1, 1871	Coms., $ 50, R. W. No. 108	$ 9 50	$ 10 00
Report to March 6, 1871....	250 00	Mar. 21, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 391	237 50	250 00
Total..................	$ 260 00		Totals..$13 00...............	$ 247 00	$ 260 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

UNION COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Nov, 8, 1870......	$ 10 00	Jan. 18, 1871	Coms., $ 50, R. W. No. 69	$ 9 50	$ 10 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	25 00	Feb. 4, 1871	Coms., 1 25, R. W. No. 120	23 75	25 00
Report to Feb. 1, 1871......	20 00	Mar. 8, 1871	Coms., 1 00, R. W. No. 276	19 00	20 00
Report to March 2, 1871.....	55 00	Mar. 11, 1871	Coms., 2 75, R. W. No. 288	52 25	55 00
Report to May, 1871........	50 00	June 9, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 885	47 50	50 00
Total..................	$ 160 00		Totals..$ 8 00	$ 152 00	$ 160 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

WARREN COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 1,145 00	Jan. 25, 1871	Coms., $ 57 25, R. W. No. 86	$ 1,087 75	$ 1,145 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.......	775 00	Feb. 8, 1871	Coms., 38 75, R. W. No. 132	736 25	775 00
Report to March 6, 1871.....	460 00	Mar. 21, 1871	Coms., 23 00, R. W. No. 390	437 00	460 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	465 00	April 18, 1871	Coms., 23 25, R. W. No. 578	441 75	465 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	205 00	May 19, 1871	Coms., 10 50, R. W. No. 796	194 75	205 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	50 00	June 29, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No. 1933	47 50	50 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	5 00	July 11, 1871	Coms., 25, R. W. No. 1075	4 75	5 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871.......	430 00	Aug. 31, 1871	Coms., 21 50, R. W. No. 1304	408 50	430 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	6,895 00	Sept. 29, 1871	Coms., 344 75, R. W. No. 1441	6,550 25	6,895 00
Report to Sept. 18, 1871.....	1,425 00	Sept. 29, 1871	Coms., 71 25, R. W. No. 1442	1,353 75	1,425 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.......	4,000 00	Nov. 28, 1871	Coms., 200 00, R. W. No. 1577	3,800 00	4,000 00
Total..................	$ 15,855 00		Totals . . $792 75..............	$ 15,062 25	$ 15,855 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Feb. 1, 1871......	$ 1,145 00	Feb. 13, 1871	Coms.,	$57 25,	R. W. No. 157	$ 1,087 75	$ 1,145 00
Report to Mar. 2, 1871......	675 00	Mar. 13, 1871	Coms.,	33 75,	R. W. No. 302	641 25	675 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	470 00	June 6, 1871	Coms.,	23 50,	R. W. No. 878	446 50	470 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	520 00	Dec. 9, 1871	Coms.,	26 00,	R. W. No. 1637	494 00	520 00
Total................	$ 2,810 00		Totals,	$140 50	....	$ 2,669 50	$ 2.810 00

[Document D—Continued.]

WAYNE COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 45 00	Feb. 2, 1871	Coms., $2 25,	R. W. No. 114	$ 42 75	$ 45 00
Beport to Mar. 4, 1871......	25 00	Ap'l 24, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 613	23 75	25 00
Report to May 1, 1871......	25 00	June 16, 1871	Coms., 1 25,	R. W. No. 942	23 75	25 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	30 00	Nov. 15, 1871	Coms., 1 50,	R. W. No. 1543	28 50	30 00
Total....................	$ 125 00		Totals..$6 25	....	$ 118 75	$ 125 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Nov. T., 1870........	$ 25 00	Jan. 6, 1871	....	R. W. No. 20	....	$ 25 00
Report of District Attorney fees, March T., 1871.......	10 00	June 17, 1871	....	R. W. No. 943	....	10 00
Total....................	$ 35 00	....	....	....	....	$ 35 00

[Document D—Continued.]

WILKINSON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 6, 1870......	$ 460 00	Jan. 17, 1871	Coms., $23 00, R. W. No.	62	$ 437 00	$ 460 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	320 00	Feb. 7, 1871	Coms., 16 00, R. W. No.	130	304 00	320 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	300 00	Mar. 17, 1871	Coms., 15 00, R. W. No.	366	285 00	300 00
Report to Mar. 6, 1871......	235 00	May 2, 1871	Coms., 11 75, R. W. No.	650	223 25	235 00
Report to April 3, 1871......	50 00	May 9, 1871	Coms., 2 50, R. W. No.	691	47 50	50 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	610 00	Sept. 28, 1871	Coms., 30 50, R. W. No.	1436	579 50	610 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	420 00	Dec. 9, 1871	Coms., 21 00, R. W. No.	1636	399 00	420 00
Total..................	$ 2,395 00		Totals, $119 75...............		$ 2,275 25	$ 2,395 00

[Document D—Continued.]

WINSTON COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871.....	$ 435 00	Feb. 8, 1871	Coms., $21 75, R. W. No. 135	$ 413 25	$ 435 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871.....	10 00	Feb. 27, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 243	9 50	10 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871.....	220 00	April 8, 1871	Coms., 11 00, R. W. No. 487	209 00	220 00
Report to April 3, 1871.....	10 00	May 11, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 716	9 50	10 00
Report to June 5, 1871.....	225 00	July 12, 1871	Coms., 11 25, R. W. No. 1077	213 75	225 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871.....	10 00	Oct. 21, 1871	Coms., 50, R. W. No. 1,494	9 50	10 00
Total..................	$ 910 00		Totals, $45 50.............	$ 864 50	$ 910 00
Report of District Attorney fees to July T., 1870......	$ 5 00	May 19, 1871	..............R. W. No. 795	....	$ 5 00
Report of District Attorney fees to Nov. T., 1871......	65 00	Aug. 26, 1871	..............R. W. No. 1293	....	65 00
Total	$ 70 00				$ 70 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

YALOBUSHA COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 560 00	Feb. 21, 1871	Coms., $28 00, R. W. No. 204	$ 532 00	$ 560 00
Report to Feb. 6, 1871......	555 00	M'ch 8, 1871	Coms., 27 75, R. W. No. 281	527 25	555 00
Report to M'ch 6, 1871......	325 00	May 8, 1871	Coms., 16 25, R. W. No. 685	308 75	325 00
Report to July 3, 1871......	460 00	July 19, 1871	Coms., 23 00. R. W. No. 1114	437 00	460 00
Report to Sep. 4, 1871......	285 09	Oct. 19, 1871	Coms., 14 25, R. W. No. 1490	270 75	285 00
Total..................	$ 2,185 00		Totals. $109 25..............	$ 2,075 75	$ 2,185 00
Report of District Attorney fees, Aug. T. 1870.........	30 00	M'ch 14, 1871	..............R. W. No. 320		30 00
Report of District Attorney fees. July. T. 1870.........	50 00	Sept. 7, 1871	..............R. W. No. 1350		50 00
Total..................	$ 80 00				$ 80 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

YAZOO COUNTY, PRIVILEGE TAX.

Report to Dec. 5, 1870......	$ 585 00	Feb. 1, 1871	Coms., $29 25, R. W. No. 109	$ 555 75	$ 585 00
Report to Jan. 2, 1871.......	170 00	Jan. 25, 1871	Coms., 8 50, R. W. No. 91	161 50	170 00
Report to Feb. 4, 1871........	210 00	Feb. 10, 1871	Coms., 10 50, R. W. No. 149	199 50	210 00
Report to March 6, 1871......	345 00	Mar. 16, 1871	Coms., 17 25, R. W. No. 346	327 75	345 00
Report to May 1, 1871.......	20 00	May 17, 1871	Coms., 1 00, R. W. No. 772	19 00	20 00
Report to June 5, 1871......	250 00	June 21, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 979	237 50	250 00
Report to Aug. 7, 1871......	250 00	Aug. 14, 1871	Coms., 12 50, R. W. No. 1213	237 50	250 00
Report to Sept. 4, 1871......	2,245 00	Sept. 14, 1871	Coms., 112 25, R. W. No. 1379	2,132 75	2,245 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871......	1,010 00	Oct. 11, 1871	Coms., 50 50, R. W. No. 1466	959 50	1,010 00
Total..................	$ 5,085 00		Totals, $254 25.............	$ 4,830 75	$ 5,085 00

[Document D—Continued.]

ALCORN COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Jan. 4, 1871.......	$ 6 00	Feb. 3, 1871	Coms., 12,	R. W. No. 118	$ 5 88	$ 6 00

AMITE COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Dec. 31, 1870......	$ 313 65	Jan. 21, 1871	Coms., $6 27,	R. W. No. 76	$ 307 38	$ 313 65
Report to May 1, 1871	37 50	May 11, 1871	Coms., 75,	R. W. No. 717	36 75	37 50
Report to June 30, 1871......	20 00	July 17, 1871	Coms., 40,	R. W. No. 1094	19 60	20 00
Report to Oct. 1, 1871.......	77 50	Oct. 19, 1871	Coms., 1 55,	R. W. No. 4489	75 95	77 50
Total	$ 448 65		Totals ..$8 97		$ 439 68	$ 448 65

BOLIVAR COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to May 1, 1871.......	$ 281 00	Jan. 1, 1871	Coms., $5 62,	R. W. No. 647	$ 275 38	$ 281 00

[Document D—Continued.]

BENTON COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Sept. 9, 1871	$ 458 50	Sept. 13, 1871	Coms., $9 17, R. W. No. 1373	$ 449 33	$ 458 50

CHICKASAW COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Mar. 31, 1871	$ 305 25	May 8, 1871	Coms., $6 10, R. W. No. 677	$ 299 15	$ 305 25
Report to June 30, 1871	208 75	July 29, 1871	Coms., 4 17, R. W. No. 1178	204 58	208 75
Report to Sept. 30, 1871	2 50	Oct. 5, 1871	Coms., 5, R. W. No. 1454	2 45	2 50
Total	$ 516 50		Totals. $10 32	$ 506 18	$ 516 50

CHOCTAW COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Mar. 28, 1871	$ 220 25	April 17, 1871	Coms., $4 40, R. W. No. 560	$ 215 85	$ 220 25
Report to July 12, 1871	196 75	Aug. 15, 1871	Coms., 3 93, R. W. No. 1218	192 82	196 75
Report to Oct. 2, 1871	8 00	Dec. 29, 1871	Coms., 16, R. W. No. 1698	7 84	8 00
Total	$ 425 00		Totals ..$8 49	$ 416 51	$ 425 00

[Document D—Continued.]

COAHOMA COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to June 1, 1871....	157 00	June 19, 1871	Coms., $3 14, R. W. No. 692	$ 153 86	157 00
Report to Oct. 2, 1871...	93 00	Nov. 15, 1871	Coms., 1 86, R. W. No. 1,542	91 14	93 00
Total....................	$ 250 00		Totals $ 5 00	$ 245 00	$ 250 00

COPIAH COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Jan. 16, 1871......	$ 356 50	Jan. 16, 1871	Coms., $7 13, R. W. No. 52	$ 349 00	$ 356 50

COVINGTON COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Sept. 3, 1871....	$ 90 00	Nov. 17, 1871	Coms., $1 80, R. W. No. 1553	$ 88 20	$ 90 00

[Document D—Continued.]

GRENADA COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Mar. 31, 1871..	$ 64 25	May 3, 1871	Coms., $1 28, R. W. No. 654	$ 62 97	$ 64 25
Report to July 1, 1871...	19 00	July 17, 1871	Coms., 38, R. W. No. 1,099	18 62	19 00
Report to Oct. 1, 1871...	391 15	Nov. 4, 1871	Coms., 7 82, R. W. No. 1,517	383 33	391 15
Total	$ 474 40		Totals.. $9 48...............	$ 464 92	$ 474 40

HARRISON COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to July 31, 1871...	$ 81 00	July 31,1871	Coms.,$1 62, R. W. No. 1,184.	$ 79 38	$ 81 00

HINDS COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Jan. 4, 1871...	$ 57 75	May 16, 1871	Coms., $9 55, R. W. No. 761	$ 468 45	$ 478 00
Report to April 4, 1871..	420 25				
Report to Aug. 17, 1871...	189 50	Dec. 9, 1871	Coms., 5 96, R. W. No. 1,634	292 04	298 00
Report to Nov. 17, 1871..	108 50				
Total	$ 776 00		Totals $15 51...............	$ 760 49	$ 776 00

[DOCUMENT D—Continued.]

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Jan. 2, 1871......	$ 276 00	Jan. 3, 1871	Coms.,	$5 52,	R. W. No.	8	$ 270 48	$ 276 00
Report to April 1, 1871......	17 00	Ap'l 26, 1871	Coms.,	34,	R. W. No.	624	16 66	17 00
Total....................	$ 293 00		Totals,	$154 25	....		$ 287 14	$ 293 00

JACKSON COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Ap'l 30, 1871......	$ 33 50	May 6, 1871	Coms.,	$ 67,	R. W. No.	676	$ 32 83	$ 33 50
Report to July 31, 1871......	220 00	Aug. 7, 1871	Coms.,	4 40,	R. W. No.	1203	215 60	220 00
Total....................	$ 253 50		Totals,	$5 07	....		$ 248 43	$ 253 50

JEFFERSON COUNTY, FINES, ETC.

Report to Ap'l 1, 1871......	$ 25 00	June 2, 1871	Coms.,	50,	R. W. No.	870	$ 24 50	$ 25 00

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[DOCUMENT H.]

AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND—1871.

DATE.	NO. OF WARRANT.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
Jan'y 7	143	Silas Joseph	Cutting cordwood	$ 2 00
Feb'y 1	727	Jackson Gas Light Company	Coal for December, 1870, and January, 1871	367 75
March 11	2456	W. Q. Lowd & Co	Stationery—Attorney General's office	4 25
April 5	3685-6-7 3688	Eyrich & Co	Stationery—Auditor's office, $96 45; Secretary of State, $80 55; Attorney General, $3 40, and Library, $9	189 40
April 17	4608	Jackson Gas Light Company	One ton coal	13 25
May 6	5441	W. Q. Lowd & Co	Stationery—Attorney General's office, $3 25; Auditor's, $18 15	21 40
August 1	7467	Hart & Mapother	Stationery	38 57
August 7	7504	R. N. Studley & Co	Stationery	134 40
August 18	7715	Hosford & Sons	Lithographed warrant-book	56 78
Sept'r 4	8059	Eyrich & Co	Stationery—Secretary of State, $38 70; Auditor's office, $120 75	159 45
Octob'r 23	8791	Alfred Frazer	One load wood	5 00

[Document H—Continued.]

AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND—1871.

Octob'r 24.	8794	Hosford & Sons	Two lithographed warrant-books	100 32
Nov. 11	9178	Jackson Gas Light Company	3¾ tons coal	48 60
Nov. 17	9337	Z. A. Philips	Two cords wood	16 25
Nov. 25	9650	Hosford & Sons	Stationery	101 87
Nov. 29	9835 9836	Eyrich & Co. Eyrich & Co.	Stationery—Attorney General, $4 50; Auditor's office, $52 55	57 05
			Total	$ 1,316 34

[Document I.]

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION WARRANTS.

To Amount appropriated under Act approved June 24, 1870	$ 40,261 83	
To Amount appropriated under Act approved July 11, 1870	7,000 00	$ 47,261 83
Amount of State warrants issued in lieu of Constitutional Convention warrants in 1870	41,494 33	
Amount of State warrants issued in lieu of Constitutional Convention warrants in 1871	3,947 95	45,442 28
Amount outstanding January 1, 1872		$ 1,819 55

[Document J.]

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Appropriation, under Act approved May 12, 1871, for the purchase of buildings, etc	$ 50,000 00	
Appropriation, under Act approved May 12, 1871, for the support of Institution for one year from the 1st of Oct. 1871	5,000 00	$ 55,000 00
Amount drawn June 27, 1871	30,000 00	
Amount drawn October 6, 1871	20,000 00	
Amount drawn December 30, 1871	5,000 00	$ 55,000 00

[Document K.]

REPAIRS ON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Amount appropriated under Act approved July 21st, 1870	....	$150,000 00
Amount drawn in 1870	$13,825 00	
Amount drawn in 1871	95,843 31	109,668 31
Balance of appropriation unpaid	....	$40,331 69

[Document L.]

ESTIMTE of Probable Receipts at the State Treasury for the Fiscal Year, 1872.

State Tax, 1870	$ 10,000 00
State Tax, 1871	300,000 00
State Tax, 1872	500,000 00
Sales of Mississippi Reports	1,000 00
Sales of Code of Mississippi, 1871	10,000 00
State Deeds (Lands redeemed of Chancery Clerks)	10,000 00
Redemption of Lands (Lands redeemed at Auditor's office)	5,000 00
Tax Sales (Accrued Taxes on Tax Lands purchased from the State)	40,000 00
Total	$876,000 00

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Poll Tax District Attorneys fees Fines Tax Sales License to Retail Liquors	$350,000 00

This being a Trust Fund can only be drawn from the Treasury under the provisions of the Common School Law. [Chapter 39, Revised Code, 1871.]

[DOCUMENT M.]

ESTIMATE of Expenditures on account of the several Departments of the State Government, for the fiscal year 1782.

Legislature—session of sixty days	$110,000 00
Judiciary	400,000 00
Executive	39,500 00
Library	5,000 00
Militia	2,500 00
Commissions for Assessing	30,000 00
*Penitentiary	25,000 00
Public Printing	50,000 00
Printing Revised Code of 1871	35,000 00
Capitol Expenses	400 00
Capitol Repairs	2,000 00
State University	50,000 00
Alcorn University	62,500 00
Recording Tax Titles	2,000 00
Distributing Laws and Journals	1,500 00
Lunatic Asylum	50,000 00
Executive Contingent Fund	6,000 00
Auditor's Contingent Fund	1,300 00
Chickasaw School Fund Interest	98,000 00
Institution for the Blind	10,000 00
Geological Survey	4,000 00
State Hospital at Natchez	25,000 00
Repairs on Lunatic Asylum	40,331 69
State Normal School	4,000 00
Interest of first series of Bonds (Second series of Bonds not yet taken up)	4,000 00
State Hospital at Vicksburg	25,000 00
Compilation of Criminal Laws under Act of July 16th, 1870	15,000 00
Total	$1,098,031 69

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*No definite law in regard to this item of expenditure.

[Document N.]

NET PROCEEDS of Cotton Tax, 1868 *and* 1869, *Paid into Treasury in* 1871.

COUNTIES.	1868	1869	COUNTIES.	1868	1869
Adams			Lincoln		
Alcorn			Lowndes		$438 44
Amite			Leflore		
Attala			Madison		
Benton			Marion		
Bolivar			Marshall		
Calhoun			Monroe		
Carroll	$52 21	$ 27 65	Montgomery		
Chickasaw			Neshoba		
Choctaw			Newton		
Claiborne			Noxubee		
Clarke		9 50	Oktibbeha		
Coahoma			Panola		
Copiah			Perry		
Covington			Pike		
DeSoto			Pontotoc		
Franklin			Prentiss		
Greene			Rankin		
Grenada			Scott		
Hancock			Simpson		
Harrison			Smith		
Hinds			Sunflower		
Holmes			Tallahatchie		
Issaquena			Tippah		
Itawamba			Tishomingo		
Jackson			Tunica		
Jasper			Union		
Jefferson			Warren		
Jones			Washington		
Kemper			Wayne		
Lafayette			Wilkinson		
Lauderdale			Winston		
Lawrence			Yalobusha		477 22
Leake			Yazoo		
Lee		632 46			
Total				$52 21	1,585 27

[Document O.]

VALUATION, 1871.

COUNTIES.	LAND.	PERSONALTY.
Adams	$ 3,806,687	$ 1,145,230
Alcorn	1,449,679	581,170
Amite	1,433,869	793,480
Attala	1,277,293	671,342
Benton	621,437	233,735
Bolivar	1,961,412	728,645
Calhoun	672,143	465,670
Carroll	1,276,820	625,780
Chickasaw	1,669,615	1,117,170
Choctaw	1,160,000	750,000
Claiborne	2,508,492	892,460
Clarke	900,000	650,000
Coahoma	2,060,855	441,045
Copiah	1,848,302	1,038,292
Covington	362,210	205,822
DeSoto	5,299,030	1,694,245
Franklin	474,636	314,230
Greene	54,181	126,825
Grenada	876,677	607,187
Hancock	510,000	338,535
Harrison	969,900	219,960
Hinds	5,209,339	1,998,015
Holmes	2,429,830	1,306,683
Issaquena	1,808,000	330,000
Itawamba	515,396	283,080
Jackson	619,511	360,940
Jasper	662,000	358,110
Jefferson	1,387,450	609,930
Jones	61,000	170,000
Kemper	565,825	500,000
Lafayette	1,719,575	1,304,980
Lauderdale	1,799,509	1,065,610
Lawrence	391,657	358,222
Leake	573,430	346,167
Lee	1,543,126	757,615
Lincoln	997,616	410,060
Lowndes	3,259,658	1,637,560
Leflore	1,350,205	433,510
Madison	2,928,510	1,463,695
Marion	134,294	225,935
Marshall	3,548,188	1,356,980
Monroe	1,960,709	1,365,160
Montgomery	1,008,597	604,770
Neshoba	395,460	270,199

[Document O—Continued.]

VALUATION, 1871.

COUNTIES.	LAND.	PERSONALTY.
Newton	$ 524,591	$ 258,450
Noxubee	2,287,600	848,892
Oktibbeha	829,272	455,460
Panola	3,158,303	1,151,685
Perry	63,878	196,180
Pike	1,508,000	750,000
Pontotoc	1,128,012	595,710
Prentiss	951,129	353,750
Rankin	1,379,980	799,045
Scott	721,467	450,075
Simpson	294,565	239,021
Smith	398,899	404,520
Sunflower	1,028,346	135,236
Tallahatchie	1,143,640	342,560
Tippah	716,795	312,930
Tishomingo	697,239	333,130
Tunica	2,739,431	222,460
Union	953,706	413,210
Warren	5,597,592	2,301,015
Washington	5,549,768	900,688
Wayne	103,000	200,000
Wilkinson	1,281,989	483,300
Winston	700,097	514,460
Yalobusha	964,575	872,550
Yazoo	3,452,288	1,136,527
Total	$104,136,291	$45,829,908

Valuation for 1871		$150,000,000 00
Estimate of Expenditures for '72	$1,098,031 69	
Probable Credits to Collectors		
Insolvencies, Erroneous Assessments, State Deeds, Tax on State Lands, Commissions for Collecting, Taxes Suspended.	252,000 00	
	$1,350,031 69	
$150,000,000 at 9 mills on dollar		$ 1,350,000 00

APPENDIX.

Official Circulars issued from this office during the fiscal year 1871, together with the official opinions of the Attorney General touching questions of vital importance relative to the finances of the State.

OFFICE AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., May, 26, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General of State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following questions:

Does the late Revenue Law, approved May 13, 1871, apply to the assessment of taxes for the fiscal year 1871?

Does the rate of taxation fixed in the foregoing cited law apply to the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1871?

Are the taxes on privileges, levied by Article 19, to be collected from and after the passage of the above law?

Very respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., June 5, 1871.

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor Public Accounts:

SIR—I have carefully considered the Revenue Act of the new Revised Code, referred to in your letter of the 26th ult., in connection with the Acts of 1870, relating to the same subject.

The only question involved in your inquiry is one of legislative intent. The Act of May 13, 1871, does not in terms repeal the Acts of July 9 and 21, 1871, but by the express terms of the former, it took effect at its passage. The Legislature cannot be supposed to have been unmindful of the effect of such a provision. If the Act of 13th of May, 1871, took effect at that date, it of necessity superseded, or is at some time to supersede the Act of July, 1870. A double tax was not intended, and the two systems of revenue cannot stand together. We cannot say that some of the provisions of the Act took effect on the 13th of May, and that others are postponed to January, 1872. To say that no one of its provisions went into effect on the 13th of May, is to contradict the express language of the Act, and if any one provision took effect, the whole Act became operative, as the Legislature maks no distion.

This leads us to consider whether there is any such glaring inconvenience or injustice produced by giving effect to the Act of 1871, according to its terms, as to constrain us to hold that the Legislature meant that the Act should not take effect until January, 1872. The fiscal year is the same under both Acts. It begins on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December, the day of payment. Both provide that the assessment shall take effect on property owned on the 1st day of January preceding the assessment. There is a change of time when the assessments are to be made. But it is fair to suppose that the Legislature thought the assessments might be completed between the 13th of May and the first Monday of July, especially as the re-assessment in cases where the assessments had been completed at that date, 13th of May, would consist mainly in changing the percentage.

There is an idea that to give effect now to the Act of 13th of May, 1871, would be to have two annual taxes paid within the compass of one year. This is not true. The Legislature, by indulging the tax-payers by the extension of the time oy payment, has seemingly brought two payments within the period of 1871; but this would be the case if we assessed and collected under the Act of 1870. One or the other of these laws must be in force in 1871. Both cannnt operate, and the Legislature in declaring that the Act of 1871 shall be in force, has decided the point.

Moreover, it seems clear, from the terms of the Act, that the fiscal year is to be computed from 1st of January, 1871, and that there is to be an assessment of lands in 1871 which is to stand until 1875: See Art. 5, Sec. 1, of Act of 1871. It would be assuming too much to hold that the Legislature meant to postpone the operation of this Act to 1872, in the face of the positive language that it shall be in force from and after the 13th of May, 1871.

Where the privilege tax had been paid under the Act of 1870, and before the 13th of May, 1871, no additional tax for the year could be demanded; but where the license is taken out or business commenced after that date, it will be governed by the Act of 1871.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., June 7, 1872.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General, State of Mississippi:

SIR—I have the honor to lay before you certified copies of the reductions made by the Boards of Supervisors of Yazoo, Hinds, and Clarke counties, under the Act authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to correct erroneous assessments, etc., approved March 22, 1871, which are a fair sample of the same received from different counties in the State. And I would respectfully ask your official opinion as to whether or not the Boards of Supervisors are required to make a separate order in each case (see Clarke county), or if simply a detailed list, certified by the Clerk (see Yazoo county), is sufficient authority for the Auditor to allow such to the Tax Collectors on their final settlement of the tax of 1870.

You will notice, in the case of Hinds county, that the Board has complied with the strict letter of the law, and only corrected errors, while in the case of Yazoo county, the Board of Supervisors, in my judgment, have transcended their authority in making the sweeping reductions that they have done.

If this action is sustained it will work great injustice to the State, as well as the several counties, as in the case of Hinds county, paying a State tax of $45,311 09, there is a reduction of only $36 04, while in the case of Yazoo county, paying a State tax of $40,810 58, there is a reduction of $4,520 85.

Your early attention to this matter is reprectfully solicited.

Respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, June 23, 1871.

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor of Public Accounts:

SIR—Yours of 7th June received, and in reply would state that the Act of March 22, 1871, authorizing Boards of Supervisors to correct erroneous assessments, was a special power given by the Legislature to the Boards of Supervisors for the particular purposes indicated in the Act, to-wit:

"To correct all erroneous assessments of real or personal property, whether made by the Assessor or the Board of Equalization, when it shall appear to them that the same was caused by misrepresentation or clerical error, or sufficient evidence shall be given that the same is erroneous."

It was certainly not the intention of the Legislature to authorize a general reduction of the assessed value of property upon the idea that the Assessors had made a general overestimate of value. If such had been the purpose of the Legislature, appropriate language would have been used for that purpose. The evil intended to be remedied by the Act of March 22, 1871, was an erroneous assessment in any particular case, arising from misrepresentation or clerical error, or other cause, on sufficient evidence being adduced that the assessment was erroneous. The Act was intended to apply to particular cases of error and to correct the errors in such cases. It is true by possibility there may have been an error in every assessment, and if so the Board had power to correct the error in every case, and thus include the whole assessment roll. But the record of the proceedings of the Board should specify the cases on which the Board acted. It should also appear that they found the previous assessment erroneous, and therefore corrected it. The mode adopted by the Board in Clarke county in making a separate order in each case is the correct manner in which the Boards should have acted. I will not attempt to say that a general entry including several cases would have rendered the action a nullity. I think it would not; but still it should appear from the entry on the minutes that each case was acted on and corrected for error. It may be that the proceedings of the Board in Yazoo county are correct, but I do not think you ought to act on this certificate sent to you by the Clerk. That certificate does not purport to be a "transcript from the proceedings." It is a mere certificate of the Clerk of what was done.

The third section of the Act of March 22, 1871, provides: "That the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts a transcript from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, containing the list of the taxes so remitted or abated," etc. This transcript is a copy of the entry on the minutes to be certified by the Clerk. The paper furnished you does not purport to be a copy from the minutes, and I do not think that you would be justified in acting on it. Until such a copy is furnished I am not able to say what taxes you would be justified in remitting on settling with the Sheriff of Yazoo county.

Respectfully, J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., June 10, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following question, viz:

Are insurance companies doing business in this State now liable for the privilege tax of $1000 00, imposed by section 1, article 19, of the Revenue Law, approved May 13, 1871, and is said privilege tax intended to be in lieu of the tax of one-half of one per centum on all premiums received for insurance, imposed by section 21 of the Revenue Law, approved July 9, 1870.

Respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., June 16, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following question, viz:

Are persons who follow any of the trades, callings or professions enumerated in section 4, Revenue Law, approved July 9, 1870, but which are not included in the privileges taxed in the Revenue Law, approved May 13, 1871, still liable for the privilege tax levied by section 4 of the low of 1870?

Respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, June 23, 1871.

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor, etc.:

SIR—In reply to your inquiries of the 10th and 16th of June, I have the honor to state that the Revenue Law of May 13, 1871, forms part of the new Revised Code, chapter 33, and takes effect from its passage.

Chapter one of the new Revised Code was approved May 12th, 1871, and also takes effect from its passage. By section eight of this chapter it is declared that from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1871, this Revised Code shall take effect and be received in use as the statutory laws of Mississippi of a general nature, and shall supersede and repeal all pre-existing statutes of a general nature, the subjects of which are herein revised and consolidated.

The Act in relation to public revenue is a general law, and by virtue of the foregoing provision superseded all pre-existing laws on the subject of revenue.

It is true that section eight of chapter one, declares that the Revissd Code shall only take effect from and after the first day October, 1871; but chapter one was passad on the 12th day of May, 1871, and took effect from its passage. And chapter thirty-three, being the Revenue Law, was passed on the 13th of May, and also takes effect from its passage. I am very clearly of opinion that it was the intention of the Legislature that all statutes of the Code, which were to take effect from their passage, should supersede and repeal all pre-existing statutes of a general nature on the same subject, and that this repeal would take effect, as to such laws, from the time they went into operation, and not from the first day of October, 1871.

The Legislature intended that the lews revised and re-enacted in the Code should repeal and supersede all pre-existing laws on the same subject, and the first of October, 1871, is fixed by section 8 of chapter one, as the period when this repeal is to take effect generally. But in all cases where, after chapter one was adopted, the Legislature passed other chapters of the Code, and fixed an earlier day for them to take effect than the first day of Octobe-, such action was *pro tanto* a repeal of section eight, so far as the time of going into effect was concerned, leaving the other provisions of that section operative as to them.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the revenue law of July 9, 1870 is repealed by chapter thirty-three of the Revised Code, approved May 13, 1871, and being so repealed, I am satisfied that trades, callings, or professions, enumerated in section four of revenue law, approved July 9, 1870, and not included in the privileges taxed in the revenue law of May 13, 1871, are not now liable to the privilege tax levied by section four of the Act of July 9, 1870.

For the same reason, I am of opinion that insurance companies doing business in this State, are now liable to the privilege tax of $1,000, imposed by section one, article nineteen, of Revenue Law, approved May 13, 1871, and that such tax is in lieu of the tax of one-half of one per cent. per annum on all premiums received for insurance, imposed by section twenty-one of Revenue Law of July 9, 1870, inasmuch as the last named law is repealed by the Act of May 13, 1871.

Respectfully,

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., July 22, 1871.

Judge Wm. Yerger, Acting Attorney Gen'l State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in regard to the Privilege tax on vendors of vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors.

Are they to be considered exempt, as not having been mentioned in the law approved May 13, 1871, or are they still subject to the tax imposed by section four of the Revenue Law approved July 9, 1870?

Most of the licenses now in force will expire August 1, and chapter forty-six in the Draft Code, relating to this subject, does not take effect until October 1.

In view of the above facts, your early answer will oblige.

Yours respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

JACKSON, July 24, 1871.

Colonel H. Musgrove, Auditor of Public Accounts:

SIR—Your letter of 22d instant has been received, and in reply I have the honor to state that the Act of July 9, 1870, so far as it relates to the tax imposed upon vendors of vinous, spirituous, and malt liquors, has not been repealed by the Act of May 13, 1871. Section nine of the Revised Code provides that, "all the Acts of the last session of the Legislature which assembled on the 11th day of January, 1870, shall continue in force for the advancement of justice and the operation of the State Government in all of its departments until their Code shall become operative," and section eight of the Code provides that the "Revised Code shall take effect from and after the 1st day of October, 1871, and shall be received in law as the statutory laws of Mississippi of a general nature, and shall supersede and repeal all fore-existing statutes of a general nature, the subjects of which are therein revised and considered." Section nineteen of the Revenue Law, approved May 13, 1871, enumerated certain privileges, and fixed the tax which should be paid by them.

As to the enumerated privileges, I think it is clearly a repeal of all previous laws. The Act of May 13, 1871 makes no provision in reference to vendors of liquors of any kind; but chapter forty-six of the new Revised Code does make provision on this subject, and specifies "the mode of obtaining license," and fixes the price to be paid for this privilege. This chapter of the Revised Code does not take effect until the 1st day of October, 1871. When it does take effect it will supersede the Act of 1870, and all other statutes on the subject of selling liquors.

But until it does take effect the Act of July 9, 1870 will continue in force, and the tax therein levied should be collected. The whole Code is to be construed together, and so construing, it is very clear that it was not the intention of the Legislature to repeal the existing law on the subject of selling liquors, and the tax provided by the Act of June, 1870, until the 1st day of October, 1871, when chapter forty-six of the new Code will take effect and supersede all other laws on the subject.

Respectfully,

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 22, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following questions, viz:

Are lawyers, doctors, and others, required to pay the privilege tax for license when the license held by them expires before October 1, 1871, or are they to be considered exempt, as not being mentioned in the law of May 13, 1871?

Yours, respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., August 23, 1871.

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor Public Accounts:

SIR—In answer to your inquiry of the 22d instant, received this morning, I respectfully submit that lawyers, doctors and others, referred to by you, must pay their privilege tax until the revenue act of the Revised Code shall go into operation. This opinion is given on the same grounds as those set forth in my opinion, addressed to you, in respect to liquor dealers, dated July 24, 1871.

Respectfully,
J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., August 30, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General State of Mississippi:

SIR—I herewith respectfully transmit the transcript of erroneous assessments of 1870 for Marshall county, and request your official opinion as to whether I shall be justified under the law of March 22d, 1871, in allowing the same to the Sheriff of said county in his final settlement.

Yours, respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, Sept. 1, 1871.

Hon. H. Musgrove, Auditor Public Accounts:

SIR—I have carefully considered the question of the legality of the reduction by the Board of Supervisors of Marshall county of the assessment of taxes for the fiscal year 1870. The record submitted to me recites that the Board acted "in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved March 22, 1871, authorizing the correction of assessments, etc. Under that act the Board of Supervisors are certainly authorized to correct any errors in assessment for the year 1870, no matter by whom or by what means such errors may have been committed. If the assessment be either too high or too low is an error, and however extensive and general such error may have appeared throughout the tax books, the Board was bound to correct it by reducing it, if too high, or increasing it if too low. In the case before me the proceedings do not appear to be formal, but no form is required by law, and as the proceedings appeer on the face of the record to have been substantially in accordance with the act, I think, therefore, that it must be upheld and respected by the Auditor, and settlement made with the Tax Collector accordingly.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 26, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General of the State of Mississippi:

SIR—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following question:

Was it competent for a county Board of Supervisors under section 8 of the Revenue Law of 1870, to levy an additional tax of 100 per cent. on the privilege tax of fifty dollars, under section 4, for selling liquors in quantities not less than one gallon, upon the ground that parties so paying the fifty dollar tax were not vendors, and consequently not excepted in section 8?

Very respectfully, H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, October 7, 1871.

It was not competent for the Board of Supervisors to levy the additional tax herein referred to.

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., October 5, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General of the State of Mississippi:

SIR—I herewith inclose the correspondence between myself and the President of the Sardis Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in reference to the appropriation of $200 00 under the Act of May 13, 1871, and would respectfully request your official opinion as to whether said Society is entitled to the $200 00 under said Act?

Very respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

[No answer to the above received.]

Office of Auditor of Public Accounts,
Jackson, Miss., December 22, 1871.

Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General State of Mississippi:

Sir—I would respectfully ask your official opinion in answer to the following question:

Does the law require the payment of ten dollars for each exhibition where the license of three hundred dollars has been paid on a hall, to be used as a theater, for the year, under section 1747, chapter 22, page 368 of the Revised Code of 1871, or does the three hundred dollars include all licenses for exhibiting in said theater during the year by various companies?

Yours, respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

Attorney General's Office,
December 22, 1871.

Respectfully returned, with the advice that the license by the year for theaters or operas does not exempt any other show, of any kind or description, from paying its appropriate license. Holding such other show in a licensed theater, does not render it theatrical or operatic, or exempt it from the tax.

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts,
Jackson, Miss., February, 1, 1871.

To the Assessor of .... *County:*

Sir—I herewith forward you printed blanks, in book form, for the assessment of Real Estate and Personal Property in your county, for the fiscal year 1871.

As the Land and Personal Lists are included on the same page, together with the form of oath to be administered to the tax-payer, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a correct assessment.

In assessing the Real Estate, you will commence the same with the lowest number of Range and Township in your County, and in the northeast corner of each Township, and proceed numerically with all the Sections, Townships and Ranges in your County, first setting down all the sub-divisions of each Section, as they belong to different individuals, or the whole Section together, if owned by one person, and not divided on account of parcels being of different value. Vacant land, or land exempt from taxation, must be set down in separate columns, without the value. In assessing lands situate in any city or town, you will proceed according to the plat or plan thereof, commencing with the lowest number of square or block, and lot, or other sub-division, and proceeding numerically with all the lots in a square or block, and all the squares or blocks in the city or town, until completed.

After copying the assessment into the Rolls, which will be forwarded to you in due time, each column of taxable property and persons, on each page, must be addded up, and the sum set down at the foot, as also, the aggregate taxes of each page, so that the sum of the several columns of taxable property may verify the extension in the tax columns on the same page. At the close of the Rolls, you will carry forward the aggregate sum of each page, under the appropriate heads, in a recapitulation of the results of each page by its number, together with the sum of the State tax, and prove it in the same manner you do each page. Without this recapitulation, the ACCURACY of the Rolls cannot be tested, AND WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

In Copying the assessment of property in your Personal Roll, the names of the tax-payers must follow in alphabetical order

The law requires the Rolls to be submitted to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, for equalization, on the second Monday in May, and the Assessor to complete and certify his Assessment Rolls on the third Monday in June, in each year, so that it will be necessary for you to proceed at once with your assessment to have it returned within the time prescribed by law. I would urge that you thoroughly examine and study the Revenue Act, and Act supplemental thereto, in order that your Rolls may be made out and correctly returned. Any information you may request, in regard to your duties, will be cheerfully given.

Very respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,

Auditor of Public Accounts.

P. S.—An error occurs in the list—the last clause should read: "On each male adult between the ages of 21 and 55 years."

[CIRCULAR.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., March 3, 1871.

Tax Collector of .... *County, Miss:*

You will see by the following Act that the time for collection of Taxes for the fiscal year 1870, has been extended to the 1st day of May, 1871.

You will make your reports and payments promptly on the second Monday of each month, as directed by law.

H. MUSGROVE,

Auditor of Public Accounts.

An Act to Extend the Time for the Collection of Taxes in the Several Counties in this State, and for Other Purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of*

Mississippi, That An Act to raise revenue to defray the expenses of the Government of the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes, approved July 9, 1870, and An Act supplemental thereto, approved same date, be so amended as to extend the time for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1870, to the 1st day of May, 1871. And lands shall be advertised for sale for taxes for said year on the first Monday in June, and sold in the manner required by law on the first Monday in July, 1871, and the time for making returns and settlements with the Auditor of Public Accounts be also extended sixty days.

SEC. 2. *Be it farther enacted*, That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

ATTORNEY GENARAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., March 3, 1871.

To the Auditor of Public Accounts:

The above Act has the effect to extend the time for payment of taxes, and to suspend the penalty of "fifty per cent, thereon," imposed by section 13 of Revenue Act of 1870, until the first day of May next.

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., April 4, 1871.

To Tax Collectors:

In forwarding claims, etc., to be audited at this office, you will please observe the following directions:

1st. All claims must be accompanied by a letter of transmital; giving directions as to the manner of forwarding or otherwise disposing of the warrant to be issued thereon.

2d. All claims must be listed, and receipt written at bottom of list, to-wit: Received Auditor's warrant No. —, for ———— ———— dollars in full of the above listed claim. Said receipt to be signed by the Collector. The object in leaving the amount blank is that some of the claims may be found incorrect, or be rejected for some cause. All claims must be endorsed by the parties to whom they are payable.

3d. Claims must be presented within twelve months from the date the services were rendered (see Act February 19, 1867) and must be certified by the Clerk as required by Code 1857, page 109, article 42.

4th. In transmitting funds to this office for settlement with State Treasurer, you will send list of warrants or other funds so transmitted. All warrants must be endorsed by the person to whom made payable. If the funds transmitted are composed of warrants or certificates of indebtedness or claims, they must be accompanied by the affidavit required by the Treasurer, covering the entire amount to-wit:

[AFFIDAVIT.]

I, ————————, Tax Collector for the County of ————————, State of Mississippi, do solemnly swear that I have paid the full amount expressed on the face of all warrants or certificates of indebtedness herewith transmitted to ———————— for payment into the State Treasury, amounting to ———————— dollars; and that I have not directly or indirectly speculated therein.

————————

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this
———— day of ———————— 187—.

————————

5th. All packages forwarded to this office by express must be prepaid.

Very respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE, *Auditor*.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., May 31, 1871.

To the Tax Collector of .... County, Mississippi:

SIR—As some misunderstanding exists as to the time for advertising lands delinquent for taxes of fiscal year 1870 for sale, I would state that you will be guided by the following instructions:

1st. You will distrain for taxes unpaid on 1st June 1871. The fifty per cent. damages have been reduced to fifteen per cent. under Act May 13, 1871.

2d. You will advertise lands delinquent for taxes on first Monday of July, 1871.

3d. You will sell said lands on first Monday of August, 1871.

4th. Your final settlement of taxes for fiscal year 1870 will be due at this office on first Monday of September, 1871.

Yours, respectfully,
H. MUSGROVE,
Aud'r Public Accounts.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacred,* That lands which have been sold to the State for taxes shall be assessed at their proper value.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved May 9, 1871.

Respectfully, H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., June 6, 1871.

To the Assessor of .... County:

SIR—You will proceed at once to assess the lands and personalty in your county in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 33, of the new Code, approved May 13, 1871, a copy of which I transmit herewith.

There is no alteration required to be made in the land roll, except to change the rate of taxation from one-half of one per cent. to four-tenths of one per cent., and extend the amount correctly into the proper column. By reference to my special report, you will see a list of lands in your county now held by the State for taxes: said lands will be assessed at their true value, but not extended in the total tax column.

Where Assessors have completed, or nearly so, the personal rolls, they can make such corrections as may be necessary, so as to conform, in every particular, with the above cited law. I enclose a blank heading for your guidance.

Be careful to see that your rolls, after being passed upon by the Board of Supervisors, are correctly copied and promptly forwarded.

New rolls for personalty will be forwarded to the Chancery Clerk of your county in due time to make the copies required by law. The old ones may be used as field books.

I deem it proper to state that, upon publication of the revenue law, I submitted the same to the Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General, and immediately upon the receipt of his opinion, a copy of which I inclose, I issued the above instructions. Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., June [illegible], 1871.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ment of Lands and Personalty for 1871, must, in every particular, be made in conformity with the provisions of the above cited law. Your attention is especially directed to the following Section of Article 7, viz:

"SECTION 4. Assessments made by any person appointed by the Board of Supervisors for that purpose, on the failure of the Assessor to return his Assessment, shall, if practicable, be made and returned by the first of September, and whenever the same shall be made, the Board shall immediately assemble to receive and examine the same, and shall, if necessary, appoint some early day to hear and determine objections thereto; and when approved, they shall cause the copies of the same to be made out and delivered to the Auditor and Collector with all convenient dispatch."

Where Assessors are unable to complete their Assessments within the time prescribed by law, and it becomes necessary for the Board of Supervisors to appoint some person, under the authority given by the above section, to complete the assessment, with a view of expediting the business, and as a matter of justice, they are requested to re-appoint the present Assessor, unless he is found to be totally incompetent to perform the duties of the office, so that the rolls may be made out, passed upon by the Board of Supervisors, and the copies delivered to the Auditor and Collector at the earliest moment.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

[CIRCULAR.]
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., October 1871.

To Tax Collectors:

Your attention is particularly called to article 1, section 2, of Revenue Act, approved May 13, 1871, which requires you to collect on the value of all property, not exempted, real and personal, a tax of three mills upon the dollar (or thirty cents upon the hundred dollars) for general purposes, and one mill upon the dollar (or ten cents on the hundred dollars) payable only in legal currency for interest and principal of the bonds issued for certificates of indebtedness, etc.

The poll tax collected by you under article 1, section 3, of said Act, is payable directly to the County Treasurer of your county.

All taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December, shall be immediately collected by distress and sale of any personal property, etc. [See article 8, section 2, of said Act.] Section 4, article 8, of said Act requires Collectors to assess and collect taxes on all property liable to taxation, he may find unassessed by the Assessor, and report to the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday of January next, a true schedule of the same.

For sales of lands delinquent for taxes and proceedings in regard thereto, refer to article 9, of above named Act. For collection of tax on stocks and loaned money, when due and unpaid, see article 10, Revenue Act.

The tax on privileges, under article 19, section 1, are collectable by you from 1st October, 1871, and are to be paid into the State Treasury as other State taxes are paid. Your reports and payments for all State taxes, are due monthly from 1st of October. In making your reports to this office you will make separate reports of taxes collected on privileges, and those collected of State taxes assessed. All reports must be sworn to, and promptly made.

Your report of insolvent and delinquent tax-payers must be presented to the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday of January. [See article 12.]

Your final settlement of taxes for fiscal year 1871, is due at this office on the first day of March, 1872. [See article 13.]

It is expected that you will carefully examine the Revenue Act of 1871, and be governed by its requirements. Any information you may need will be cheerfully furnished, and all necessary blanks forwarded from this office.

To Chancery Clerks:

Your attention is called to the following requirements under the Revenue Act, approved May 13, 1871:

Article 8, section 4, requires you to transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts a copy of the list of all additional assessments made by the tax Collector, within ten days from the first Monday of January next.

Article 9 clearly defines your duties in regard to lands sold for taxes.

Article 12 requires you to transmit to the Auditor on or before the first day of February in each year, a certified list of all insolvencies, etc., allowed by the Board of Supervisors to the Tax Collector of your county.

Article 19, section 2, requires you to give a certificate to any person presenting a receipt from the Tax Collector for the amount paid for tax on any privilege, and to forward to the Auditor of Public Accounts, on the first of each month, a certified statement of the taxes so paid to the Collector.

Blank reports and certificates will be forwarded for privilege taxes. Certificates will be in duplicate; the duplicate to remain on file in your office.

To Connty Treasurers:

Chapter 46, Revised Code, 1871, article 2, section 8, requires County Treasurers to pay into the State treasury all moneys received by them for licenses to retail vinous and spirituous liquors, within thirty days from the time of receiving the same. You will furnish the Auditor of Public Accounts with a report of moneys so received, showing where and from whom received. Also place where located and amount.

You will also report the amount of poll tax received from the tax Collector. Also, all fines, forfeitures, etc.; District Attorneys' fees received; all moneys received for licenses (except for retailing liquor) and exemptions from military service, and all other funds accruing to the Common School Fund. These reports to be made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and amount paid into the State Treasury quarterly.

The report of poll tax received to be made separately.

Blanks will be furnished from this office.

To Treasurers of Cities or Incorporated Towns:

You will be governed by the instructions above given to County Treasurers, so far as applicable to your office.

Blanks will be furnished as above stated.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

[CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.]

OFFICE OF AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., NOV. 11, 1871.

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....

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SIR: Much complaint is being made by the officers of foreign insurance companies that have complied with the Act of the Legislature of the State in regard to "Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved May 13, 1871, and who have also paid the tax of one thousand dollars imposed by the revenue law of 1871, that agents of foreign insurance companies that have not complied with said laws are transacting business of insurance, indirectly, in various parts of the State, and in some cases in open violation of law.

I would respectfully call your attention to the provisions of the above mentioned laws. The law in regard to deposits, to be made with the State Treasurer, was approved May 13, 1871, and went into effect on 1st of October, 1871. The Revenue Act was approved May 13, 1871, and took effect from and after its passage.

The following named companies have complied fully with the laws up to the present date, viz:

Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York City. N. Y.

New York Life Insurance Company, New York City, New York.

American Branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, New York City, N. Y.

Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, New York.

Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Virginia.

National Life Insurance Company of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Southern Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, Mobile, Alabama.

*Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York City,

*Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

*St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis Mo.

*American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Justice and good faith, and, I might add, the honor of the State, demand at the hands of the proper officers, that the companies that have complied with the law should be protected, and that those violating the law should be prosecuted.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

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*Companies that have complied with the law since the 11th day of November, 1871.

Office of Auditor of Public Accounts,
Jackson, Miss., December 1, 1871.

To the Tax Collector of.................County, Miss:

Sir—Many inquiries are being made at this office in regard to the damages after first of December, 1871, on delinquent taxes for fiscal year 1871, and in answer, I would state that the Revenue Act of 1871, Chapter 33, Revised Code, being silent as to damages, none can be assessed. This of course does not include the five per cent. additional compensation to the Collector on all taxes collected by him after the first day of December, to be paid by the delinquent tax-payer. I would also state that the Attorney General concurs with me in this construction of the law.

I would again call your attention to the law, article 13, section 1, Revenue Act 1871, requiring monthly reports and settlements of taxes collected.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., ... 187

....

Treasurer ....

.... *Miss:*

SIR--Your reports to this office to ...., 187.., show that you are indebted to the State on account of Common School Fund in the sum of $ ....

I must request that you will immediataly remit the amount due, less your commissions at two per cent., and thereby save me the unpleasant duty, required of me by law, of instituting suit against you. See Code, 1871, sections 2,026 and 2,469.

You can remit by registered letter or express, at your own risk. All express fees to be prepaid.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor Pnblic Accounts.

OFFICE OF AUDITOT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JACKSON, MISS., December 26, 1871.

To County and City Treasurers:

Under the provisions of the Revised Code of Mississippi 1871, Chapter 39, article 10, section 2,024, "the County Treasurer of each County of this State, and the City Treasurer of any incorporated city of more than three thousand inhabitants, shall be required to give an additional bond to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors or City Council, respectively, in an amount not less than five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, to be approved as the bonds of other County officers."

* * * * * * *

The certificate of the proper officer that the aforesaid bonds have been approved and filed as required by law, must accompany each and every order for money to be drawn from the State Treasury on account of Common School Fund. Section 310 shows by whom bonds of County officers shall be approved.

I would also call your attention to the law requiring reports to this office and payments to State Treasury. Promptness in making your reports and payments will save much time and unnecessary correspondence, etc.

Respectfully,

H. MUSGROVE,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

REPORT

OF THE

LEVEE COMMISSIONER.

LEVEE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, January, 1872.

To His Excellency, R. C. Powers, Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—In compliance with the Act of the Legislature approved May 13, 1871, I have the honor to make the following report on Levee matters:

"Statement A" shows the transactions of the Levee Commissioners appointed under the Act of May 13, 1871, since the books and papers of the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners were turned over to him by W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer, together with the amount of Levee Scrip prior to January 1, 1862, presented to and registered by him under the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1871; the amount of Levee Bonds, "new series," issued on account of same, and the amount yet to be issued, awaiting the applications of the representatives of the same. The date of said transactions being from the 27th day of September 1871, to January 1, 1872.

"Statement B" shows the transactions of the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners, organized under the Act of February 13, 1867, from the organization of said Board, to the 27th day of September, 1871, together with a balance exhibt, showing the amount of Levee Bonds and surplusage certificates, and interest still due and unpaid on account of the Levee Bonds issued by said Board.

"Statement C" shows the receipts and disbursements of current funds, as per cash book and vouchers of W. E. Montgomery, late Secretary and Treasurer, from the organization of said Board to the 27th day of September, 1871.

"Statement D" shows the receipts from the several counties the Levee District, on account of Levee Taxes collected by the Tax Collectors for the four fiscal years ending the 1st of May 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

"Statement E" shows the redemptions and sales of land forfeited for non-payment of Levee Taxes, through the Clerks of County Courts, and the Treasurers of the Levee Bonds for four years, and to the date of turning over the books and papers of the Liquidating Board.

"Statement F" shows the condition of the lands in the several counties of the Levee District, as far as can be ascertained from the schedules of settlements made with the late Secretary and Treasurer, and from the reports of the Tax Collectors, for the last current year ending 1st of May, 1871.

"Statements G" are schedules of settlements made by the Tax Collectors with W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer

"Statement H," report of W. E. Montgomery, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners, made by him to His Excellency, Governor Alcorn, in pursuance of the sixth section of the Act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1871, together with a statement of his transactions on account of moneys received from the Tax Collectors of the several counties for Levee Taxes collected by them for the current year ending 1st of May 1871, and moneys disbursed by him after June 4, 1871, and the cash balance rendered by him to W. H. Vasser, Levee Commissioner.

By reference to "Statement B" and Balance Exhibit, it will be shown that the amount of Levee Bonds issued by the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners, under the provisions of the Act of February 13, 1867, providing for the payment of certain debts incurred for Levee purposes prior to January 1, 1862, amounts to the sum of $668,738 30; and the amount of indebtedness liquidated in four years, after adding the interest to the outstanding Bonds from the 1st of June, 1867, to the 1st of June, 1871, amounts to only $30,577 50, exclusive of the interest of the canceled Bonds; leaving the indebtedness, on account of the Bonds issued under the Act of February 13, 1867, still outstanding and unpaid, as follows, to-wit:

Levee Bonds (Act February 13, 1867,) principal	$510,711 39	
Surplusage Certificates	25,307 14	
Four years interest on Levee Bonds, to 1st June, 1871	102,142 27	
		$638,160 80

To which should be added:		
Levee Scrip (registered for Levee Bonds, "New Series,")	$251,260 82	
Four years' interest on same, to 1st June, 1871	50,253 16	
		$301,513 98
Total indebtedness to first June, 1871		$939,674 78
From which deduct:		
Levee Bonds (issued under Act February 13, 1867)	$668,738 30	
Amount Bonds ("New Series,") issued and to be issued	251,260 82	
		$920,009 12

And the result will show an actual increase of the debt to the 1st June, 1871, of $19,665 66, over and above the amount of principal and interest of the Bonds cancelled by payments of dividends, and receipts for redemptions and tax sales; while the interest on the Levee Bonds will amount to the sum of $38,096 61 for one year, at five per cent. per annum.

In the first section of the Act of December 2, 1858, providing for a tax for Levee purposes, there is a provision for the exemption of certain lands from taxation, to-wit: "Lands held by the State in trust, or otherwise, and School Lands now exempt from taxation." The first section of the Act of February 13, 1867, provides for taxes to be levied and assessed, "on each and every acre of land which was subject to taxation under the provisions of the Act of December 2, 1858;" which tax shall continue until a sufficient sum is collected to pay certain debts and liabilities incurred for Levee purposes, prior to the first of January, 1862. There will be found in the Minute Book of the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners, the following order, passed at a meeting of the Board on the 11th of November, 1868, to-wit: "Order 7. Ordered by the Board, That the Secretary and Treasurer notify the Sheriffs of the several counties, in this Levee District, that they will be required to sell, on the next sale day, all the lands in their respective counties which are subject to taxation—whether said lands are held by this Board, or claimed as State lands under sales for State taxes, or held as belonging to any other corporation, except only the unsold School Lands." By reference to the Special Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts in relation to lands held by the State for taxes, it will be shown that the lands claimed by the State in the ten counties composing the Levee District, amount to the aggregate of 1,569,082 acres, and nearly one-half of the whole amount of lands so held being in the ten counties aforesaid; the whole amount held at the date of said report (April 4, 1871,) amounting to 3,329,324 acres.

The Tax Collectors in the several Counties of the Levee District, in pursuance of the instructions of the Board, have collected, on the lands in their respective Counties, for the Levee Taxes, for the years ending May 1st, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, as shown by "Statement D," which collections were made without regard to State claims on account of previous forfeitures, and paid over to the Treasurer of the Liquidating Board (currency, $87,547 73, and Certificates of Indebtedness of Mississippi $4,800 00), amounting to the aggregate sum of $92,347 73, and have subjected the balance of the land to sale, for the non-payment of the Levee Taxes, with the exception of 138,281 acres in the counties of Tallahatchie and Yazoo, reported by the Collectors as land held by the State on account of sales for State and County Taxes, which they have not subjected to sale to the Levee Board on account of the lien of the Board in said lands; and of all lands in Panola county liable for the Levee Tax. In this county, there has been no collections or sales on account of the Levee Tax provided for by the Act of February 13, 1867, but most of the lands (say 18,072 acres out of 22,720 acres), are held by the Liquidating Board on account of sales to the Levee Commissioners, under the Act of December 2, 1858, and were turned over to the Liquidating Board, as assets of the former Board, and for sale for Levee Taxes made on the second Mondays of April, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

By reference to "Statement F," (as well as to the Auditor's Special Report of Lands held by the State on account of Tax Sales), it will be shown that the taxable resources of the ten counties composing the Levee District, are virtually nullified for the purposes of current revenues, both to the State and the Levee Boards. This Statement, showing the amount of lands unredeemed from sales for the Levee Tax, being 2,461,011 acres out of 3,484,278 acres, as per accounts rendered to the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Liquidating Board; and only 789,969 acres collected on by the Collectors for the Levee Tax of the current year ending May 1, 1871, a part of which land, amounting to 272,906 acres, is liable for taxes at three cents per acre, and the balance, amounting to 517,063 acres, is liable for taxes at five cents per acre, the aggregate of said lands only amounting to the sum of $34,040 33, and $4,056 28 less than the annual interest of the outstanding debt.

The sales lists reported by the Collectors now fill four large books, while the redemptions, through the several County Clerks and Treasurers of the Levee Boards, as shown by "Statement E" amount to only $94,243 94, of which amount, $2,434 11 was paid in currency, and the balance with the Levee Scrip of the Liquidating Board.

The redemptions and sales through the Levee Commissioner, from October 28, 1871, to January 1, 1872, amount to $5,548 32, for which Levee Scrip was received in payment.

The only report I have received from County Clerks is from Geo. R. Alcorn, Chancery Clerk of Coahoma County, comprising redemptions of land made through his office, from May 24, 1871, to September 14, 1871, amounting to $4,296 68, for which Levee Scrip was received in payment.

This report is mostly for redemptions made from sales of land by the Collectors, in May, 1871, for the current Levee Tax of the fiscal year ending May 1, 1871. Upon an examination of this report with the book of land sales for this county for previous years, I find that a large part of the land so redeemed from him is still held by the Levee Board, not having been redeemed from sales for the taxes for which it had been previously sold, the Collectors having sold the lands again in error, in a few instances as many as three times, and the delinquent taxes still due and unpaid. This report embraces over seven pages of redemptions, and the following irregularities appear upon an examination of one page, on account of the errors of sale, as aforesaid, to wit: Ten descriptions of land, unredeemed from previous sale for Levee Taxes, 2,161 acres, one year's tax still due.

Four descriptions of land unredeemed from previous sale, 921 acres, two years taxes still due. Three descriptions of land held for previous sale, and three years taxes still due.

In the redemptions of land at this office, I find such errors and irregularities are greatly increased by the Tax Collectors receiving the current taxes from tax payers, who have not redeemed their lands from forfeiture, on account of sales for Levee Taxes, for years previous to such collections for current years.

Section 13 of the Act of February 13, 1867, provides for the collection of State and County taxes suspended, with lands sold to the Levee Board, as follows: "Provided, That any party seeking to redeem any lands struck off to this Board, under the provisions of this Act, shall, before he is permitted to redeem the same, pay all State, County and Levee Taxes, that would have been due and payable on said land, if the same had not been struck off to this Board; but had remained the property of the person offering to redeem; and it shall be the duty of the President of this Board, on the receipt of any such taxes, to forthwith pay the same to the party entitled thereto."

Under the provisions of this section, the Tax Collectors, through want of information as to the status of the State of Mississippi, in the lands in the counties composing the Levee District, have, in a great many cases, where lands were sold by them to the Levee Board, suspended the State and County taxes with said sales, to be collected by redemptions of said lands from the Board. And, in many instances, where the paramount title, on account previous sale of the same land to the State for State and county taxes, is now claimed for the State.

By reference to the "Special report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in regard to lands held by the State for taxes," it will be seen, that the greater portion of these lands in the counties of the Levee District, were forfeited to the State for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864. Such status as the State has in these lands, had to a great extent, been lost sight of by the Collectors, until the publication of the special reports of the Auditor aforesaid; and the current taxes since the war, for both State and county purposes, have, in numberless cases, been paid by the former owners, either to the Collectors, or to the Levee Treasurers of the two Boards, in the item of suspended taxes collected by them in the redemptions of lands from sales for the Levee Taxes to said Boards.

Upon an examination of the account of suspended taxes, as per the books of the Auditor's office, I find the State Taxes suspended with the Levee Boards, as follows to-wit:

State Taxes 1866, 1867, and 1868, suspended, amounting to..............................	$16,172 69
State Tax 1870 suspended (See the Auditor's report for the year 1871), amounting to....	$22,297 65
Sundry credits for payments made by the Treasurer of the Board of Levee Commissioners of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena counties, amounting to..............................	$8,512 39

Major W. E. Montgomery, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Liquidating Board, has made no settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts for State taxes collected by him on account of taxes suspended, as aforesaid, with the sales to the Levee Board, the Auditor refusing to receive the taxes collected by him, where the permanent title is claimed for the State, on account of sales to the State for State and County taxes, previous to the sale of the same lands to the Levee Board.

The suspended taxes collected by me, from October 28, 1871, to January 1, 1872, are as follows:

State taxes (suspended)..........................	$347 18
County taxes (suspended)........................	701 02

W. H. VASSER,
Levee Commissioner, etc.

STATEMENT A.,

SHOWING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE LEVEE

W. H. VASSER, Levee Commissioner,

1871.		Dr.
To Tax Sales and Redemption of Lands:		
On account Receipts at Levee Commissioner's office, Jackson.............	$ 5,548 32	
On account Receipts (Redemption Report of Geo. R. Alcorn, Chancery Clerk of Coahoma County...................	4,296 68	9,845 00
To Levee Tax (fiscal year 1871, ending May 1, 1872):		
On account Receipts of the Current Tax at Levee Commissioner's office.......		153 48
To Surplusage Certificates:		
On account of same issued by W. H. Vasser, Levee Commissioner, for Levee Bonds canceled for same, and for balances due on Bonds canceled in the payment of tax sales, redemptions, and taxes, from October 28, 1871 to January 1, 1872, numbered 1 to 332, inclusive..........		22,682 94
		$ 32,681 42

STATEMENT A—Continued.

COMMISSIONER, FROM OCT. 1, 1871, *TO JAN.* 1, 1872.

In account.

1871.	Cr.
By amount Levee Bonds (old series), canceled for taxes, etc.	$ 26,726 45
By amount Levee Bonds (new series), canceled for taxes, etc.	1,087 00
By amount Surplusage Certificates (old series), canceled for taxes, etc.	2,991 92
By amount Surplusage Certificates (new series), canceled for taxes, etc.	346 25
By amount interest on Bonds	1,529 80
	$ 32,681 42
Levee Scrip issued for Levee purposes prior to January 1, 1862, presented for registry under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1871, has been registered by me to the following amount, after deductions of credits on same, for past payments, as endorsed thereon, to-wit.	
Amount of Scrip presented and registered	251,260 82
Amount of Levee Bonds (new series) issued on account of same	162,503 46
Balance not issued and subject to the applications of the representatives of same, for the Levee Bonds (new series)	$ 88,757 36

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT and Balance Exhibit, showing the transactions under the Act of February 13, 1867, *made up from the books Treasurer of said Board, to W. H. Vasser, Levee being a summary of transactions from the organization of said over, as aforesaid:*

THE LIQUIDATING BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.	DR.
To surplusage certificates, issued on account of canceled bonds, and for balances due on bonds canceled in payment of redemption of lands, as per margin of certificate book, Nos. 1 to 614, inclusive	$ 48,262 61
To Levee Tax collections by Sheriffs, for four years, ending on May 1, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871 (currency, $87,547 73; Mississippi money, $4,800 00)	92,347 73
To tax sales and redemptions, through the Treasurer and County Clerks, during four years (currency, $2,434 11; Levee paper, $91,709 83)	94,243 94
Total	$ 234,854 28

BALANCE EXHIBIT OF ACCOUNT.

THE LIQUIDATING BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.	DR.
To Levee Bonds, issued under Act February 13, 1867	$ 668,738 30
To Expenses of Levee Board	12,444 08
To Interest on Bonds (canceled)	22,917 53
To cash balances	18,510 29
Total	$ 722,610 20

NOTE—

The amount of bonds issued under Act of February 13, 1867		$ 668,738 30
Amount bonds outstanding	$ 510,711 39	
Am't Surplusage Certificates outst'g	25,307 14	
Add four years interest on bonds outstanding to June 1, 1871	$ 102,142 27	638,160 80
The result shows amount of debt liquidated in four years to be (exclusive of interest of canceled bonds paid by dividends and taxes)		$ 30,577 50

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

of the Liquidating Board of Levee Commissioners, organized and vouchers turned over by W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Commissioner, appointed under Act of May 13, 1871, *the same Board to September* 27, 1871, *when said Books, etc., were turned*

THE LIQUIDATING BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.	CR.
By expenses of Levee Board (salaries, etc.,) as per cash account and minute book..........	$ 12,444 08
By Levee Bonds, canceled by Treasurer, through payments by dividend, and for receipt on such redemption of lands, etc..................	158,026 91
By surplusage certificates, canceled by dividends, redemptions of land, etc.................	22,955 47
By interest on Levee Bonds..................	22,917 53
Cash balance as rendered to W. H. Vasser...	18,510 29
Total	$ 234,854 28

BALANCE EXHIBIT OF ACCOUNT.

THE LIQUIDATING BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.	CR.
By Levee Bonds, outstanding, as per bond book of Board................................	$ 510,711 39
By surplusage certificates (outstanding)........	25,307 14
By Levee Taxes (four years' collections of Sheriffs)................................	92,347 73
By tax sales and redemptions (for four years)..	94,243 94
Total................................	$ 722,610 20

NOTE—

The amount of first Installment Bonds still unpaid is..................................	$ 46,630 09
The amount of first Installment Surplusage Certificates still unpaid is.....................	5,178 88
Add four years' interest on first Installment Bonds, outstanding to June 1, 1871...........	9,326 01
Total..................................	$ 61,134 98

Of this amount of outstanding first Installment Bonds and Surplusage Certificates, about $7,000 (principal and interest to June 1, 1871) are preferred debts, classed as "Dividend Bonds," etc., having been regularly presented, as provided for in the Act of February 13, 1867, according to the Bond book of Levee Board showing the dates of presentation of the same.

STATEMENT C,

SHOWING the Receipts and Disbursements of Current funds as per account of W. E. Montgomery, late Secretary and Treasurer, and cash balance rendered by him.

RECEIPTS.

On account of Levee Tax for year ending 1st May 1868:		
Bolivar county, R. M. Wilson, Tax Collector..........................	$3,005 13	
Washington county, Thos. Greany, Tax Collector....................	3,185 42	
Coahoma county, F. S. Belcher, Tax Collector..........................	2,233 37	
Tunica county, J. Boatman, Tax Collector..........................	173 02	
Issaquena county, ———	1,331 00	$9,927 94
On account of Levee Tax for year ending 1st May, 1869:		
Bolivar county, R. M. Wilson, Tax Collector..........................	1,532 72	
Bolivar county, L. T. Webber, Tax Collector	2,082 30	
Washington county, T. W. Pruess, Tax Collector....................	5,000 00	
Coahoma county, F. S. Belcher, Tax Collector..........................	2,539 09	
Tunica county, J. Boatman, Tax Collector, (with $714 account last year)..........................	3,091 25	14,245 36
On account of Levee Tax, for year ending 1st May, 1870:		
Bolivar county, L. T. Webber, Tax Collector	5,605 00	
Washington county, C. E. Morgan, Tax Collector....................	8,337 83	
Coahoma county, F. S. Belcher, Tax Collector..........................	6,842 00	
Tunica county, J. Boatman, Tax Collector..........................	1,540 70	
DeSoto county, Josiah Daily, Tax Collector	1,097 36	
Yazoo county, F. P. Hilliard, Tax Collector..........................	6,069 85	
Sunflower county, J. E. Johnson, Tax Collector....................	6,332 85	35,825 59
On account of Levee Tax for the year ending 1st May 1871:		
Bolivar county, P. B. Starke, Tax Collector..........................	3,075 17	

STATEMENT C—Continued.

RECEIPTS.		
Washington county, L. T. Webber, Tax Collector	$7,939 89	
Tunica county, F. S. Belcher, Tax Collector	3,178 27	
DeSoto county, J. Daily, Tax Collector	785 23	
Yazoo county, F. P. Hilliard, Tax Collector	3,019 60	
Issaquena county, H. P. Scott, Tax Collector	3,794 08	
Sunflower county, J. E. Johnson, Tax Collector	2,838 25	
Tallahatchie county, W. A. Alcorn, Tax Collector	2,415 95	
Certificates of Indebtedness	1,000 00	
Coahoma county, D. F. Alcorn, Tax Collector	502 40	
Certificates of Indebtedness	3,800 00	$ 32,348 84
Total receipts from Tax Collectors for four years		92,347 73
On Account, Redemption and Tax Sales (in currency):		
Treasurer's collections to June 22, 1871	1,800 00	
Geo. R. Alcorn, Clerk of Coahoma county	325 79	
L. M. Deering, Clerk Tunica county.	308 32	2,434 11
Total		$94,781 84

STATEMENT C—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Account, Expenses of Levee Board:		
Salaries and contingent for year 1868	$ 3,375 55	
Salaries and contingent for year 1869	2,659 75	
Salaries and contingent for year 1870	3,099 50	
Salaries and contingent for year 1871	3,309 28	$ 12,444 08
On Account Levee Bonds:		
Per installment (dividends bonds, principal and interest)..........	48,929 15	
Per installment (dividend credited on outstanding bonds)..........	11,242 58	
Per installment (surplusage certificates)........................	3,497 21	
Per installment (surplusage certificates credit on Nos. 43 and 177).	158 53	63,827 47
To Balance (Cash Account):		
*Certificate deposit, Vicksburg Bank	7,930 89	
*Certificate deposit, Wirt Adams & Co..........................	5,089 18	
Order on Gov. Alcorn.............	664 88	
Currency..........................	16 34	
Certificates of Indebtedness (Miss).	4,800 00	18,510 29
Total..........................		$ 94,781 84

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* This money is enjoined at Vicksbnrg by a suit brought by C. Lombard. See the report of W. E. Montgomery, late Secretary and Treasurer, in reference thereto.

STATEMENT D,

SHOWING the receipts on account of the current taxes, collected by the Tax Collectors of the several counties of the Levee District, during four years.

CURRENT TAX COLLECTIONS.	FISCAL YEAR 1867, ENDING MAY 1, 1868.	FISCAL YEAR 1868, ENDING MAY 1, 1869.	FISCAL YEAR 1869, ENDING MAY 1, 1870.	FISCAL YEAR 1870, ENDING MAY 1, 1871.	TOTALS.
Bolivar County........	$ 3,005 13	$ 3,615 12	$ 5,605 00	$ 3,075 17	$ 15,300 32
Washington County....	3,185 42	5,000 00	8,337 83	7,939 89	24,463 14
Issaquena County......	1,331 00	No settlem't made.	No settlem't made.	3,794 08	5,125 08
Coahoma County	2,233 37	2,539 09	6,842 00	4,302 40	15,916 86
Tunica County....	173 02	3,091 25	1,540 70	3,178 27	7,983 24
Tallahatchie County....	No sett't by Sheriff.			3,415 95	3,415 95
Sunflower County......	" "		6,332 85	2,838 25	9,171 10
DeSoto County........	" "		1,097 36	785 23	1,882 59
Yazoo County.........	" "		6,069 85	3,019 60	9,089 45
Panola County.........	No collect'ns made.				
Total.............	$ 9,927 94	$ 14,245 36	$ 35,825 59	$ 32,348 84	$ 92,347 73

NOTE.—The report of the late Secretary and Treasurer, Maj. W. E. Montgomery, shows the following counties and Tax Collectors in default, viz: Tallahatchie County—G. P. Rice, Tax Collector, for Taxes collected for fiscal year ending 1st May 1868. No monies paid over. Issaquena County—W. B. McCormack, Tax Collector, for Taxes collected for years ending 1st May 1869 and 1870. No monies paid over. Sunflower County—Eli Wailes, Tax Collector. No monies paid over or sales made by him, of lands delinquent, on account Levee Tax. Panola County—The collectors for this county have made no collections, reports, or sales of lands, since Act February 13, 1867.

STATEMENT E.

SHOWING the Receipts in Levee Scrip and Currency, on Account of Lands Redeemed or Purchased, made up from County Clerks Reports and Cash Books and Vouchers, turned over to Levee Commissioner, at Jackson, Miss.

Levee Bonds (Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena), as per reports of Treasurer (taxes 1867, 1868 and 1869), from May 15, 1869, to October 10, 1370..	$ 33,056 92
Coahoma county, redemptions as per reports of G. R. Alcorn, Clerk, etc., from June 8, 1868, to May 24, 1871, (less currency $325 79)...............	18,500 73
Bolivar county, redemptions as per two reports of P. M. Davidson, Clerk, etc., (no dates given)....	1,330 20
Bolivar county, redemption as per two reports of H. T. Florey, Clerk, etc., from March 9, 1869, to May 1, 1870..	1,623 27
Tunica county, redemptions as per report of J. F. Jacques, Clerk, etc., from May, 1869, to May, 1870..	3,125 70
Tunica county, redemptions as per two reports of L. M. Deering, Clerk, etc., from June 13, 1870, to September 13, 1870, (less $308 32 currency)....	4,214 93
DeSoto county, redemptions as per report of J. C. Acre, Clerk, etc., from May 10, 1869, to June 1, 1870, (one report)..............................	503 54
Sunflower county, redemptions as per report of H. T. Martin, Clerk, etc., from May, 1870, to February, 2871, (one report)........................	1,896 34
Estimate for balances (redemptions and tax sales, through Treasurer and others paid in Levee Scrip).	27,558 20
Receipts in currency by Levee Treasurer and Clerks County Courts, as per cash book, page 32, and redemption reports..............................	2,434 11
Total	$ 94,243 94

STATEMENT F,

SHOWING the Condition of the Lands in the several Counties of the Levee District, as ascertained from the Schedules of Settlements made by the Tax Collectors, and from Reports rendered by them to the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Levee Commissioners, etc., for the last current year, ending May 1, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Total Acres Levee District in account for Levee Tax.	Outside of Levee (exempted).	Vacant and School Lands (exempted).	Held by State and not sold for Levee Tax.	Unredeemed from Sales for Levee Tax.	Collected on for current tax for year ending May 1, 1871.	Not returned for current taxes by the Collectors.	Lands sold to Levee Commissioners, under Act 1858, in 1859, 1860, and 1861, held by the Liquidating Board.
Bolivar......	599,736	18,529	12,168		480,180	69,915		
Washington..	687,679	5,896			507,536	174,244		
Issaquena...	403,000				320,000	83,000		
Coahoma ...	339,717				243,067	96,650		
Tunica	406,360	19,375			310,450	76,535		
Sunflower ...	565,796				465,255	100,541		unflower....108,715
Tallahatchie.	174,298			64,245	59,368	50,685		Tallahatchie . 34,651
Yazoo.......	243,644		9,474	55,092	57,398	121,680		Yazoo 36,564
DeSoto......	41,331				17,757	16,719	6,855	DeSoto 17,563
*Panola	22,720						22,720	Panola 18,072
Total.....	3,484,278	43,800	21,642	138,281	2,461,011	789,966	29,575	215,565

* NOTE.—No taxes have been collected by the Sheriffs on lands subject to the Loan Tax in Panola county; nor has any sale been made of any lands in said county, on account of said Levee Tax, as provided for by the Act of Feb. 13, 1867.

STATEMENT G.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOLIVAR COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1868—R. M. Wilson, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To Levee Tax on 587,570 95–100 acres, at 5 cents per acre	$ 29,378 54

Cr.

By 495,668 45–100 acres sold to Levee Treasurer	$ 24,783 42
By 15,178 78–100 acres outside Levee (exempt)	758 69
By Commissions for Collections on $3,721 38, at at 3 per cent	115 05
By Deeds	716 25
By Cash paid Treasurer	3,005 13
	$ 29,378 54

BOLIVAR COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1869—L. T. Webber, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To Levee Tax on 587,570 95–100 acres, at 5 cents per acre	$ 29,378 54

Cr.

By 479,916 54–100 acres, sold to Levee Treasurer, at 5 cents per acre	23,995 81
By 9,184 87–100 acres outside Levee, at 5 cents per acre	459 24
By 1,809 acres outside Levee (reported by Wilson, Sheriff), at 5 cents	90 45
By 33,411 48–100 acres tax collected (reported by Wilson, Sheriff), at 5 cents	1,670 57
By Commissions for Collecting $3,162 47, at 3 per cent	94 87
By Deeds and Clerk's cost	943 20
By Blanks (Deeds, etc.), for use of Sheriff	42 50
By Cash paid over to Treasurer	2,082 30
	$ 29,378 54

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOLIVAR COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1871—P. B. Starke, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To amount of lands in Bolivar county as per Report, 599,736 acres, at 5 cents per acre	$29,986 94

Cr.

By 15,720 acres outside Levee, on Islands, etc., at 5 cents per acre	$ 786 00
By 2,809 acres outside Levee, on Plantations, at 5 cents per acre	140 45
By 18,944 acres, held by State, at 5 cents per acre.	947 20
By 12,168 acres, school lands, at 5 cents per acre.	608 40
By 132,150 acres, sold to Board by Sheriff, at 5 cents per acre	6,607 50
By 69,917 acres collected on by Sheriff, at 5 cents per acre	3,495 86
By 43,691 acres delinquent list (lands not sold) at 5 cents per acre	2,184 55
By 304,339 acres belonging to Board on account previous sales	15,216 98
Total 599,736 acres	29,986 94

Dr.

To amount of Tax collected as per statement above	$ 3,495 86

Cr.

By 185 Deeds, $1 00 each to Sheriff fees	$ 185 00
By 185, 25 cents each to Clerk's fees By sub-divisions land sales, 10 each, Clerk's fees for recording	130 72
By Commissions, 3 per cent. on $3,495 86	104 97
By draft on Valley Bank	2,880 00
By cash paid over the Treasurer	195 17
	$ 3,495 86

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY Levee Taxes for fiscal year ending May 1, 1868—Thomas Greany, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To amount Levee Tax on 697,676 acres, at 5 cents per acre, (that being the full number of acres assessed in Washington county, on land roll of 1866)........	$ 34,883	80

Cr.

By 329,816 acres sold to Bridge Treasurer, in 1866, suspended tax on same, 5 cents per acre........	$ 16,490	80
By 151,934 acres sold to Bridge Treasurer in 1867, suspended tax on same, 5 cents per acre......	6,596	70
By 5,226 acres sold to General Levee Treasurer, in 1867, suspended tax, at 5 cents per acre.........	261	30
By 1,652 acres sold to State of Mississippi, in 1867, suspended tax, at 5 cents per acre..............	82	60
By 477 acres sold to individuals, in 1867, suspended tax, at 5 cents per acre.......................	23	85
By 137,641 acres sold to Levee Treasurer of the Liquidating Board, at 5 cents per acre..........	6,882	05
By amount 147 Deeds, at $1 00 each.............	147	00
By amount fees on 147 Deeds, at 25 cents each.....	36	75
By amount commissions for collecting, $3,546 50..	177	33
By amount cash paid over to Secretary of Board..	3,000	00
By amount cash paid over to Secretary of Board..	185	42
Total..	$34,883	80

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1870—C. E. Morgan, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To total number of acres of taxable lands in Washington county, as per Assessment Roll.........	697,676 ac's

Cr.

By Lands exempt (Carter estate).................	5,080 ac's
By Lands exempt (Sutton estate)................	816 ac's
By Lands held by Board on account of previous sales..................................	381,217 ac's
By Lands sold to Board by C. E. Morgan, May, 1870.	124,663 ac's
By Lands on which the tax has been paid to M. Kretchmar, Treasurer of Levee Board of Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena...................	11,042 ac's
By Lands upon which the Levee Tax has been collected by Sheriff, for fiscal year ending May 1, 1870..................................	174,858 ac's

Dr.

To Levee Tax on Lands, collected on 174,858 acres, at 5 cents per acre..............................	$ 8,742 90

Cr.

By Commissions on $8,742 90, at 3 per cent......	262 29
By 202 Deeds at $1 25, Sheriff's and Clerk's costs..	252 50
By Balance (sight draft)........................	8,228 11
	$ 8,742 90

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1871—L. T. Webber, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To number of acres in Washington county	697,676
Less amount outside Levee	5,896
Balance subject to tax of 5 cents	681,780
	$ 34,089 00

Cr.

By number of acres sold to Board 8th and 9th May, 1871, amounting to 174,418 acres, at 5 cents per acre	$ 8,720 90
By number of acres sold to individuals, amounting to 429 acres, at 5 cents per acre	21 45
By number of acres collected on by Sheriff, amounting to 173,815 acres, at 5 cents per acre	8,690 75
By number of acres unredeemed of Board for previous sales, amounting to 333,118 acres, at 5 cents per acre	16,655 90
	$ 34,089 00

Dr.

To amount taxes collected	8,690 75
To amount taxes (sales to individuals)	21 45
	$ 8,712 20

Cr.

By cost, Commissions and Stationery	772 31
By amount paid over to Treasurer	7,939 89
	$ 8,712 20

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

COAHOMA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1 1869—F. S. Belcher, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To total number of taxable acres in Coahoma county, to-wit: 339,717.03 acres, at 5 cents per acre	$ 16,985 85

Cr.

By 254,298.96 acres sold to Levee Board at 5 cents per acre	$ 12,714 94
By Sheriff's and Clerk's costs on account, deeds, etc	1,461 60
By commissions on $4,270 91, amount collected, at 3 per cent	128 12
By bill of Friars Point *Delta*, "approved,"	77 00
By stationery	65 00
By balances paid over to Treasurer	2,539 19
	$ 16,985 85

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

COAHOMA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1870—F. S. Belcher, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To amount of taxable acres in county, 339,717.03, acres, at 5 cents per acre	$ 16,985 85

Cr.

By Levee Tax on lands unredeemed from the Board from previous sales, 106,726.14 acres, at five cents per acre	$ 5,336 30
By amount lands sold to Board for the tax of fiscal year ending May 1, 1870, 75,284 acres, at 5 cents per acre	3,764 21
By amount of tax on lands listed to Levee Board not sold	25 42
By commissions on taxes collected	235 79
By Sheriff's and Clerk's cost on sale	529 20
By stationery and blank deeds	37 00
By amount paid to Treasurer May 24, 1870	6,842 40
By amount collected by State Auditor, and to be paid to my successor	215 53
	$ 16,985 85

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TUNICA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1868—J. Boatman, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

*To amount of Levee Tax on all lands subject to the five cents per acre tax, as per assessment records of Tunica County (186,891 acres)....	$	9,344 55

Cr.

By amount lands sold to the Board of Levee Commissioners, etc., for non-payment of Levee Tax thereon, in May, 1869, (177,424 acres, at five cents per acre)........................	$	8,871 20
By amount lands collected on by Sheriff (9,467 acres, at five cents per acre)...............		473 35
Total..................................	$	9,344 55

Dr.

To amount of tax collected, as above...........	$	473 35

Cr.

By Commissions on $9,344 55, at three per cent.	$	280 32
By stationery................................		20 00
By cash paid to Treasurer.....................		173 02
Total..................................		473 35

* Note—

The total number of acres in Tunica County, according to the certificate of J. F. Jaques, Clerk, etc., as to errors in additions of Assessment Roll, of 1866, giving corrected amount, are......................		406,360
Number of acres outside Levee, exempt from tax................................	18,685	
Number of acres of hill land..............	2,695	
Number of acres of unsold School Lands....	4,406	
No of acres liable to Levee tax............	400,574	
		406,360

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TUNICA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1869.—J. Boatman, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.	
To total number of acres in Tunica county (according to the certificates of J. F. Jaques, Clerk, etc., of said county, in reference to error of addition of Assessment Roll, 1866, giving corrected amount ascertained), 406,360 acres, at five cents per acre	$20,318 00
To balances due for tax collections on account previous year	714 95
	$21,032 95

Cr.	
By total number of acres sold to Board of Levee Commissioners on second Monday of May, 1869, 326,724 acres, at five cents per acre	$16,313 70
By total number of acres of School Lands exempted, 4,406 acres at five cents per acre	220 30
By Sheriff's costs on 879 deeds, at $1 00 each	879 00
By Clerk's fees, at 25 cents per deed	217 75
By Clerk's fees for registry of lands sold, at 10 cents for each subdivision	147 43
By Sheriff's commissions on $3,784, amount of tax collected in money, at 3 per cent	113 52
By amount for stationery for use of Sheriff in making reports of sales, etc	50 00
By amount paid over to Levee Treasurer	3,091 25
	$21,032 95

Note—	
Total acres, as per Clerk's certificate of amount	406,360
Number of acres outside Levee, exempt by order of Board	18,685
Number of acres of hill lands exempt	2,695
Number of acres unsold school lands	4,406
Number of acres properly taxable (as per Clerk's report)	400,574

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TUNICA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1870—J. Boatman, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

DR.

To 406,360 acres land, at 5 cents per acre	$ 20,318 00

CR.

By 86,979 acres sold to Board, May 1870	$ 4,348 95
By 268,967 acres unredeemed from Board to the 1st of May, 1870	13,448 35
Balance collected on by Sheriff	2,520 70
	$ 20,318 00

DR.

To amount of taxes collected as above	$ 2,520 70

CR.

By Sheriff's costs for 613 Deeds, at $1 each	613 00
By Clerk's costs 25 cents each, and 10 cents for subdivisions for registering, etc.	214 55
By Commissions, at 3 per cent	75 65
By Stationery	32 50
By balance paid to Treasurer	1,585 00
	$ 2,520 70

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TUNICA COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1 1871—F. J. Belcher, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To 406,306 acres, at five cents per acre	$ 20,318 00

Cr.

By number of acres outside Levee 19,375, at five cents per acre	$ 968 75
By number of acres held by the Board and unredeemed on May 1, 1871, 257,956.50 acres, at five cents per acre	12,897 82½
By number of acres sold to the Board on May 1, 1871, 52,494 acres, at five cent per acre	2,634 70
By balance collected on 76,634.50 acres, at five cents per acre	3,826 72½
Total	20,318 00

Dr.

To amount of tax collected	$ 3,826 72

Cr.

By commissions on $3,826 72, at three per cent.	$ 114 80
By Sheriff's and Clerk's costs on sales to Board.	501 65
By stationery	32 00
By balance paid to Treasurer	3,178 27
Total	$ 3,826 72

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1868—G. P. Rice, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

DR.

To number of acrss in Levee District of Tallahatchie County, as per County Map	191,726 28-100 acres.

CR.

By number of acres held by the State of Mississippi, as per Schedule "A," herewith submitted to the Treasurer	105,390 07-100 acres.
By number of acres difference between Assessment Rolls and County Maps	23 73-100 acres.
By balance liable to Levee Tax	86,312 48-100 acres.
	191,726 28 100 acres.

DR.

To balances liable to Levee Tax, (86,312 48-100 acres, at 3 cents per acre)	$	2,589 37
To amount collected on Levee Tax		1,222 90
	$	3,812 27

CR.

By 45,558 47-100 acres, sold for taxes as per Schedule "B,"	$	1,366 47
By 40,763 51-100 acres collected upon, at 3 cents per acre		1,222 90
By cost of sales per Schedule "B,"		67 50
By commissions as collector, on $2,489 37, at 5 per cent		129 47
Balance (as per Sheriff's account) delivered to Board		1,025 93
		$3,812 27

DR.

To balance due Levee Board as per foregoing account (on acount settlement not made) for collections on Levee Tax for fiscal year, ending May 1, 1868	$	1,025 93

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1871—W. A. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To number of acres liable for Levee Tax in county, portions of which are liable for taxes of previous year, ending 1st May, 1869, 1870–71..........	174,298

Cr.

By number of acres sold to Board on the second Monday of May, 1871, and days after, for the Levee Tax due thereon, for the fiscal years ending 1st May 1869, 1870, and 1871, as per acct. sales rendered to Treasurer..................	24,716	00
By number of acres collected on for 3 years' tax by Sheriff..................................	38,932	00
By number of acres collected on for 2 years' tax by Sheriff..................................	1,691	00
By number of acres collected on for 1 year's tax by Sheriff..................................	2,271	00
By number of acres collected on for 1 year's tax by the Auditor of State........................	7,791	00
By number of acres claimed by Board, under sales made in 1859, 1860, and 1861.................	34,652	00
* Amount of acres to balance unaccounted for, see if held by State and send certificate.............	64,245	00
	$174,298	00

* Note.—The Clerk of the county certifies that the number of acres held by the State, on which there is a lien for the Levee Tax, is 83,312 52-100 acres, as taken from the Roll of 1871.

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1871—W. A. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Dr.

To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1869	$ 1,167 98
To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1870	1,167 98
To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1871	1,167 98
To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1870	50 75
To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1871	50 75
To amount collected for fiscal year ending 1st May, 1871	68 13
To amount collected by State Auditor for fiscal year ending on the 1st of May, 1871	233 75
	$ 3,907 32

Cr.

By Commission at 3 per cent. on tax collected	117 22
By Sheriff's Deeds	265 00
By Clerk's cost	102 15
By Stationery	7 00
By balance paid over to Treasurer—currency $2,415 95, and Certificates of Indebtedness $1,000 00, on statement that the same were received in payment for the above taxes	3,415 95
	$ 3,907 32

STATEMENT G—Continued.

SCHEDULES of Settlements made by Tax Collectors to W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer.

YAZOO COUNTY, Levee Tax for fiscal year ending May 1, 1871—F. P. Hilliard, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

DR.

To total taxabla acres west of the Yazoo River, as per report rendered, 243,644 acres, at 3 cents per acre	$ 7,309	32

CR.

By lands claimed by the Levee Board, 49,400 acres at 3 cents per acre	$ 1,482	00
By school lands, 3,215 acres, at 3 cents per acre	96	45
By State lands, (Levee Tax not collected) 55,092, acres at 3 cents per acre	1,652	76
By vacant lands, 6,259 acres, at 3 cents per acre	187	77
By lands sold to Board, May 1871, 7,998 acres, at 3 cents per acre	239	94
By balance collected on by Sheriff, 121,680 acres, at 3 cents per acre	3,650	40
	$ 7,309	32

DR.

To balance for Sheriff's collections as above	$ 3,650	40

CR.

By Commissions at 3 per cent. on $36,50 for collecting	$ 109	51
By Sheriff's Deeds for lands sold, 42 in number, at $1 00 each	42	00
By Clerk's fees on account same	10	50
By Clerk's fees for recording sales, 10 cents each for sub-divisions	7	80
By amount paid to Levee Treasurer	3,019	60
By balance paid to W. H. Vasser, Levee Commissioner (February 5, 1872)	460	99
	$ 3,650	40

To His Excellency, James L. Alcorn,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

In pursuance of the sixth section of an Act of the Legislature of said State, approved May 13, 1871, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide for the payment of al- debts and liabilities contracted or assumed, and all scrip or evidences of debt, issued by the General Board of Levee Commissioners organized under an Act approved December 2, 1858, and also, for the payment of all debts and liabilities incurred or assumed by any county for work and labor done or material furnished prior to the first day of January, 1862, in any county included in the Levee District, created by the Act of December 2, 1858 aforesaid, whether such debts or liabilities incurred or assumed before or after the passage of the Act aforesaid, approved February 13, 1767," as Secretary and Treasurer of said Board, I herewith submit the following statement made under the direction of the Board, showing a final statement of the accounts of said Board, from the organization thereof to its close; with a balance sheet of all debits and credits, said statement with its exhibits, showing in detail, all the scrip certificates and bonds issued, and all the debts and claims settled or extinguished; and all payments made in cash, or otherwise, and all lands bought, sold or redeemed, containing a complete discriptive list of all the lands and property, books and vouchers, and of all bonds, moneys, etc., belonging to said Board, giving full particulars as far as the information of this Board extends, of the property, effects, liabilities and affairs of said Board.

The total number of bonds issued by the Board, amount to the sum of $670,060 30; for a detailed statement of which reference is here made to the "Bond Book" herewith submitted.

The total number of Surplusage Certificates issued amount to the sum of $47,261 95; for a detailed statement of which Schedule is herewith filed, also reference made to the "Surplurage Certificate Book," the marginal notes to which show the number and amount of the certificate and date, and the bond or certificate on which the same was issued.

For a full statement of the debts and claims settled or extinguished, and all payments made in cash or otherwise, the cash account and bond account, with the balance sheet herewith filed, are referred to.

For a detailed statement of the lands purchased by the Board and held as assets for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of said Board, the "Land Books" are here referred to and submitted, containing full reports of the lands purchased by said Board, and duly recorded therein; the marginal notes to which show, in detail, all the lands which have been sold by, or redeemed from said Board.

Total First Installment Bonds		$ 134,012 06
Total principal of First Installment canceled in redemption	$ 34,911 29	
Total principal of first installment paid in cash	65,887 45	
	$ 100,798 74	
Amount to balance	33,213 32	
		$ 134,012 06

DR.

Liquidating Levee Board on First Installments:

To amount to balance	$ 33,213 32	
To interest, say four years, (June 1, 1871)	6,642 66	
To Surplusage Certificates on First Installments outstanding	8,588 20	
		$ 48,444 18
Total Surplusage Certificates issued on First Installments		$ 16,029 63
Total Surplusage Certificates canceled		7,411 43
Surplusage Certificates on First Installments outstanding		$ 8,588 20

DR.

Total principal bonds issued		$ 670.060 30

CR.

By principal of bonds, cancelled	$ 105,901 34	
By principal of bonds, paid cash	65,887 45	
		$ 171,788 79
Amount to balance		498,271 51
		$ 670,060 30

DR.

To amount to balance	$ 498,271 51	
Interest, say four years	99,354 28	
Surplusage Certificates outstanding	23,797 93	
		$ 621,423 72
Amount debt liquidated, exclusive of interest		$ 48,636 58
Total principal and interest of bonds canceled, exclusive of the Dividend Bonds		$ 145,963 45

W. E. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer, in Account with Liquidating Levee Board.

DATE.		DR.	CR.
1868..	To tax collected (due May 1, 1868)........	$ 9,927 94	
	By amounts paid order of Board, C. B. 27...		$ 3,375 55.08 ½
	Amount to balance....		6,552 39
			$ 9,927 94
1869..	To amount to balance brought down.......	$ 6,552 39	
June .	To Tax collected (due May 1, 1869).......	9,245 36	
		$ 15,794 75	
	By amounts paid oder of Board,C.B.,page 28		$ 9,944 23.08 3-5
	Amount to balance....		5,853 51.01 2-5
			$15,797 75
1869..	Amount to balance, down...............	$5,853 51.01 2-5	
July ..	To tax from Washington county.........	5,000 00	
		$ 10,853 51	
	By amounts paid orders Board, Cash Book, page 29............		$ 2,432 00.08
	Amount to balance....		8,421 50.03
			$ 10,853 51.01
1869..	To amount to balance, down..............	$ 8,421 50.03	
	By amount paid orders Board, Cash Book, page 30...........		$ 1,494 15
	Amount to balance....		6,927 35.03
			$ 8,421 50.03

W. F. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer, in Account with Liqaidating Levee Board.

DATE.		DR.	CR.
1869..	To amount to balance, down	$ 6,927 35.03	
	By amounts paid, orders Board, C. B. 31......		$ 3,092 22.02
	Amount to balance....		3,835 13.01
			$ 6,927 35.03
1870..	To amount to balance, down	3,835 13.01	
	To tax due May 1, 1870	38,259 69.09	
		$42,094 83	
	By amount paid, orders Board, C. B. 32.....		$ 9,849 68
	Amovnt to balance. ..		32,245 15
			$42,094 83
1870..	To amount to balance, down	$32,245 15	
	By amount paid, orders Board, C. B. 33.....		$ 12,217 36
	Amount to balance....		20,027 79
			$ 32,245 15
1870..	To amount to balance brought forward....	$ 20,027 79	
	By amount paid orders of board, C. B., 34...		$ 7,680 52.03
	Amount to balance....		12,347 26.07
			$ 20.027 79
1870..	To amount to balance, down...............	$ 12,347 26.07	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 35...........		$ 993 07.06
	Amount to balance....		11,354 19.01
			$ 12,347 26.07

W. E. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer, in Account with Liquidating Levee Board.

DATE.		DR.	CR.
1870..	To amount to balance—down	$ 11.354 19.01	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 36		$ 2,707 37.09
	Amount to balance		8,646 81.02
			$ 11,354 19.01
1870..	To amount to balance—down	$ 8,646 81.02	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 37		$ 3,695 50
	Amount to balance		4,951 31.02
			$ 8,646 81.02
1871..	To amount to balance—down	$ 4,951 31.02	
1871..	To tax due 1st May, 1871	27,548 84.05	
		$ 32,500 15.07	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 38		7,510 14.07
	Amount to balance		24,990 01
			$ 32,500 15.07
1871..	To amount to balance—down	$ 24,990 01	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 39		$ 1,969 26.05
	Amount to balance		23,020 74.05
			$ 24,990 01
1871..	To amount to balance—down	$ 23,020 74.05	
	By amount paid orders, C. B. 40		$ 6,209 22.07
	Amount balance		16,311 51.05
			$ 23,020 74.02

W. E. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer, in Account with Liquidating Levee Board.

DATE.		DR.	CR.
1871..	To amount to balance—down..	$16,811 51.05	
	By amount paid orders of board, C. B. 41		$ 5,182 12
	Amount to balance.		11,629 39.05
			$16,811 51.05
1871..	To amount to balance—down	11,629 39.05	
	By amount paid orders Board, C. B. 42		$ 3,872 73.04
	Amount to balance		7,756 66.01
			$11,629 39.05
1871..	To amount to balance—down	$ 7,756 66.01	
	To Certificates of Indebtedness of State of Mississippi	4,800 00	
		$12,556 66.01	
	To Bonds not paid	6,073 63	
		$18,630 29	
	Credit by expenses, etc..	120 00	
		$18,510 29.01	

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the cash account is based upon the deposits which were made by me on checks given on banks in Vicksburg and Memphis. The drafts which were drawn on the Vicksburg Bank, for the purpose of paying the balance due on the Dividend Bonds, were dishonored, because of an injunction (as I am informed) sued out by one Coote Lombard; but no notice has been received of the grounds on which the same was obtained, nor has any notice been served on me, or any member of the Board. Should I fail to get this money, of course my accounts will have to be changed accordingly; and there will not be enough to pay the balance due on the Dividend Bonds and the necessary expenses of attending the meeting in September, and carrying the books, etc., to Jackson.

I have also received information that a suit has been commenced by Mr. J. Z. George, as attorney, against the Board in Leflore county, at Greenwood. But no writ has been served on me, or any member of the Board, so far as I can learn. There are no other suits now pending, that have come to my knowledge.

No suits have been brought by the Board against defaulting Sheriffs. The Sheriff of Tallahatchie county, ————, was, prior to the war between the States, reported by Treasurer Robinson as a defaulter, as also was the Sheriff of Sunflower—Eli Waites; the latter from evidence produced before the Board (by parties applying to have their lands released from the sale made in May, 1870, for the fiscal years ending on the first of May, 1868, '69 and '70), in the shape of Tax Receipts, it seems, collected the Levee Tax for the years 1868 and '69. No report, however, has been made of the amounts collected, nor has any moneys been received on account thereof.

Mr. G. P. Rice, ex-Sheriff of Tallahatchie county, collected the tax, and made a sale of lands in that county for the fiscal year ending May, 1868, and a report of said sale has been made; but he declines to pay over the amount collected by him, because, as I am informed, he has been advised that no tax was due for that year. Mr. W. A. Alcorn, the present Sheriff, is the only officer of that county who has paid anything into the Treasury since the organization of the Board.

W. B. McCormack, ex-Sheriff of Issaquena county, collected the taxes for the fiscal years ending in May, 1869 and '70, and made the sale for the Delinquent Lands; but he has made no settlement for the tax collected by him for either year, and no moneys have been received from him. In 1869 an offer was made by him to settle in the bonds of the Board for the tax collected by him. The Board declined to receive them, and no settlement has been made since.

No moneys have been received from any officer from Panola county, and no report of sales for Delinquent Lands has ever been made, as this Board is informed.

Respectfully submitted.

W. E. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT, Showing the transactions of W. E. Montgomery, 1871, *and cash balance rendered to W. H.*

Dr. W. E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary

1871.				
June	4	To cash balance in Treasury, at date....	$ 4,951	32
		To receipts from Tax Collectors on account Levee Taxes for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1871, to-wit:		
		From L. T. Webber, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Washington county..............	7,939	89
		From F. S. Belcher, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Tunica county................	3,178	27
		From W. A. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Tallahatchie county...........	2,415	95
		From D. F. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Coahoma county..............	502	40
		From F. P. Hilliard, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Yazoo county.................	3,019	60
		From Josiah Daily, Sheriff and Tax Collector, DeSoto county................	785	23
		From J. E. Johnson, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Sunflower county..............	2,838	25
		From P. B. Starke, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Bolivar county................	3,075	17
		From H. P. Scott, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Issaquena county............	3,794	08
		Total amount of currency..........	$ 32,500	15
		To amount Certificates of Indebtedness received:		
		From W. A. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Tallahatchie county...........	1,000	00
		From D. F. Alcorn, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Coahoma county	3,800	00
			$ 37,300	15

Secretary and Treasurer, from June 4, 1871 *to September* 27, *Vasser, Levee Commissioner.*

and Treasurer.		Cr.
1871.		
By amount paid first installment Dividend Bonds		$17,718 91
By amount paid allowances by Board (as per vouchers rendered)		930 95
By amount paid expenses of Secretary and Treasurer to Jackson, to turn over Books, etc.		120 00
Cash account, to balance		18,510 29
		$37,300 15
Note.—The following items comprise the cash balances rendered by W. E. Montgomery, Secretary and Treasurer of Board, to W. H. Vasser, Levee Commissioner, on the 27th day of September, 1871, to-wit:		
For moneys enjoined at Vicksburg banks, by suit of C. Lombard:		
Certificrte of deposit (Vicksburg Bank)	$7,939 89	
Certificate of deposit (Wirt Adams & Co.)	5,089 18	
Order on Gov. Alcorn	664 88	
Cash	16 34	
Certificates of Indebtedness of State of Mississippi	4,800 00	$18,510 29

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